"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh to brisk winds, mostly easterly.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,739. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

JAPAN MAY TAKE KOREA

Wants Equal Rights There to Those of Russia in Manchuria.

Nego iations Now Going On at Tokio and St. Petersburg—Russian War Preparations in the Far East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Peking correspondent of The Times expresses astonishment at the fact that well-informed European papers write as if the Manchurian question were settled by China's promise to sign a treaty with the United States providing for the opening to foreign trade of Mukden, all the approaches to which are in the hands of the Russians, and Tatung-Kao, a small port without anchorage and unapproachable within some miles by steamers of the shallowest draught, which is already open to trade under the inland navigation rules.

"No doubt," says the correspondent, "we are within measurable time of events in the Far East which will attract the attention of the world. The position is simply this: Is an amicable arrangement with Russia possible? Can or will Japan accept the present situation and refrain from a counter-movement in spite of Russia's aggression in Manchuria and on the Korean frontier?"

Competent observers, says the correspondent, maintain that Japan's acquiescence in Russia's aggression would mean a reduction of her position hardly less inferior than after defeat in a war. She would be deprived forever of the opportunity of exercising the authority to which she is entitled by her geographical position, her military resources, and her superior civilization.

Personal observation, the correspondent asserts, confirms the justice of the Koreans' apprehensions that their independence is doomed. Circumstances have forced Japan to action, and she is compelled to take measures in order to obtain in Korea similar advantages to those possessed by Russia in Manchuria. Whether this will be effected with or without the consent of Russia depends on the results of negotiations going on at Tokio and St. Petersburg.

The correspondent proceeds to say that he spent some days lately at Dalny and Port Arthur. Both places were marked by military activity, the result of the Port Arthur conference.

Dalny is being transformed into a garrison city, and provision is being made for a permanent establishment there of 16,000 men. There is absolutely no trade. The port cannot compete with Niu-Chwang, hence the reluctance of Russia to relinquish her grip on the latter. At Dalny, where the largest hospitality was promised to foreigners, there are three adult male Britons, one female, and one baby. There is one American firm, represented by a Russian agent. A wealthy American trading company recently closed its doors.

At Port Arthur there is a large increase in the military establishment. Ten new barracks, each measuring 330 by 50 feet, are being built. The western basin of the harbor is being dredged to a depth of 28 feet.

The correspondent concludes by saying that Russians of all classes are more confident and defiant than before toward Japanese pretensions. If this attitude represents official Russian opinion there is little reason to expect an amicable settlement on the proposals for a modus vivendi presented by Japan on Aug. 12, which require the recognition of the respective rights of the two powers in Manchuria and Korea.

The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the report of the signature of the Russian-Korean agreement regarding the Yongam-Pho lease is semi-officially denied. It is understood that Japan, in the event of the conclusion of the agreement, will regard Korea as wholly open.

It is believed, says the correspondent, that the Government is planning a reform of the system of collection of the sake and tobacco taxes which will ultimately add 50,000,000 yen ($25,000,000) to the revenue without adding to the people's burdens.

QUITS THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Chicago Pastor Goes to the Episcopalians for Wesleyanism.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The Rev. Frank C. Sherman, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, has applied for holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Sherman says:

"I think that in joining the Episcopal Church I can become a better Wesleyan Methodist. There are two great principles which I believe the Episcopal Church has and the Methodist creed lacks—the belief in the real presence of Christ in communion and the belief that the Church is the body of Christ. I also have faith in the Bishop in affairs outside of the dogma.

"I told my presiding Elder of my decision some weeks ago, and I shall preach my farewell sermon next Sunday."

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,
INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

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Cape May at Its Best—Rare Opportunity.—Only $10.25 round trip from New York, via Pennsylvania Railroad, including seven days' board at the Stockton, Congress Hall, or Chalfonte Hotel, beginning August 31 or September 1.—Adv.

DEVASTATED BY A TORNADO.

Death and Destruction Worked in Connellsville, Penn., by Mad Elements.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 28.—A tornado passed over this section to-day, leaving death and devastation in its wake. A peculiar-looking, funnel-shaped cloud appeared over Connellsville, and descended upon the town and immediate vicinity without a moment's warning. People were lifted off their feet, and houses were moved off their foundations. Five minutes later the storm disappeared as suddenly as it came.

Mrs. Lizzie Levowitz, a Slavish woman, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while gathering coal in a coalhouse at Leisenring No. 1.

A frame house belonging to Michael Williams, in the course of construction at Greenwood, was toppled off of its foundations, severely injuring Samuel Kuhlman, a carpenter, and Frank Wooden, a painter. Harry Slogenwhite, a painter, was standing on the ground and was caught in a whirlwind and hurled a distance of thirty feet.

During the storm the Fourth Ward school house of Connellsville was struck by lightning, and 600 children were thrown into consternation, but no one was injured.

CLEVELAND ON FISHING.

Ex-President Has Only Contempt for Those Who Deride Him—Weighed His Last Child on the Fish Scales.

Special to The New York Times.
Special to The New York Times.

BOURNE, Mass., Aug. 28.—Grover Cleveland made merry with the members and guests of the Old Colony Club at a clambake on Marshall's Island to-day. The feature of the day was a short humorous address he made. Mr. Cleveland said in part:

"For a number of years I have been honored with membership in the Old Colony Club, but this is the first time that I have attended one of its clambakes. Therefore, I rise, full of clams, hot corn, and enthusiasm for the welfare of the Old Colony Club and zeal for its interests.

"I hope that the club will persevere in its efforts toward the unremitting preservation of the Buzzard's Bay fisheries, and I am willing to take out all the benefits of the club in fishing.

"Within the past few years I have been widely jeered and derided for spending so much of my time at fishing. For those who jeer and deride me I have only a quiet and unqualified contempt. I go fishing because I like it, and I hope that I will continue to go fishing until as near the end of the chapter as possible.

"I should like to say right here that I am more interested in the protection of the fishing at Buzzard's Bay than about our hoary-headed infant industries. I care more for these fishing interests than I do about the policy of the next Federal Administration.

"I hope that the Old Colony Club will keep up its fight for the protection of the fisheries. Let there be no relaxations nor compromise. Keep up the fight unceasingly.

"Perhaps some of you are aware that an interesting event has recently taken place in our domestic circle. I am proud to say that another future fisherman has quite lately increased the population of Buzzard's Bay by one.

"Now, some people are in the habit of telling fish stories and some people, notably a well-known physician of my acquaintance, are accustomed to weigh their catch of fish on their own private scales. Although this happy event was not the occasion for telling any unusual yarns, I put my fish scales into requisition and weighed my latest catch honestly, and the lady was an even nine pounds.

Before the merriment had subsided the presiding officer, Joseph Jefferson, who had kept moving nervously about on his seat, rose to a point of order, and stated dryly that it was "quite natural for the son of a fisherman to be weighed with scales."

Mayor Collins of Boston, who followed Mr. Cleveland, paid a tribute to his friend, the ex-President, whom he called the "most illustrious man in this country."

LABOR KILLS TRANSFER PLAN.

Chicago Enterprise Abandoned Because of the Hostile Attitude of the Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Organized labor has dealt one more severe blow to the industrial progress of Chicago. Following close on the announcement of the prospective removal of the Donnelly and the Rand-McNally Companies comes the information that the Chicago Union Transfer Company's great enterprise is practically dead, and that the millions of money expended upon the transfer yards have been practically wasted. These yards have been completed for two years, but the plans projected apparently are now to be abandoned.

The hostility of the labor unions to the railways and organized capital and the continuous labor disturbances have caused the promotors of the transfer scheme to conclude that they were taking too great a risk.

Many of the various railways in Chicago have for several weeks seriously considered the moving of all of their facilities out to what was formerly known as the Stickney Yards. The scheme contemplated, as is more or less generally known, the concentration of all freight transfers and general interchange railroad work and the running to and from this point of all freight trains entering or leaving Chicago.

SHINGLEMAKERS COMBINE.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 28.—By the appropriation of orders from the Eastern States among the shingle mills on the basis of their cutting capacity, 400 shingle manufacturers in Western Washington to-day took steps to prevent overproduction and maintain prices throughout the East. Manufacturers and dealers are to be brought together in new and stronger associations.

During the present car-shortage period, and when orders do not reach the capacity of the mills, the output is to be restricted also in proportion to the cutting capacity of the mills. During the Spring floods in the Eastern States shingle orders were light, and overproduction resulted. An unsuccessful attempt was made to restrict the output by shutting down the mills, but the smaller mills would not then enter the combine.

Copper Range Plans Trimountain Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 28.—The Copper Range books were closed to-night for a special meeting Tuesday, Sept. 8, to see if the stockholders will authorize an increase of 100,000 shares and the acquisition of part or the whole of the capital stock of the Tri-Mountain Mining Company, or the property of the same company with said 100,000 shares, or the proceeds of the same at $100 per share.

$6.00 to Buffalo and Return.—Lehigh Valley R. R., Aug. 30-31; return Sept. 8, any train. Superior equipment. 656-1,204 B'way.—Adv.

Spend Sunday, Aug. 30th, out on the Atlantic Ocean on steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line. $1.00. See adv.—Adv.

MARCONI ARRIVES WITH FOUR NEW INVENTIONS

Appliances Expected to Revolutionize His Wireless System.

Cape Breton Station Will Be Open for Regular Transatlantic Commercial Business Within Three Months.

William Marconi, the wireless telegraph inventor, was among the arrivals on the Cunarder Lucania last night. Mr. Marconi brings with him a number of new inventions that he says will greatly simplify the transatlantic wireless problem. He also said that within three months he expected that commercial communication would be established between Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and Poldhu in Cornwall, England.

Mr. Marconi was also quite enthusiastic over the success of the operators on the Lucania in keeping in daily touch all the way over with either the station at Poldhu or Seaforth on the other side and the stations on the American coast, during which time correct bulletins were received of all the more important happenings in the world, including the death of the Marquis of Salisbury, the results of the international yacht races, the tennis championship, and the breaking of the trotting record by the famous mare Lou Dillon.

The Lucania did not come up to her pier last night, owing, it is said, to the unwillingness of the Sandy Hook pilot on board to take the responsibility for any mishaps that might occur by reason of the inclement weather. As a result, what information Mr. Marconi had to give out was gleaned during the short interval that the revenue cutter was alongside the liner off the Quarantine Station.

"My purpose in coming to America at this time," said Mr. Marconi, "is to consult with Mr. Edison, who is one of the consulting engineers of the company, in regard to the system, and also to perfect the station at Cape Breton. In three months I expect to have the system ready for the reception of trans-Atlantic business between Cape Breton and Poldhu, and I may add that I bring with me four inventions that will, I believe, greatly simplify that undertaking. One of these inventions will, in my opinion, revolutionize the wireless system so far as the sending of trans-Atlantic messages is concerned.

"These inventions also make it possible to transmit messages across the Atlantic with about half the power heretofore utilized, and will also make it possible to send them with a tower not near so high as the ones we have been using. I expect while in New York to consult with my patent attorneys to secure myself on these inventions, after which I will proceed to Cape Breton, where I shall probably remain until I shall be ready for the transaction of commercial business. I expect to see Mr. Edison soon after I go ashore."

Mr. Marconi was asked if he had perfected any plan to prevent his messages from being intercepted by rival companies.

"The taking of messages is a dangerous business," replied the inventor, "and I shall consult with my lawyers to see if it is not possible to prevent this interception. However, even if they are intercepted experiments have proved that the messages are, as a rule, received in very garbled shape."

CRUISE OF THE HOUSEBOAT.

Prof. Langley's Craft Slips Moorings in Dirty Weather and Scuds Down the Potomac.

WIDEWATER, Va., Aug. 28.—Prof. Langley's airship houseboat had another dangerous experience in a Potomac gale this afternoon. Soon after the experts gave up hopes of launching the aerodrome to-day and returned to Clifton Beach, a storm broke furiously.

The houseboat slipped her moorings and traveled rapidly down stream for two miles, where her anchor caught in the mud bottom. A few men were aboard, but they were powerless, and the storm was too severe for any assistance to be afforded by the tugs.

The small steam launch tender, the float and three rowboats, were lost. They were sought by the tugs unsuccessfully, and the search will be resumed Saturday. The houseboat is now near the Virginia shore, where she will remain until after an experiment.

Before the storm Prof. Langley said a test would be made Saturday if the weather permitted. The flying machine was so shaken up that the launching may be postponed for repairs. The machine was all ready to fly this afternoon, when the breeze stiffened to ten miles and hour, and the experiment was abandoned.

COTTON MILLS CURTAILMENT.

Fall River Will Have 330,000 Spindles Idle Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 28.—The cotton mills curtailment next week will include the Merchants' No. 3 Mill, Stafford, Cornell, Luther, Border City No. 1, and Bourne Mills, in all 330,000 spindles, as against 222,000 at the beginning of this week. The Nos. 2 and 3 Border City Mills closed last night for the balance of this week, and the Richard Borden Mills also closed last night until Monday.

The curtailment in the yarn mills is decreasing somewhat, but it must go on in some degree, owing to the difficulty of securing the desirable grades of cotton at this time.

The desire for curtailment is being lessened by the improved tone of the cloth market and the mills that have a little cotton on hand have been disposed to meet buyers half way on present prices. The sales of goods thus far this week amount to 150,000 pieces, of which a small quantity was regulars sold at 5¾ cents, an advance of an eighth over the quotation of last week.

Doctors Accused of Stealing Drugs.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—For the sake of drugs the cost of which would not pay for new hats, three promising young physicians sacrificed their reputations and standing, if the charges of Health Commissioner John H. Simon and Detective Richard Durney are true. Drs. E. T. Urban, P. Taylor, Knapp, and Alexander McCully are charged with stealing drugs from the Poor House drug store, and warrants for petit larceny will be sought.

Dr. Knapp has an office at 918 Pine Street, and the other two physicians at the City Pauper Institute.

Arrested for Assaulting Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Police Justice W. J. Delaney this afternoon held for the October Grand Jury Jacob Cherry and George Williams, who, being unable to procure bail, have been lodged in the Saratoga County Jail, at Ballston Spa. They are charged with assault in the second degree in attacking Policeman George Mason on Wednesday night, when a mob threatened the life of the officer.

Gov. Taft's Son Returns to School.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—Gov. Taft's son returns to school in Ohio on board the transport Sherman, which sailed a week ago for San Francisco.

Delightful Days at Cape May.—Extraordinary offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Only $10.25 for a round-trip ticket from New York, covering a week's board at the Stockton, Congress Hall, or Chalfonte Hotel. Tickets on sale August 31 and September 1.—Adv.

STOLE SILVER FOR YEARS.

Conspirators Long Looted a Meriden Company Undetected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—A series of systematic thefts from the International Silver Company of Meriden was terminated to-night by the discovery of a gang of conspirators who have worked for years without detection, and whose self-confessed pilferings amount to thousands of dollars.

According to his own story, John H. Booth, who has been arrested, was the principal operator in the factory. He was a silver spinner, and was one of the trusted employes of the company. In some way he had obtained a secret key to the storeroom, and his method was to enter it just before working hours, put into his pockets a couple of silver bars, and unload at his leisure. The bars would then be taken to a silversmith, all mark of identity removed, and, by the aid of a third confederate, they would be sold at the New York Assay Office.

The silver company has missed about $3,000 worth of stock during the past few years, and has been unable to get any definite clue to it. It had all the detective bureaus in the State at work on the case, and this week Sergt. Donnelly of the New Haven Bureau traced some of the stock to Booth.

Booth was watched, and to-day he was seen to go to the storeroom and emerge with pockets stuffed with something. He was quickly summoned home by a decoy message, which told him that his child was sick. At his residence his coat was torn from him by the detective, and was found to contain several pieces of silver. Booth collapsed and confessed. He said:

"I'm caught with the goods on. You're a detective, and I know what you want. I knew it would come, although it was a long time getting here."

After Booth had confessed Joshua Sutter, a silver dealer of Meadow Street, in this city, was arrested. He denied acquaintance with Booth. The detectives say that they are looking for two more principals in the thefts.

Booth is fifty-five years of age. He has a wife, son, and daughter. His wife and daughter were aware of his thefts, and to-day tried to conceal some valuable pieces of silver which were hidden in his home. Some valuable tips were given by the New York Assay Office, which aided in locating the guilty parties.

SHOCKED BY 2,200 VOLTS.

Remarkable Escape from Death of a Brooklyn Electrician.

What was regarded by his fellow-workers as a remarkable escape from instant death occured at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Thomas Cronin, an electrician employed by the Flatbush Electric Light Co. Cronin, who is thirty years old and lives in Bergen Street, was at work in the power house of the company, at Clarkson Street and Nostrand Avenue, stringing new cables on a "dead," or out of service, switchboard. He accidentally swung one of the cables over across a "live" fuse on an adjoining switchboard and 2,200 volts of electricity passed over the cable to his body. The terrific shock he received hurled Cronin a dozen feet. He was picked up insensible, and an ambulance was summoned from the Kings County Hospital.

Cronin was taken to the hospital, where three doctors worked over him for an hour before he revived. For an hour afterward, however, he was delirious. Cronin finally recovered sufficiently from the shock to be able to go to his home. A voltage of 1,700 is looked upon as meaning a certain death to the ordinary man. That Cronin received 500 volts more than this and lived was a matter of wonder to his fellows at the power house. His escape was accounted for by the fact that he was standing on the dry board floor at the time, wood being a non-conductor of electricity.

BIG COAL DEAL RUMORED.

Pennsylvania May Get Properties of Pittsburg Company—Statement by President Robbins.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Rumors were afloat to-day of a deal between the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whereby the latter is to take over part holdings of the coal company in Western Pennsylvania.

There seems to be good foundation for the rumors. The deal, it is said, will involve several millions of dollars, and if consummated will give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company control of coal fields along the new line of the Wabash into this city. Its purpose, according to the reports, is to take as much coal traffic as possible from the Gould line.

In a speech before the Relief Fund Association of the Pittsburg Coal Company's employes to-day, however, Francis L. Robbins, President of the company, told the delegates to pay no attention to reported changes in the control of the company.

"There has been no change whatever, nor is any contemplated, in the ownership of the Pittsburg Coal Company," he said. "There has been and will be no change in officers or employes of the company, and every official and every employe is assured of his position so long as he does his duty."

WOMEN AS BURGLARS.

Make a Haul of $600 in One Night in Indiana Town.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 28.—There was a carnival of burglaries in Kokomo last night and to-night in which women formed a part, if not all, of the gang. Six residences were looted, and in two of them the retreating form of a woman was seen by the awakening sleepers.

The burglars carried rugs, mats, and druggets, which were laid on walks and entrances to muffle the sound of footsteps. They stole cash and jewelry, valued at $600. At the Owens home $120 in cash and a wedding suit were taken, and the theft will delay a wedding scheduled for Sunday. At the last house visited a silk parasol and a drugget was left, this being the only clue to the female thieves.

MARRIAGE KEPT QUIET.

Announcement of Wedding of Lieut. Wolven to Miss Hanabrough Causes Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—Considerable surprise was caused to-day by the announcement of the marriage of Lieut. Frank Homer Wolven of Bloomfield, dental surgeon in the United States Army, and Miss Rosali Fitzhugh Hanabrough of Washington, who is a niece of United States Senator Hansbrough of South Dakota. The marriage took place in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, June 1, 1901, and immediately after the ceremony the couple left for the Philippines, where the bridegroom had been ordered for duty.

Lieut. Wolven announced the event in a letter to his mother here, and stated that his bride and himself would return to America in October.

Lieut. Wolven is said to be the youngest dental surgeon in the army. He is twenty-five years of age, and a graduate of Columbia College. Mrs. Wolven is a native of Virginia, and is a favorite in social circles in Washington.

No other pleasure route can offer so many and varied attractions as Hudson River Day Line.—Adv.

JUDGE ON LAWLESSNESS

Justice Lore of Delaware Blames Leaders in Finance.

Declares That an Utterance of the President Has Been Used to Encourage Lynchings.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 28.—Supreme Court Justice Charles B. Lore of Delaware made a strong address on lawlessness at the session of the Universal Peace Union here this afternoon. He said in part:

"Lawlessness pervades the land, unrest and discontent breed over-apparent prosperity. We have become the money centre of the world, but this has bred a feverish appetite for gold, with all its vulgar accompaniments.

"Coronets and coats-of-arms are eagerly sought by the sons and daughters of late hucksters and butchers and blacksmiths. Law has degenerated into lawlessness.

"We would call a halt upon our captains of industry who have brought our country to its present height of frenzied speculation. Plants worth only thousands of dollars are by the magic of watered stocks and glittering advertisements swollen into millions.

"Gigantic frauds are palmed upon the people as successful business enterprises. Our greatest financiers are racking their brains to circumvent the law and the people and by lawlessness achieve wealth, being careful only to keep outside of actual violence and the common jail.

"When their cunning evasions of the law are crowned with success all men are tempted to lawlessness. Captains of industry, how much of the unrest, the mob violence, and the labor troubles of the time, have been bred and fostered by your methods? We ask for an answer!

"Referring to lynchings, Justice Lore said: "Only three States of the Union, I think, are now exempt from this stigma. I am sorry to say it is on the increase. The statement recently made at Chautauqua that one-third of the lynchings were for outrages of negroes upon white women will not bear the test of investigation. Less than one-third were for crimes of this character.

"When President Roosevelt wrote in his otherwise admirable letter to Gov. Durbin, 'It certainly ought to be possible by administration of the laws to obtain swift vengeance upon the criminal,' he was countering a natural tendency, but was actually encouraging the graver and more dangerous crime of lynching founded in anarchy. How quickly the lynchers quoted him in their defense!

"As the head of our Government he must not lose sight of the fact that our courts of justice are not established to administer swift vengeance, but to administer justice after a fair and full opportunity of defense and just conviction for crime. As an actual fact, the law's delay has not entered into lynching as a factor.

"The only difference between those who claim that the court should act quickly, before the mob can act, and the man who claims that lynching is the only proper remedy for crime, is that the first would convert the court into a trap and the second would convert the mob into a court.

"I cannot agree with Judge Brewer's suggestion that there should be no appeal or writ of error in criminal cases. It would seem monstrous that such an appeal should be denied where a man's liberty and life are at stake. Lynching, feuds, dueling, and warlike crime are the children of lawlessness. They may be eradicated only by virtue backed by education and enforced by implicit obedience to law."

VARDAMAN ELECTED GOVERNOR

Mr. Roosevelt's Race Policy Gives Victory in Mississippi to Anti-Negro Faction.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 28.—The primary election in this State, which turned on National issues, has resulted in a complete victory for Major Vardaman. He is nominated for Governor by a majority which will be between 8,000 and 10,000.

In view of the confident statements made by the Crits faction and the smallness of the majority claimed by the Vardaman faction prior to Thursday's primary, this majority is considered astonishing. His campaign managers never expected more than 3,000 majority.

This campaign was fought on the race question, and was the first one on that issue in many years. It was not debated as a State issue, although Major Vardaman did advocate the division of the school fund between the races. It was debated as a National question, based on President Roosevelt's revival of the race issue.

That issue has long been dormant in Mississippi. The belief of the people of this State, as shown by Major Vardaman's majority, is that the President has revived it. The feeling is that the President has persistently attempted to stir up sectional feeling on this question, and has endeavored to upset the present standard of society and to foster social equality between the races.

The proposition to divide the school fund between the two races gathered much strength from the resentment of Mississippians toward the President. The assurance given that the new Governor, in his first message to the Legislature, will make a recommendation for this division, giving the negro only such schools as the taxes he pays will support.

A warm fight is expected on this proposition. It has never heretofore met with much favor in Mississippi, but popular sentiment has been greatly changed by recent occurences in politics.

The Vardaman supporters are highly jubilant over the result, and special trains arranged to leave the capital city for Greenwood, the home of Major Vardaman, it will be filled to overflowing with his friends, and a big jubilation is promised. It is probable that the victorious candidate will be brought back to Jackson, and a grand rally held here.

R. L. Bradley is elected Railroad Commissioner over McInnes by a small majority. S. N. McNair was elected Commissioner of the Southern District by a majority of over 2,000.

SALMON WILL BE SCARCE.

Pacific Coast Fisheries Show a Falling Off from Previous Years.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 28.—Revised figures based on nearly definite reports from all Pacific coast districts, including Alaska, show that the salmon pack of this year will be 1,000,000 cases smaller than that of last year, and 1,750,000 cases smaller than the pack the previous year.

Final reports from Alaska show something of a gain over previous reports, and it is conceded that the Alaska pack will about equal that of last year. Bristol Bay, Alaska, had a light run, while elsewhere the run was unusually large. The Alaska pack would have been the greatest known but for the restriction of the pack of red salmon cutting out the pink salmon, the prices of which fell last Winter to below the cost of production.

Salmon canners and dealers are now receiving orders from all parts of the world, including many European cities, but as a general thing they are not being filled, for the sundays of orders are slow to accept the inevitable and include a sharp advance in prices. Canners all along the coast are making few, if any, concessions, but are holding their pack for the market to advance, which all believe inevitable under existing conditions. Orders from Europe show that the accumulated stocks of previous seasons have been moved and probably consumed.

See Historic New York.—Luxuriously and intelligently. Our swift, comfortable electric cabins go to every point worth seeing. Courteous chauffeurs explain each point. Telephone 2280 Columbus. M. T. Transportation Co.—Adv.

ORDERED TO A MONASTERY.

Father Cushing, Who Fought Bishop Metz, Will Be Exiled.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 28.—The announcement is made by Bishop Metz of the Catholic Church of Colorado that Father Cushing, who has earned much notoriety by his fight upon the Bishop during the last twelve years, has been ordered by Archbishop Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate, to go to the Trappist Monastery at Gethsemane, where he will be practically a prisoner for the balance of his life. Bishop Metz will pay all of his expenses.

Father Cushing is between forty and fifty years old, and is broken down in health.

TO MARK THE BATTLEFIELD.

Movement to Show Relief of New Yorkers That Bennington Was Fought in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—As an outcome of the controversy existing between New York and Vermont concerning what New York calls the battle of Walloomsac, but which has come down to history as the battle of Bennington, at a recent meeting of the New York State Historical Association held at Lake George a special plea was made by Dr. William O. Stillman of Albany for a memorial to mark the place where the battle was fought. Dr. Stillman said that fair-minded people conceded the fact that the engagement was fought in New York State.

Locally the movement to place a suitable tablet on the battlefield of Walloomsac is steadily growing, and it is probable that the New York State Historical Association will take action at an early date and place a marker before the next anniversary.

MRS. WINTON DROWNED.

Body of Wife of Automobile Maker Found in a Lake—Friends of the Family Believe She Fell Into the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—The body of Mrs. Alexander Winton, wife of the prominent automobile manufacturer and President of the Winton Automobile Company, was found floating in Lake Erie near the new Winton residence this morning at 7:30. Mrs. Winton, while in a fit of temporary insanity, it is believed, fell from the seventy-foot bluff in the rear of her home into the lake. The theory of suicide is not entertained by those persons who are familiar with the nature of the bluff. She had been missing from home since 3 A. M., and all the efforts of her husband and neighbors to find her were fruitless up till the time the body was seen in the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Winton only recently returned from a trip abroad. She had been in ill health, and was subject to temporary derangement of the mind. For this reason a nurse was employed to be with her constantly. On Thursday the Winton family moved into their magnificent residence on Lake Avenue. She seemed very happy to think that they were finally in their new home, which it is said, cost $80,000. Yesterday afternoon she appeared to be quite cheerful.

Mrs. Winton seemed all right when the family retired, but about 3 A. M. Mr. Winton heard his wife walking about. He spoke to her, and she replied. Nothing was heard of her after that time.

Mrs. Winton was born in Glasgow, Scotland, forty-one years ago, and came to this country about twenty years ago. She and Mr. Winton were childhood chums, and after he got a start in America he sent for her, and they were married in New York, where they lived for some time.

BRIDEGROOM WAS BELATED.

Trenton Bride Crushed Her Flowers and Tore Her Veil, but All Ended Happily.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Because the bridegroom tarried, owing to a belated train, Miss Ella Gallen of this city, waiting to become Mrs. Julius Bodnar of Phoenixville, Penn., tore off her wedding veil and dropped the wedding bouquet on the church floor in her indignation to-night.

The couple were to have been married promptly at 6 o'clock. Bodnar was to have arrived in Trenton from Phoenixville sometime before the hour of the wedding, and to have met his bride at the foot of the altar. When the time drew near Miss Gallen and her bridesmaid, Miss Susie Bussash, prepared for the event, even to the extent of arranging their veils and taking bouquets of flowers. The appointed hour arrived and no bridegroom appeared. Then the guests began to grow impatient, and whispered about how fickle lovers sometimes are.

The bride and her maid became excited, and the minister, too, made inquiries as to the probable whereabouts of the bridegroom. An hour passed and still there was no bridegroom. Then a tear glistened in the eye of the bride and, crushing her flowers, she dropped them to the floor beside her, at the same time tearing off her wedding veil. Sympathizing friends escorted her to a seat.

The wedding party was just preparing to leave the church when two men clambered, breathless, up the front steps of the edifice and hurried to the altar. They were the belated bridegroom and his best man, Joseph Gorecky. A delayed train had detained them. The cause of their delay was hastily explained, and then the solemn ceremony was performed.

STEAMSHIP'S HARD LUCK.

The Erin Wrecked Saturday, Raised Thursday, Ran Aground Friday, and Was Struck by a Schooner.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The steamship Erin, loaded with railroad iron from Montreal for Fort William, is fast on a shoal near Sister Light with her bow three feet out of water.

Saturday the Erin struck a pier and sunk at Farran's Point. She was raised by wreckers yesterday, and passed up the St. Lawrence. The gas buoy on the shoal opposite the lighthouse was extinguished. The wrecking tug passed safely, but the Erin ran out high on the shoal.

Three sailors with axes were cutting the towline to the consort when a schooner struck the Erin, tearing off her upper bulwarks and driving her further on to the shoal. Robert McCay, a sailor, residence unknown, was caught in the crash and had his neck broken.

AUTOMOBILE CAUSES INJURIES.

Horse, Scared by Machine, Seriously Wounds Man and Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brightman, of Quaker Springs, were brought here to-day in a seriously disfigured condition, and it is feared that they cannot survive their injuries. Mrs. Brightman's face was shattered by the impact of a horse's hoof and her husband was struck in the breast.

They were driving, when their fractious horse became badly frightened at an automobile which sped by at a terrific pace. In seeking to kick itself loose from the vehicle, the horse's hind feet struck the unfortunate occupants, who were hurried here for treatment.

The automobilist is unknown as he disappeared as hurriedly as possible.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

Take the Educational Sight-Seeing New York Yacht. 1,000 points of interest explained by expert lecturer. 3 hours sail from Foot 26th St., N. R. 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.—Adv.

CONSUL WAS NOT SLAIN, BUT WARSHIPS PROCEED

Bullets Fired at Mr. Magelssen at Beirut Did Not Touch Him.

President Roosevelt Wishes to Have American War Vessels in Turkish Waters Owing to the Disturbances in the Empire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—It transpires that the report that United States Vice Consul Magelssen was killed at Beirut is incorrect. An unknown individual fired at him and the bullets passed close to the Vice Consul, but did not touch him.

The Valiyy of Beirut afterward visited Vice Consul Magelssen, expressed his regret for the outrage, and ordered measures for the arrest of the perpetrator.

The error in stating that Mr. Magelssen had been killed rose from a mistake in a ciphee telegram.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A decidedly new turn in the case of United States Vice Consul William C. Magelssen at Beirut, Syria, who was reported to have been assassinated last Sunday, developed to-night, when it became known that the report was incorrect, and that although Mr. Magelssen had been shot at he had not even been injured.

This information came to the State Department to-night in a dispatch from United States Minister Leishman at Constantinople, who said the mistake in making the original announcement was due to an error in the transmission of the cipher dispatch from Consul Ravndal at Beirut, in reporting the incident to the Minister.

The dispatch from the Minister was communicated at once to the President at Oyster Bay, but up to a late hour to-night nothing had been heard from him on the subject at the State Department. The dispatch was extremely gratifying to the officials of the Government here, as it has relieved the situation of its extreme tension and leaves the way open for an amicable and peaceable adjustment of the incident.

Acting Secretary Loomis declined to make public the text of Minister Leishman's dispatch to-night, but he gave a summary of its contents. As stated in the press dispatch, it shows that Mr. Magelssen was shot at by some unknown person, but was not hit. The local Turkish officials were prompt to express their regret at the occurrence, and are exerting themselves to apprehend the would-be assassin, but thus far have been unsuccessful.

The Minister's dispatch also said that Consul Ravndal had reported to him that some of the foreign Consuls at Beirut had reported to their Governments that the situation at that place had become exceedingly tense, that the condition of affairs had existed for some time, and that something ought to be done to relieve the tension. The opinion was expressed that the attempted assassination of Mr. Magelssen would probably bring matters to a focus.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt was informed to-night by a representative of The Associated Press of the incorrectness of a report that Vice Consul Magelssen had been assassinated. The President expressed gratification that Mr. Magelssen had escaped without injury.

He announced, however, that no change at present would be made in the plans of this Government, and that the European Squadron, which has been ordered to proceed immediately to Beirut, would continue to its ordered destination.

It can be said that the President and Secretary of State Hay both regard it advisable, in view of the present state of unrest in Turkey, to have American war vessels in Turkish waters.

For a long time to-day President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay were in conference at Sagamore Hill. They discussed every suggested phase of the situation in Turkey. At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Hay announced his intention of returning immediately to Washington.

The fact that Secretary Hay considers his presence in Washington necessary at this time indicates the serious view he takes of the Turkish situation. He had not expected to return to Washington for several weeks, but the developments in the Ottoman Empire in the past few days induced him to come to Oyster Bay for a conference with the President, after which it was deemed desirable by both that he should return to Washington at least for a couple of weeks.

The Secretary arrived here from his Summer home in New Hampshire at 12:20 P. M. In a driving rainstorm he was conveyed to the President's home in time for luncheon. During the greater part of the afternoon he was in conference with the President. He left Sagamore Hill about 4:30 o'clock. He took the 5 o'clock train for New York and will go thence to Washington to-night.

It can be said that it is the purpose of President Roosevelt to afford American citizens in the disturbed districts of Turkey all the protection possible. For that reason and for others which may develop in a short time the decision is reached that no change will at present be made in the orders to the European Squadron. Admiral Cotton will proceed with his vessels to Turkish waters with the idea of fully safeguarding Americans and American interests.

In response to a telegram of inquiry regarding the reported assassination of Vice Consul Magelssen at Beirut, Mr. Freyer, Treasurer of the Board of the Presbyterian Mission at Beirut, has cabled as follows:

Beirut, Syria, Aug. 28

was of stone. The fact that the attempt was made, however, is viewed as evidence of the hostility of the Turks toward civilizing influences and of increasing daring in their attitude toward the United States.

The situation in Eastern Turkey was described by the board officials when demand was made last December that American institutions in Turkey be granted the same concessions as those of other Governments. Promises were considered a sufficient answer by the Turks; the promises were not kept, and the matter was not pushed, which, it is claimed, encouraged the Turks last June to seize N. Tenekejian, a native teacher in the mission schools, on a charge of sedition. In spite of protest by the prisoner's friends, he was kept in confinement, and the American Board appealed to the State Department.

The result of the appeal was a request that the Turkish Government see that the man have a speedy trial and prompt release if innocent, and that in case of innocence being established his calumniators be punished. Thus the case has stood since June, Mr. Tenekejian being still in confinement. The American Board expresses the belief that, fearing nothing, the Turks, with growing fanaticism, did not hesitate at setting fire to the college buildings.

Knowledge of these facts, emphasized by the cablegram announcing the growing danger, has prompted the board managers to do everything possible to gain the attention of the State Department and of the President.

PLOT TO SLAY CONSULS.

Turkish Land Owners Planned to Secure Foreign Intervention—Details of Death of M. Rostkowsky.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Letters have been received here from persons at Monastir, European Turkey, indicating that the assassination of the Russian Consul, M. Rostkowsky, was part of a well-laid plan by Turkish land-owners to bring about a European occupation of Turkish territory.

For a long time it has been understood that the native proprietors, feeling that their investments were insecure under Turkish rule, have been working to secure foreign intervention, and of late rumors of a plot involving the assassination of Consuls have been frequently heard. In fact, the reports became so well grounded that the Consuls considered the advisability of asking their Governments for national guards, but delayed taking definite action to that end.

The advices state that M. Rostkowsky, M. Kral, the Austrian Consul, and Mr. McGregor, the British vice-Consul, were looked upon with suspicion by the Turks because of supposed sympathy with the Bulgarians, and that recently an assassin was appointed to kill the British official as he was taking his customary walk, but that the plot failed because Mr. McGregor on that day took an unusual route.

Investigation into the assassination of M. Rostkowsky on Aug. 8 has shown that there is no reason to believe that the Russian Consul made any use of a cane or a revolver on the murderer, as was asserted by the Turkish authorities.

The advices received here say that the Russian Consul was driving into the city from the Bukovo Monastery in company with a Bulgarian teacher named Mistrkaff. Outside the city on the way to the railroad station is a Turkish guard-house. On passing this house the Consul observed that the policeman on duty failed to give him the ordinary salute. He stopped his carriage and, getting out, walked back to the policeman and asked why he had failed to show the courtesy. The policeman answered the Consul that he did not know him. M. Rostkowsky then asked the policeman for his name, and for answer received a bullet in his side and another through his head, causing instant death.

The teacher, who had also alighted, either from extreme fright or presence of mind fell prone in the roadside ditch and remained as if dead until the Turkish officials and others appeared and he could escape without fear of meeting death.

Some women observed five armed Turks in the quarters at the guardhouse. When the shooting occurred one Turk asked another: "What is the matter?" One of the five men replied: "A dog was killed," after which the five men went away.

The Valiyyet, when he received the body of the Consul, was evidently much disturbed, and remarked that the Consul was to blame for using his revolver on the policeman. When the body was brought home it was found that M. Rostkowsky had not only been shot, but that his head had been crushed in by a blow from the butt end of the policeman's rifle.

On the following Monday, Hiliam Pasha sought an interview with Mme. Rostkowsky. At first the bereaved woman refused to see the Pasha, but on it being made known that he came as a representative of the Sultan she met him in the presence of two Russian noblemen. The Pasha expressed regret at the "unfortunate" affair. "Unfortunate! Infamous affair!" exclaimed Mme. Rostkowsky. After some further remarks the Pasha, with considerable embarrassment, produced a check for 200,000f., and explained with much stammering that the Sultan had ordered him to give it to the unfortunate widow for herself and children. Mme. Rostkowsky, who is a Princess by birth, asked if she rightly understood that the Sultan was offering "baksheesh?"

"The blood of my husband cannot be paid for by Turkish money," she said. "Give the check back to your master, and if he does not know what to do with it tell him to give it to his soldiers, who have received no pay for so many months. Here are the decorations which the Sultan bestowed on my husband and myself. I return them through you. To-morrow I will advise the Sultan by telegraph that I have given them back."

This ended the interview.

THE DYNAMITING OF A TRAIN.

SOFIA, Aug. 28.—The Dnevnik prints to-day what purports to be accurate details of the train outrage near Kuleli Burgas. It says a package was placed in the restaurant car of the train at Budapest. The package contained a bomb with a clockwork attachment, which was timed to explode as the train was crossing the bridge at Maritsa.

It was intended to destroy the bridge and cut off communication between Adrianople and Salonika.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The increasing gravity of the conditions in Turkey is shown by an official report just received from Philippopolis giving details of the revolutionary plot to blow up the Oriental Express. One of the plotters was designated to sacrifice his life by boarding the train and throwing the bombs.

This plot was probably connected with the dynamiting of the train at Kuleli Burgas, but the Philippopolis report establishes the fact that the original plan was aimed against the leading trans-European express for the purpose of impressing the world with the magnitude of the disorder.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says there is plainly anxiety in Germany lest Turkey should lose the opportunity of putting down the Macedonian rising, since it is to the interest of Germany that Turkey should be able to restore order.

If Turkey succeeds, the value of German military instruction and Krupp guns is demonstrated. Turkey's failure, on the contrary, might ultimately lead to the establishment of some form of international control, which would not be favorable to the extension of German influence in the Ottoman Empire.

CROSSED FRONTIER OPENLY.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Last week, says the Sofia correspondent of The Times, a well-equipped band of 150 trained men under the well-known leader Stoyanoff and five other officers crossed the Turkish frontier openly in the daytime, with a flag displayed.

No resistance was offered by the Turkish and Bulgarian frontier posts.

TURKISH ARMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A most remarkable feature of the reports from Turkey is the disclosure of the fact that the Turkish force, which totaled 50,000 men when the troops entered Albania six months ago, has now been reduced to 35,000 men, showing a loss of 15,000 troops.

Few of the soldiers died of disease. The loss was chiefly in men killed while crushing the Albanian uprising.

Plot Against Ferdinand Denied.

SOFIA, Aug. 28.—There is no foundation for the report published in Vienna that the police here have discovered a tunnel leading under the palace of Prince Ferdinand which was believed to have been constructed with the intention of blowing up the Konak.

INSURGENTS DEFEAT THE SULTAN'S TROOPS

Two Hundred Out of 240 Turkish Soldiers Slain at Neveska.

Mussulmans in Adrianople Vallyyet Fleeing Toward Constantinople, Where Precautions Are Being Taken.

SOFIA, Aug. 28.—The general situation in the Vallyyet of Adrianople continues alarming. The revolutionaries have destroyed all the Turkish posts along the frontier.

The Autonomye says the Turkish commander in the District of Seres has ordered his subordinates to kill and destroy everybody and everything Bulgarian immediately the insurgent bands appear.

The Turkish population is fleeing toward Constantinople. Eight hundred men, women, and children have gone to Vasiliko, and the Turkish Government is arranging to send them to Asia Minor.

A fierce fight has occurred at Passakul, twenty miles from Adrianople, where three Turkish battalions surrounded a body of insurgents. A second band of rebels came to the assistance of their comrades, who thereupon broke through the cordon, killing 150 Turks.

The Macedonian organization is reported to be planning a big movement. Gen. Zontcheff is said to be organizing a body of 6,000 Macedonians to cross the frontier.

The Macedonian Committee has urgently appealed to Prince Ferdinand to show greater interest in the Macedonian situation, saying that if Macedonia is not soon liberated the position of Bulgaria will become exceedingly critical.

The Porte is losing no time in adopting the strongest measures to suppress the try forces, have started from Adrianople Makir Pasha, commanding the artillery, and Sadik Pasha, commanding the infantry forces, have startetl from Adrianople for the centre of the disturbances at Kirk-Kilisse, thirty-two miles from Adrianople.

The Bulgarian Government has dispatched two regiments to the frontier to strengthen the guards and enable them to exercise greater vigilance in view of the anticipated attempts of additional bands of insurgents to enter Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—Considerable forces of troops have been stationed in the various suburbs of Constantinople as a precautionary measure in view of the appearance of insurgents less than a hundred miles from the capital.

A trainload of troops was dispatched yesterday from the city to Tcherkeskoi, Vallyyet of Adrianople, near which place three Bulgarian villages were recently attacked by Circassians and their inhabitants massacred.

The troops sent to reinforce the garrison at Kirk-Kilisse, thirty-two miles from Adrianople, were routed by insurgents, whose numbers in the Vallyyet of Adrianople are estimated at 6,000.

SALONIKA, Aug. 28.—About 2,000 insurgents, now near Vodena, have been ordered to concentrate in the mountains of Movihovo. They will, it is expected, attack Tikvesh and Shevghell.

On the evening of Aug. 25 a force of insurgents attacked Neveska, where 240 soldiers were stationed, 200 of whom were killed. The insurgents have constructed earthworks. Seven battalions of Turkish troops which arrived at Neveska this morning are now bombarding the defenses.

SWEETHEARTS HAVE SMALLPOX.

Disease Attacks Simultaneously Engaged Couple of Bloomfield, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—Daniel Glennon, Jr., a painter twenty-three years old, of 18 Vine Street, was taken to the Isolation Hospital to-day suffering with smallpox.

Glennon's fiancée, a Miss Delia Duggan, is also ill with the disease at her home in Union Street, Montclair. Neither Glennon nor the young woman is aware that they are both suffering with the disease.

The young woman is quarantined in her home.

THEY STOLE A RAILROAD.

Four Boys Broke Into the Robert Appleton Home and Took a Miniature Track and Rolling Stock.

Charged with breaking into the house of Robert Appleton, the publisher, at 305 West Seventy-first Street, four boys, none of whom is more than nine years old, were arrested last night by Detective Trojan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The lads were charged with burglary and locked up, but later in the night Magistrate Mayo went to the station house and released them on $500 bail each.

The Appleton family is away for the Summer, and the house has been closed up. Yesterday the youngsters climbed over the basement gate, forced open the door, and then scampered through the house. Although there were plenty of valuable things which could have been carried off, there was only one that attracted the attention of the lads. That was a miniature railroad, consisting of trains of cars, stations, tracks, locomotives, &c., and complete in every detail. This was all that was removed.

Late in the afternoon the policeman on post discovered that the basement door had been forced open, and he reported the fact at the station house. Detective Trojan was assigned to the case, and last night the lads were arrested. The miniature railroad was found with the boys.

The youthful prisoners are Herbert Shannon, of 324 West Seventy-first Street; William Manning, of 258 West Fifty-eighth Street; Herbert Bell, of the same address, all of whom are nine years old, and Francis Turner, eight years old, of 40 West Fifty-eighth Street.

CHARGED WITH LAND FRAUD.

S. K. Humphrey Says William B. E. Lockwood Sold Property Without Title.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—William B. E. Lockwood, whose residence is in Norwalk, but who lives at 267 Fifth Avenue, New York, and owns stock in the Connecticut National Bank of Bridgeport, the Stamford National Bank, and the Fairfield County Bank of Norwalk, is charged with the practice of fraud and deceit in the sale of land in South Dakota to Seth K. Humphrey of Boston.

There has been no criminal action, but a civil suit for $1,000 has been filed in the Common Pleas Court, Bridgeport. According to the allegations of the complaint Mr. Lockwood offered a piece of land in South Dakota to Mr. Humphrey for $780.80, claiming to have the title.

He asserted that he had a right to sell, and prevailed upon the plaintiff in the case to purchase the land for the price named. After the purchase another man offered Mr. Humphrey about $1,300 for the property, and this meant a profit of $500. The title was searched, and, according to Mr. Humphrey, it was ascertained that Mr. Lockwood was not the owner and had no title.

Mr. Humphrey claims that Mr. Lockwood intended to defraud him of his money when he made the sale. He claims that he lost a chance to make a profit of $500, went to the expense of $100 to have the title searched, and wishes to recover these amounts in addition to the amount actually paid. Mr. Lockwood's stock in several banks has been attached.

P. F. COLLIER'S GIFT.

Presents Schools of Two Rhode Island Towns with Libraries.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—P. F. Collier has promised to give to the school libraries of Middletown and Portsmouth 2,800 volumes, including a large dictionary and a set of Chambers's Encyclopedia for each school. The books will include the works of Dickens, Scott, and other standard novelists and historical books.

Mrs. William R. Hunter will superintend the distribution of the books after consultation with the teachers. The books are expected to be received for delivery about the time the schools open Sept. 8 for the Fall terms, and each school library will be increased by 420 books by Mr. Collier's gift.

CITIZENSHIP FRAUD CHARGED.

A Greek Arrested Accused of Selling Naturalization Papers to Peddlers.

James Pattison, a Greek, who refused his address, was arrested yesterday by Policeman John O'Brien of the City License Bureau, charged with a violation of the naturalization laws. He is said to have sold false naturalization papers to Greek peddlers. He was locked up in the Oak Street Station, but a $500 bond was furnished by Peter Minakakias, a Greek, of 210 Sixth Avenue. United States Commissioner Ridgeway accepted the bond at the station house.

Alderman Marks, Pattison's lawyer, who was present, said that Pattison had come to this country eighteen years ago and assumed the name of Pattison, and that he had been naturalized under that name, which name, however, he had not legally assumed by any court order.

MOTHER AND CHILD KILLED.

McCarthy Found His Wife and Son Dead from Inhaling Gas.

Mrs. Nellie McCarthy, twenty-four years old, and her son Timothy, five years old, were asphyxiated by gas escaping from a stove while they were asleep last evening in their home, 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Dennis McCarthy, the husband, said he left his wife about 7 o'clock to get a pair of shoes at Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. When he went away from home, he said, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Finley, was drinking tea with his wife.

The husband returned soon after 10 o'clock and smelled gas in his room. He found his wife and son unconscious on the bed, and, taking the boy in his arms, ran to a near-by drug store, calling for help as he went.

When an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital arrived both the woman and the child were dead.

Mrs. Finley, at her home, 219 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, said she had left her daughter soon after 8 o'clock.

TIOGA AGAINST CANAL PLAN.

Republican Convention Urges Voters to Use Means to Defeat It.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Tioga County Republican Convention here to-day renominated Edwin S. Hanford of Waverly for Member of Assembly for the fourth term.

A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring against the canal appropriation and urging the voters of Tioga County to use all means to defeat it.

WOMAN STARVES IN KLONDIKE.

Her Body Believed to Have Been Devoured by Wild Beasts.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Edith White, former wife of John A. White, general agent for the Deering Division of the International Harvester Company, died of starvation in the Klondike country, and her body probably has been devoured by wild beasts.

This information was conveyed in a letter written from Central Alaska July 29, 1903, by William Shafer, a petty officer in the employ of the Government Signal Corps, who tells of finding letters and a diary tending to show that Mrs. White perished from cold and hunger while trying to make her way to an interior camp in the Copper River country.

Mrs. White was a graduate of the Dental School of the Minnesota State University and was practicing dentistry in Dawson City two years ago.

THREE GIRLS DROWNED.

Carriage Falls from Embankment into River With Fatal Results.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—While a party of young people were driving home from a social gathering near Evergreen borough, north of Allegheny, about three o'clock this morning, their carriage was precipitated over a high embankment into Girty's Run, and three were drowned.

The drowned were: Myrtle Scott, aged twenty years, Nannie Scott, her sister, aged eighteen years, and Annie Clifford, a cousin, aged twenty years.

The party was almost home when the horse slipped and, falling, dragged the vehicle over the embankment into the run. The stream was badly swollen and three of the occupants were swept away. Hays Scott, a brother, and Flora Scott, a younger sister, were rescued, after they had lost consciousness, by some companions, after a terrible struggle.

CAPT. MYERS WOUNDED.

Marine Officer Injured in Target Practice Off French Coast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—News has reached here that Capt. J. T. Myers of the Marine Corps, stationed on the armored cruiser Brooklyn, was accidentally shot in the leg recently by a bullet from the gunboat Machias while engaged in target practice off the southern coast of France. It is said the wound is not dangerous.

LEG BROKEN ON THE BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Girl Hurt by a Fall on Entrance Stairway.

Katie Shay, nineteen years old, of 190 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, had her right ankle broken in a peculiar manner last night while ascending the middle stairway of the Brooklyn Bridge to take a train for her home.

When about half way up the stairs her dress skirt caught on a defective and worn out iron plate with which all the stairs are lined and threw her flat on her face.

Before she could recover herself she rolled over, with her right foot under her, and as it snapped at the ankle she became powerless.

Policeman Mulroonan found her lying on the steps helpless and she was carried to the engine room and an ambulance summoned. Surgeon Warner took her to Hudson Street Hospital.

THIEF BALKS AT PERJURY.

Lying and stealing come easy to Harry W. Snowden, thief, but perjury he balks at. He was caught redhanded in robbing George Delaney, a fifteen-year-old messenger, of $15 in front of the Yorkville Bank two weeks ago. He pleaded guilty, and so it happened that he stood up before Recorder Goff yesterday in the Court of General Sessions to be sentenced.

"Have you ever been in trouble before?" asked the gentle Judge.

"No, Sir," said the prisoner. This did not tally with the statement of the police, who know Snowden by the aliases of Hand, Smith, and Stevens. Recorder Goff directed that the prisoner be put under oath, and then repeated the question. Snowden then frankly stated that he had served four terms in State Prison.

"A man who has such respect for the sanctity of an oath is entitled to clemency," said the Recorder. "I could send you away for five years, but I won't do it. I will also take into account that you saved the county the expense of a trial by your plea of guilty. I will sentence you to two and one-half years in Sing Sing Prison."

Court attachés regard the prisoner's action as without precedent, and stared after him in amazement as he was led away.

Striker Takes His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Because of despondency over the probable outcome of a strike at the Trenton Malleable Iron Works of this city, William Ryel of 121 Sherman Street committed suicide late last night by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. His brothers came in at 11 o'clock and sat talking in the dining room of the house for an hour not knowing that their brother William was dead by his own hand in the next room. At last the brothers, ready for bed, went into the kitchen and in the dark stumbled over the dead form. Ryel lost his young wife, who died two months ago. Lately he has been in a strike and was dubious of its outcome.

WILL STAND BY FUSION

But Greater New York Democracy Wants Democrat for Mayor.

Fear Expressed That Low Would Be Knifed by Republicans—Dates for Conventions Fixed.

Although the Greater New York Democracy, at the meeting of its Executive Committee held last evening, practically agreed to abide by the decision of the Fusion Conference Committee, to which the organization will send representatives, it adopted resolutions and listened to speeches urging strongly the nomination of an independent Democrat for the Mayoralty. The meeting was held shortly before 9 o'clock in the evening, at the organization headquarters, 1,150 Broadway. Dates were fixed for the State, City, and County Conventions of the party, which this year is entitled to nominate by convention instead of by petition as formerly.

William Hepburn Russell, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided at the meeting. He said that the time had arrived for decisive action on the part of the organization, and that the members, while seeking the best interests of the city and of the Fusion or Anti-Tammany cause, should most strongly demand that an independent Democrat be placed at the head of the ticket.

"We all like and admire Mayor Low," he declared, "and we will make the campaign on the record of the last administration. But the hand of Roosevelt and of Odell and of Platt has figured too strongly at times in the affairs of the Fusion forces and there is no question but that an independent Democrat would make a far stronger run as the candidate of the parties than would any Republican, even Mr. Low."

John T. Cronin, Deputy Sheriff and the leader of the organization in the Twenty-second Assembly District, also spoke for the nomination of an independent Democrat at the head of the Fusion ticket.

"I would indorse Low and his administration," said Mr. Cronin, "but I would not support him for a renomination because he could not be elected. Republicans all over the city have told me repeatedly that the best way to rebuke Low for many things that he has done would be to nominate him and then cut him to the quick, as they say they intend to do. Such a course means a losing fight if Low is again nominated, and I am against his nomination for that reason, although admiring him for his work in office."

Neither John C. Sheehan nor Acting Mayor Fornes, who were present, had anything to say during the proceedings, and not a dissenting voice was raised to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Russell and Mr. Cronin. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Greater New York Democracy, by its Executive Committee, reaffirms the position heretofore taken at the organization of its General Committee last April at Cooper Union declaring in favor of non-partisanship in municipal affairs, and giving unqualified indorsement to the present honest and efficient city government.

Resolved, That a return to power of the Croker regime in this city would be a disaster to the cause of good government, which we should deeply deplore.

Resolved, That, while entertaining none but the friendliest feelings for Mayor Low and commending his administration, we adhere, nevertheless, to the belief that because of the changed conditions in public affairs an independent Democrat will command more votes as the head of the fusion ticket.

Resolved, That our representatives to the fusion conference be and they are hereby instructed to vote as a unite, as the majority may decide, upon all questions coming before the fusion conference for determination.

Formal resolutions calling the conventions of the party also were passed without question. These resolutions recite that these conventions may be held because the party polled more than the requisite 10,000 votes last Fall. The City Convention, for nominating a candidate for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, will be held on Oct. 5, at Cooper Union at 8 o'clock in the evening. This will fall on Monday following the Tammany City Convention, which has been called for Oct. 1. Immediately after the Greater New York Democracy City Convention, and in the same hall, the county and judicial conventions will be held. The State Convention, for nominating a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, will be held on Friday, Oct. 2, at 1,150 Broadway, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Assembly and Aldermanic Conventions will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 6, in the various districts, and on the same date the Annexed District, with Westchester County, will hold a convention for the nomination of a State Senator in the Twenty-second Senate District to fill the vacancy to be caused by the resignation of Senator Charles P. McClelland. This convention will be held at Union and Westchester Avenues, in the district.

After the meeting John C. Sheehan declared that the resolution did not mean that the organization was booming one of its own men for the Mayoralty nomination.

"The time is not propitious to put forward any candidates," he said, "and we have none. We shall urge an independent Democrat on the conference committee next Tuesday, but we will abide by the results of that conference."

LIQUOR MEN PLAN CAMPAIGN.

Will Oppose Any Candidate Who Will Not Promise to be "Liberal."

Members of the Executive Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association of Greater New York, after three false starts, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which it was agreed that immediate action be taken to protect the interests of the 14,000 saloon, cafés, hotel, and restaurant keepers of the city in the municipal campaign. According to the information given out after the secret meeting of the committee, a campaign fund amounting to many thousands of dollars was raised and a campaign committee of ten appointed with full power to act.

The committee's action, it is said, will be irrespective of party lines, but will be against both Republicans, Fusionists, Tammanyites, and all others who have not come up to the requirements set by the liquor dealers themselves, who declare that their fight is "against the Puritanical spirit that has marred the present administration."

Primarily their fight is against the renomination of Mayor Low because of his refusal to meet the committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association when it waited upon him last Winter, and it is also to secure the nomination of an independent Democrat to head the Fusion ticket, preferably Controller Grout or District Attorney Jerome.

According to the information which the Press Committee of the Liquor Dealers' sees fit to give out, an extensive billboard and street car advertising sign campaign will be conducted against every candidate on whatever ticket nominated, whose election is regarded by the liquor interests as inimical to them.

The meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee was one of a series of closed meetings that has been held during the week. One meeting was held Tuesday at Terrace Garden, but there was nothing done on that occasion, the liquor dealers now declaring that it was because Police Commissioner Greene had policemen in plain clothes at the meeting to learn what was going on. Because of this espionage, it is declared, the meeting yesterday was held in a down town hall, the address of which the liquor dealers will not give. It was decided to hold all the meetings of the organization in the same manner, and thus avoid what the liquor men declare to be an attempt at police and political oppression.

Fritz Lindinger presided at yesterday's meeting, which before the end resolved itself into a sort of a Lindinger glorification meeting. He was proposed for Mayor, his press agent says, and was promised 200,000 votes if he would run, but he modestly declined the honor.

In a speech which later was given out for general circulation, Lindinger said the fight was for personal liberty, and he said the only way he and the people in his business could be protected would be to secure pledges from every candidate nominated on any ticket, before votes would be delivered to that candidate. He said the organization was not for this campaign, but was to be a permanent organization. He said that in 1901 Low and his associates made promises to the liquor men which were not kept.

A Committee on Platform and Resolutions, which will report on Monday, and also a Committee on Headquarters, which will have quarters ready next week, were appointed at yesterday's meeting. Through the publicity department it was announced that a newspaper will be run during the campaign, 250,000 copies to be given free distribution weekly. It was announced that the headquarters to be selected would be in the vicinity of Madison Square.

BROOKLYN GERMANS FOR LOW.

Municipal League's Executive Committee Instructs Delegates to Next Week's Conference.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American League of Brooklyn, held at Broadway and Myrtle Avenue last night, it was decided to instruct the Brooklyn delegation to the Fusion conference to be held in Manhattan next week to support the movement for the renomination of Mayor Low. Deputy County Clerk Henry Weissman presided, and twelve of the twenty-one district branches had representatives present, and reports were received from all the districts.

For some time past, as has been heretofore announced, the several district organizations have been holding meetings with a view to taking the sentiments as to the advisability of fusion, and again as to the wisdom of putting Mayor Low before the people for a second term. The sentiment as thus ascertained was in favor of fusion all over the city. But there was some opposition to Mayor Low, especially in the Nineteenth Assembly District, where all were reported as being dissatisfied with his administration.

The chief ground of objection, alleged by the opposition, was what they regarded as an overstrict enforcement of the excise regulations in the borough, for which Mayor Low was held responsible, and the literal enforcement of the sanitary provisions of the new building law. But as the majority of the reports were favorable to Mayor Low's renomination, the resolution instructing the delegation to the Manhattan conference to vote for him was adopted.

FORNES IS FOR LOW.

Says Mayor is Entitled to Renomination from the Fusionists.

Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen and the acting Mayor during the absence of Mayor Low from the city, and who is generally believed to be the prospective nominee to succeed himself on the Fusion ticket, said yesterday that he believed Mayor Low's renomination would be a good and proper move, and he appealed to the independent Democrats of the city, of which he is one, to support Fusion, declaring that Low had remained absolutely non-partisan during the term of office for which he had been elected.

"Mayor Low never has used his office for political effect," said Mr. Fornes, "and I do not believe that he ever would. If I believed he had used his office, or would use it, to aid Roosevelt or Odell in the State or National elections, I would not support him. His non-partisanship has been pretty well tested in the months he has been in office, and I can see no flaws in it.

"I am in sympathy with the manifesto issued last night by the Citizens' Union, but I must say that in the case of Low such a pledge is not necessary. We know him and know he is conscientious to the core. The city administration is business to the core and will remain so. As an independent Democrat I am satisfied with the non-partisan way in which the city affairs have been run, and I have been in close touch, officially, with the administration and so can speak advisedly. I can see no reason why the renomination and re-election of Low on the Fusion ticket should injure the chances of the Democrats carrying the elections, State and National, of next year."

New Pontiac Clubhouse.

The new clubhouse of the Pontiac Club, at 136 West Sixty-fifth Street, in the Nineteenth Assembly District, will be formally opened by John B. Saxton, leader of the district, on Sept. 1, and there will be a house-warming about a week later. The new tepee of this tribe of the Tammany Indians is a fine four-story structure, with basement, and is handsomely furnished and decorated.

Rouff to Succeed Sutphin.

Leonard Rouff, Jr., was urged by the Board of Governors of the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club, in Queens Borough, at a meeting held last evening as a member of the County Committee to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of John H. Sutphin. The meeting was one of the biggest held in Queens Borough in some time, and the clubrooms in Ozone Park were crowded to the doors. The resolutions supporting Rouff were offered by James H. Doyle, the President of the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club, which is the second largest club in the borough. The resolutions will be forwarded to Borough President Cassidy at once.

Municipal Democracy Meeting.

In response to a call issued for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Democracy, Union Square Hall, at 8 Union Square East, was brilliantly lighted last evening, but the big gathering that was expected did not materialize. The five members of the Executive Committee—Daniel Browne, Chairman; Thomas F. Martin, Charles F. Diamond, Thomas J. Hayden, and W. H. McKinney—did meet, however, and gave out a typewritten statement of the objects of the organization. They said that the organization was pledged to support only an independent Democrat at the head of the Fusion ticket, and that if a Republican should be named he would be unalterably opposed.

Purroy Men for Fusion.

Under the leadership of Coroner Joseph I. Berry, elected last night to the Chairmanship of the Henry D. Purroy Association, that association will support Mayor Low and the Fusion ticket at the next election. The association is composed of representatives of twenty-eight anti-Tammany clubs in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. The election of Coroner Berry makes him the leader of the independent Democratic vote in the Bronx.

SHAW SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary of the Treasury Has Financial Proposals to Advance to Mr. Roosevelt.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw arrived here to-night, and, after dining at the residence of a friend, proceeded to Sagamore Hill, where he will be a guest of the President until some time to-morrow.

For some time the Secretary has been collecting information from various sources on the subject of currency legislation, and this he desires to present to Mr. Roosevelt. Both the President and Secretary Shaw have been working to the same end, but along different lines. President Roosevelt has been in consultation with representatives and Senators in Congress on the subject, and, in addition, has been in correspondence with individual bankers and associations of bankers in every part of the country and representing every phase of opinion. Secretary Shaw has been in personal consultation with financial authorities of both the West and the East. He and the President will compare notes with a view of ascertaining whether a basis of agreement on specific legislation is likely in the near future.

Secretary Shaw also desires to consult the President regarding a plan to relieve any temporary stringency in the money market. It is known that the Secretary has a plan in mind for the depositing of certain moneys of the Government in National bank depositories. This he will consider fully with President Roosevelt. It is possible some conclusion may be reached as to the putting of the plan into operation before Secretary Shaw returns to Washington.

KAISER AND PRESIDENT.

William Orders Picture of Roosevelt and Will Present One to Him.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Emperor William met Hans Fechner, the Court painter, some days ago and asked him to make a lithograph drawing of President Roosevelt, Fechner's lithograph of the Emperor having been most widely circulated in Germany.

Fechner did so and showed the result to his Majesty, who had two copies struck off. One of these will be sent to Mr. Roosevelt. The Emperor kept the other for himself. No more copies will be taken from the stone.

IN THE AMUSEMENT WORLD

Manager Grau Tells of His Visit to Mme. Patti.

Says the Diva is Pleased with the Prospect of Her American Tour—Big Offer to Mary Anderson.

Robert Grau, who is to manage Mme. Adelina Patti on her forthcoming American tour, which the diva declares is to be her very last farewell to America, arrived from England yesterday, whither he had gone to see the prima donna.

"On the day that Mrs. Grau and I landed in England," said Mr. Grau, "we received a message from Mme. Patti requesting our presence at a concert to be given that night in her castle, at Craig y Nos. Naturally, both of us were very anxious to be present, and we caught the first train out, but when we arrived at Shrewsbury we had just missed the train we wanted. I then offered £100 for a special, but none was to be had, and we were about to give in to the inevitable, when we got a train which got as far as Brecon, which is twenty-five miles distant from the castle.

"At Brecon we received word from Mme. Patti that she had arranged for a carriage trip for the rest of the distance, with a relay of horses every five miles. By that system we got as far as Neath, which is five miles distant from Craig y Nos, and then we came to a stop again. At Neath Mme. Patti got into telephonic connection with us, and said that she had sent a brougham for us, but when the vehicle reached Neath it was long after midnight, and we telegraphed that it would be impossible for us to get there that night.

"In the morning, however, we had better luck, and early that day reached the castle. Mme. Patti did not appear a day over thirty-five. She is delighted at the chance to visit America again, especially as it will give her husband, the Baron von Cederstrom an opportunity to see the country for the first time. Mme. Patti expressed herself as well pleased with the arrangement of the tour, especially the hotel arrangements, she being guaranteed a suite of five rooms at every hotel, with an added unoccupied suite of five other rooms directly above her apartments, in this way she being assured of perfect quiet. She will give sixty concerts in all, touring the country as far west as San Francisco and as far south as New Orleans."

Mr. Grau said he had secured a contract with Mme. Calvé for a concert tour for 1904-5.

MARY ANDERSON TEMPTED.

Once Famous Actress May Make an American Tour This Winter—Robert Grau Makes Big Offer.

Robert Grau, who last night arrived on the Cunarder Lucania announced that while in England he had a talk with Mrs. Navarro, who is better known as Mary Anderson, in regard to that famous actress making a farewell American tour, and has hopes that he has succeeded in persuading her to accept the terms he offered her.

"While in England I entered into negotiations with Mrs. Navarro regarding a tour of this country," said Mr. Grau. "I asked her to give one hundred readings and guaranteed her $125,000 for the tour. Five minutes before the Lucania sailed I received a message from her that I might expect a definite answer on Sept. 1, and until that date I cannot of course make any positive announcement."

CLYDE FITCH'S NEW HOME.

Playwright Moves Into House in Connecticut—Mr. Lauder's Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 28.—Clyde Fitch has moved into his new residence at North Coscob. For the first time he has seen the finished building which he began to erect last Fall, and which was finished a few days before he arrived from abroad. This house can be called his hobby, for Mr. Fitch has taken three trips abroad for the special purpose of securing ideas and century old relics for it. Even during his last trip abroad Mr. Fitch wrote home for a change in the interior plans before he had seen what the builders had accomplished.

The house sits on a hill facing the south and with a fine Sound view, while a brook and woods are close by to give the natural finish. The house is set firmly on a rock. The contractors say they did not take a hundred shovelfuls of dirt out of the cellar.

Fifteen large windows open toward the south, and there are three balconies. Three peaks are prominent on the roof line. A broad brick chimney is to the west of the entrance, and in this is set in mortar a Roman coat of arms carved in marble.

On the east of the house is a terrace inclosed with an antique iron rail and gate which came from abroad, where it did service on an historical estate. The posts of the gateway are of old marble, with carved lions on them.

In the large entrance hall with its huge fireplace, in niches, are two old carvings in wood of cherubs, fruit, and flowers. Other curiosities are placed in convenient spots in the hall. One is a bas-relief in colors of the Madonna and child, about two by three feet in size. A costly painting forms the centre of the ceiling.

All the modern workmanship was designed to match the old pieces.

Mr. Fitch has his own water supply and electric plant and an extensive automobile stable. Another residence just completed is attracting much attention, as it was built by George Lauder, Jr., the young millionaire, formerly of Pittsburg, and a nephew of Andrew Carnegie.

It is an English villa in appearance adjoining the residence of William G. Rockefeller, and cost about $200,000. Three huge antique oak mantels on the first floor are said to be exact copies of the best in Skibo Castle, where Mr. Lauder has often visited. Other features of the house are copied from English and Scottish residences. Mr. Lauder and his young wife and heir will move into the house next week.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S OPENING.

Good Bill Promised at the Harlem Music Hall To-night.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall will open for the season to-night. A strong bill is promised. The music hall has been remodeled and redecorated and 290 seats have been added in the various sections of the house. The advance sale of seats has been large.

On the list of entertainers for the opening week are Ross and Fenton, who will introduce a melodramatic sketch culled from Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist." Will West, who up to last season was with the Rogers Brothers, is to make his vaudeville début at this house. "Billy" Clifford will offer a monologue. Rose Naynon will be seen with her troupe of trained cockatoos, the Aerobatic Arvellos will appear in gymnastic evolutions. "Chris" Brune and Mabel Russell are to offer "Tricks of the Trade," a pell mell of songs and dances; Smith and Bowman will entertain with a singing comedy act, and Lillie Lawson with a singing and dancing specialty. The performance will close with a series of moving pictures, showing the Williams & Walker Company at the garden party before the King and Queen of England, and also illustrations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

In the forest scene in "As You Like It" an innovation is to be introduced by Maurice Campbell in the way of a harp solo by Mme. Emilie Grey, who has been a harpist at the Metropolitan Opera House at different times. In all former productions, Mr. Campbell says, the accompaniment for the male chorus in the woodland scene has been furnished by the regular orchestra, while the men on the stage played on "dummy" instruments for the sake of appearances. In Miss Henrietta Crosman's performance, too, the "dummy" instruments will be made use of, but Mme. Grey, with her harp, will be just behind the wings. The orchestra will join in every now and then with strains of the violin, but the great part of the music will be furnished by the harp. In order to make the illusion complete, the instruments in the hands of the actors, instead of being half mandolin, half guitar affairs, as in former productions, will be harps. Mme. Grey will be in the regular orchestra at all times except during the men's song, since she would not agree to enter into an engagement which did not allow her to appear at all.

* * *

Vesta Tilley sailed from Liverpool yesterday to begin her American tour under the direction of Liebler & Co. Her first appearance will be at the Garrick Theatre, Chicago, Oct. 4, when she will be seen in the three-act comedy, "Algy."

* * *

Kyrle Bellew will sail for Europe on the Etruria to-day to take part in "The Amateur Cracksman."

* * *

The American Theatre opens to-night with "The Evil Men Do."

Arthur W. Pinero's New Play.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Arthur W. Pinero to-day announced that his new play to be produced by Charles Frohman Sept. 28, at the Duke of York's Theatre here, will be called "Letty."

Denial by Frau Wagner.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Frau Cosima Wagner, replying to an inquiry on the subject, telegraphed to-day from Baireuth that she and her opera company will not produce "Parsifal" in America, as reported from New York.

FOR THE RACE-GOER OR CAN'T-GET-AWAYS
John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey
"THE REAL OLD STUFF."
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts. 29 B'way, N. Y.

Water Filters and Coolers.
THE BEST KINDS.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

JOSEPH HAWORTH IS DEAD.

Noted Actor Succumbs to Heart Disease at His Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Joseph Haworth, the actor, was found dead in his bed this evening by his sister. He had not been feeling well for several days, but it was not thought that he was seriously ill. He came home to-day from a visit to his brother in Crestline, and had laid down on the bed in his room, death coming from heart disease almost without warning. Haworth, who was forty-seven years old, was born in Cleveland, and obtained his first theatrical training under John Ellsler, who died a few days ago. Recently he built himself a fine Summer home at Willoughby, near Cleveland, where he spent his vacations.

Joseph Haworth was a comparatively young man at the time of his death. He was a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born April 7, 1855, but, removing with his parents to the West, was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. He was seized with an ambition for the stage, however, when he was but fifteen years of age, and surprised John Ellsler in Cleveland one day by presenting himself as an applicant for an engagement.

Mr. Ellsler was impressed with the youth's manner and appearance, and started him on his noted career by giving him child's parts in Richard III. He was afterward with the Boston Museum Company, and showed his versatility by playing all kinds of parts. He was particularly familiar with Shakespearean roles, but he created the part of Grosvenor in Gilbert and Sullivan's famous comic opera, "Patience," and made the part of Paul Kauvar famous in the drama of that title. After playing many other rôles last season he was with Richard Mansfield and Blanche Walsh.

While still a very young man, he made the acquaintance of the great John McCullough, who often expressed admiration both for his ability as a performer and for his personal characteristics.

GERMAN SINGERS AT ODDS.

Carl Hein Elected Musical Director After A. Thuelcoke Had Been Elected to the Same Position.

Two weeks ago the Executive Committee of the United German Singers elected A. Thuelcoke as musical leader. This action caused quite a row in the organization because Mr. Thuelcoke was said to be distasteful to President Theodor Henninger and other prominent members of the United German Singers.

As the result of Mr. Thuelcoke's election President Henninger took a vacation, leaving the organization in the care of Vice President Hugo Jansen, who asked the new musical director to resign. This Thuelcoke refused to do, and a special meeting was called to consider Mr. Thuelcoke's election and to take such action as was considered necessary to save the organization from disruption.

The meeting took place last night at Terrace Garden, where a letter from Mr. Thuelcoke was read. He said that he was aware of the unjust opposition that had sprung up toward him, and that he did not want the place under such conditions.

He asserted that the charges made against him were untrue and were supported by his enemies, who were the authors of the strong feeling against him. He, however, announced himself as a candidate for musical director.

His declination to serve was considered to be equivalent to a resignation, and other nominations were called for. The three other candidates named were Carl Hein, E. Scharpf, and A. Fraemcke.

When the sixty-three votes polled were counted President Henninger announced that Mr. Hein had been elected musical director of the organization.

Before the meeting adjourned it was decided to hold the first public concert of the United German Singers in Central Park on Sept. 27.

MIST HALTS BIG LINERS.

In the cabins of two transatlantic liners which were detained off the Quarantine Station last night, owing to the weather, are 1,045 cabin passengers. The liners are the Cunarder Lucania, from Liverpool, and the French liner La Lorraine, from Havre, the former of which has 645 and the latter 400 cabin passengers.

The Lucania was the first to arrive in Quarantine. She was released before six o'clock and Capt. McKay was in favor of coming up, but her pilot thought the weather a little too rough and the air too murky to make the trip with safety, and advised against the course and won out, much to the chagrin of the passengers who had been expecting to get home in time for dinner or else to see one of the new plays now on Broadway.

At the Cunard pier a crowd of men, women, and children, relatives and friends of the Lucania's passengers, waited until 8 o'clock hoping that the liner would dock, and did not leave until they were convinced that there was to be "no ship to-night." La Lorraine came into Quarantine about an hour and a half later than the Lucania, and, like the Lucania, dropped anchor for the night. They will both dock early this morning, as will also the American liner Philadelphia from Southampton, which passed Nantucket at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

On the Lucania, among others, are Miss Fay Davis and Miss Mabel Taliaferro the actresses, and J. Hayden Clarendon, the last-named of whom will appear in "The Red Feather" under the management of Florence Ziegfeld, this season. Miss Davis will be under the management of Charles Frohman.

CZAR TO MEET KING EDWARD.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28.—The Czar and Czarina and King Edward will arrive simultaneously at Fredensborg about the middle of September. The Czar and Czarina will afterward proceed to Darmstadt, where they will attend on Oct. 17 the wedding of Prince Andreas of Greece and Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg.

SHAMROCK'S WIND TO-DAY

Should Be at Her Best If Weather Does Not Prevent Race.

Sir Thomas Will Not Challenge Again Until He Finds Herreshoff's Equal in Great Britain.

The wind over the international yacht race course to-day, according to the Weather Bureau's special forecast, will be fresh and mostly easterly, with unsettled showery weather.

A heavy southeast gale, which blew all day yesterday and rolled up a tremendous sea off Sandy Hook, may give Shamrock III. to-day the best possible opportunity of winning at least one race, provided the yachts meet. Her showing against Reliance last Saturday indicates that she will do her best against the defender in a sea and wind. On account of the direction of the gale yesterday there certainly will be a heavy sea to-day.

If the gale continues it is probable that there will be no race.

"I don't care so much about the boats," said Sir Thomas Lipton yesterday afternoon, "but if the wind blows more than twenty-five miles an hour I would be risking the lives of some of my men. I can replace the yachts but I could not replace my men."

There is plenty of opportunity for fine racing, though, within the twenty-five-mile-an-hour limit, and none of the Erin contingent is more pleased with the prospect of a strong blow and a heavy sea than Designer Fife.

Louis Cass Ledyard, Chairman of the Challenge Committee, said last night at the New York Yacht Club in regard to the prospects for to-day's race:

"The Regatta Committee and the Cup Challenge Committee are receiving from Sandy Hook late reports which are not at all reassuring. What to-morrow's conditions will be, however, is difficult to prophesy twelve hours beforehand. The Regatta Committee will start out at 8 o'clock to ascertain if the conditions are suitable for a race, and if it is still heavy the Regatta Committee will confer with the managers of the challenger and defender to ascertain their wishes as to whether or not to race."

The chance that the challenger will make her best showing to-day has revived temporarily Sir Thomas's drooping spirits, but after Thursday's unfinished race he does not hesitate to say that Reliance is a better boat. So much is he impressed with the latest Herreshoff creation that he said yesterday that he would not challenge again for the cup until Herreshoff's equal could be found in Great Britain.

"It would be a great injustice to me, however," he said, "to say that I will not challenge again, for I will not say that now."

LIPTON IS DISAPPOINTED.

That he will not challenge for a long time is easily inferred from his own words. "It is unpleasant," he said, "to be compelled to admit it, but the brains in boat building are on this side of the water. Herreshoff is a wizard.

"His work is wonderful. None can have admired Reliance more than I have. She is the best boat by all odds, and has won on strict merit.

"I am a most disappointed man. My hopes were high when I left home for I surely believed we would carry back the cup.

"Yesterday's fluke only prolonged the agony for me. I do not want to win on any slips and I regretted Reliance's failure to get over the line as much as anyone could."

Sir Thomas yesterday was much disturbed about the printed story that at a dinner at the Oriental Hotel last Sunday night he had asked that an Irish flag be removed because it did not bear a crown indicating the sovereignty of the King.

"I never heard of that incident until to-day," he said yesterday afternoon, "and it has pained me very much. It is absolutely untrue. In the first place, I was a guest at the dinner, and it would not have been my place to criticise the decorations no matter what flags were displayed. The Irish flag I love as much as any flag in the world.

"Here," he said, picking up a little silken green flag with a golden harp embroidered on it, "is an Irish flag, which one of my guests gave me the other day, and I prize it very highly. I always will keep it in a conspicuous place on my boat. How the impression got about that I had asked to have it removed at that dinner is more than I can understand."

The Erin party were to have dined last night with Commodore Robert E. Tod at the Atlantic Yacht Club, but Sir Thomas was obliged to wire his regrets on account of the storm. "Something might happen to my boats, and besides, you know," he said with a smile, "we are the official life-savers down here."

No work was done on either yacht yesterday, and only an anchor watch was kept on the deck of each to see that they rode the storm out safely. Outside the Hook a thirty-five-mile gale was piling up great seas, but in the little bay in which the racing fleet is anchored the waters were comparatively smooth, although the wind howled through the rigging and the rain came down so heavily that it was impossible to see more than two or three boat lengths away.

The wind off Sandy Hook at midnight was east northeast, with a velocity of thirty-two miles. It was raining and thick off shore, with a heavy sea running.

At the New York Yacht Club, S. Nicholson Kane said that the officials of the races would receive a message at 7 o'clock this morning as to the weather conditions off Sandy Hook, and would be governed entirely by the contents of that message.

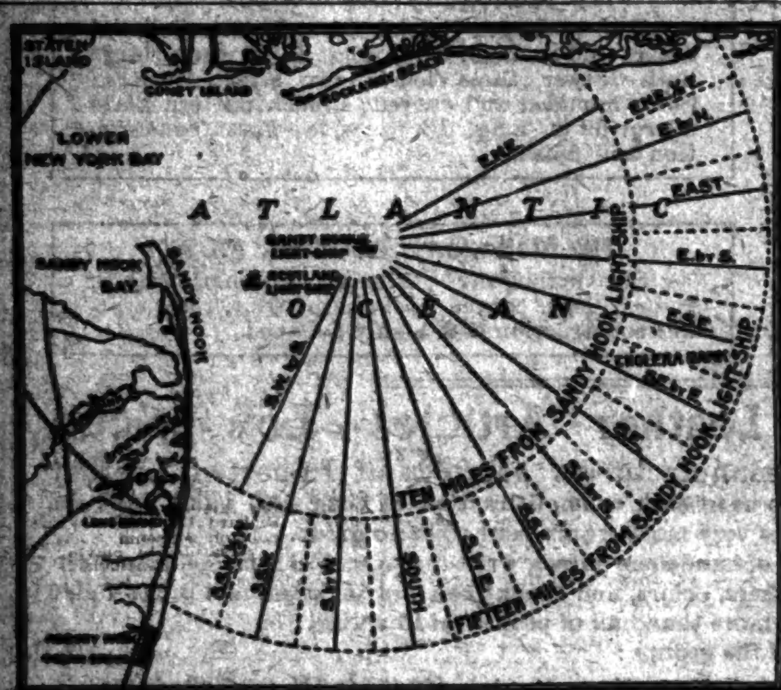

CHART SHOWING COURSE OF TO-DAY'S RACE.

The chart shows the possible directions in which the course can be laid from the Sandy Hook Lightship, the starting point of the races. The lightship is about eight nautical miles, east half south, from the point of the Hook. To-day's race will be over a straight-away course, fifteen knots, or nautical miles, from the lightship, and return. The direction of the course will be determined by the direction of the wind. If possible the course will be laid to windward, but if the wind be from the west it must be laid to leeward. The radial lines show the points of the compass, the continuous lines indicating the full points, and the broken lines the half points. For example, take the continuous line marked East: the broken line immediately above indicates east, half north, while the broken line immediately below indicates east, half south. There are also intermediate or quarter points, but these are not indicated. The circular lines, as shown by the lettering, mark the distance from the lightship.

On account of the draught of the yachts the course cannot be laid north of east-northeast half east, nor west of south-southwest half west. The most northerly course would take the yachts to a point close to the Long Island shore, a mile or two east of Long Beach. The most westerly course, on the other hand, would take them close to the Jersey coast, nearly opposite Asbury Park. Any other course would take them along one, or between two of the intermediate radial lines.

If Shamrock III. wins to-day, the next and fourth race will be over a triangular course of ten knots to a side, the yachts will not go beyond the inner circular line, but the course, if to the eastward, may be laid half a point further north, or if to the southward, half a point further west than the fifteen-knot course. It must be borne in mind that a knot or nautical mile is 800 feet longer than a statute mile.

No Wind for Lipton Cup Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—After sailing half of the course to-day in the race of the series for the Sir Thomas Lipton Cup, the contest was declared off, as none of the 21-footers was able to finish within the time limit of three hours. The light breeze that was blowing when the yachts started died away completely after they had been out two hours and fifteen minutes. Hoosier was in the lead, 50 seconds ahead of Little Shamrock, while the rest of the fleet was strung out half a mile behind.

Yacht Race Patrol Case Dismissed.

The charges against Capt. Henry C. Daggett of the steamship City of Savannah, made by Capt. Thomas D. Walker before the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce and Labor, that the City of Savannah broke the rules governing the patrol of the yacht race, in crossing the line of the patrol fleet, were dismissed yesterday by Robert S. Rodie, Supervising Inspector, on the ground that the Gresham did not fire a blank cartridge to indicate to Capt. Daggett that he was violating the rules, as required by Rule 9 of the Regulations of the International Yacht Races.

RAILROAD GRANT HELD UP.

Bronx Residents Anxious About the Port Chester Line's Application—Aldermen Fail to Act.

Residents of the easterly section of the Borough of the Bronx are becoming wrought up over the failure of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen to act on the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad to cross over or under the streets of that borough. It is pointed out that the application was made last May, and that although it has received the approval of the North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance, and other associations, as well as citizens and taxpayers generally, not only has no action been taken by the Aldermanic committee, but no information can be obtained of its prospects from that body, or any member of it.

President Albert E. Davis of the North Side Board of Trade, speaking of the delay to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"The future of our borough depends upon adequate transit facilities for the ever-increasing movement of population northward, and, next to the city's rapid transit system, I regard the New York and Port Chester Railroad project as promising the most immediate relief. I know that it is so regarded throughout the Bronx and Westchester County. It will start a development which will simply transform the district of Chester, which has long remained dormant for lack of just such facilities.

"We cannot understand why the Board of Aldermen does not act. I asked Alderman Gass, who represents this section, and who introduced the resolution in the board, and he said: 'I have seen individually every member of this committee regarding this matter, and each one refers me to the other.' Alderman Peck of our borough, and a member of the Railroad Committee, said to me, 'I do not know why the New York and Port Chester Railroad application is delayed in the Board of Aldermen, nor can I find out.'

"As a similar application has received the approval of the cities of Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, and of the Supreme Court at White Plains, and of the Supreme Court of Westchester County affected, it is strange that the relief we seek should be denied us, or at least unnecessarily delayed right here in New York City, and by our own officials.

"The matter has now passed beyond being merely the application of a railroad company; it is now the demand of the people of this borough for relief from inadequate transit facilities, and this is a demand which must be listened to. If there is any good reason for the delay, we are entitled to know it. If I understand the people of this borough, they will not submit to any temporizing with their interests."

SHOOTS HER LITTLE FRIEND.

Mrs. Delia Ryan Goes on a Hunt for a Burglar with Deplorable Results.

Elizabeth Mitchell, fourteen years old, was accidentally shot last night by Mrs. Delia Ryan of 1,372 Boston Avenue, Harlem, whom she was visiting. About 11:30 o'clock Mrs. Ryan and the young girl thought they heard some one in the apartment, and went to investigate, Mrs. Ryan first procuring her revolver, which was of 22 calibre.

While she was examining the revolver to see that it was in order, it was discharged, and the bullet struck Miss Mitchell in the right nostril.

Dr. Rodenberg was summoned, and had the girl removed to Lebanon Hospital. He said the girl, who was decidedly pretty, probably would be disfigured for life.

Looked for Father, Found Death.

Eager for a sight of her father Lucia Montoro, four years old, leaned out of the fifth-story window at 494 Mulberry Street yesterday afternoon and looked down the street. Her father was not in sight as far as the child could see, but standing close to the doorway of a near-by tenement was a man who resembled him. The child leaned further out of the window and the next moment her mother, at work preparing supper in a near room, heard the child scream. They picked the little one up, quite dead, from the pavement. Every bone in the little body had been broken.

Policeman Bradley Explains.

Policeman Bradley of the Oak Street Station, who appeared on the scene just after an unknown negro accused a white man of attempting to steal his watch in front of the American Tract Society Building on Wednesday, said yesterday that the reason he did not arrest the white man was because the negro declined to go to the station and make a complaint. The officer added that the negro was not in danger of maltreatment from the crowd of onlookers, as had been stated.

NORTHWESTERN'S REPORT

Increase in Immigrant Traffic Is 32.77 Per Cent.

Net Earnings for Fiscal Year Ended May 31 Are $16,582,667—No Reason Given for Recent Stock Issue.

In the annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the ending of the forty-fourth fiscal year on May 31, 1903, it is shown that the total gross earnings, on 7,365.63 miles operated, amounted to $49,842,780.96. Deducting the operating expenses, $33,260,113.39, the net earnings were $16,582,667.57.

A feature of the report is the table of detailed passenger earnings, showing that the increase in immigrant traffic over the road during the year was 32.77 per cent. In the year 1901-2 the receipts from immigrant passengers amounted to $57,522.66, and the figure had increased to $76,373.37 by the end of last May. That the road prospered with its wealthier patrons as well as with the immigrants is shown in the fact that the receipts of the parlor cars increased 15.83 per cent. The total number of passengers carried one mile was 602,594,206.

President Marvin Hughitt did not give any special reason for the latest stock issue, about which there was much speculation in Wall Street at the time, but simply recorded the fact of its issuance so as to make the aggregate capitalization of the corporation $100,000,000. The issue consisted of $9,210,400 in common stock and $15,710 in scrip, making a total of $9,226,110. A review of all the stock issued up to May 31, 1903, shows the following: Preferred stock and scrip outstanding, $22,398,955; common stock and scrip outstanding, $48,340,785; scrip owned by the company, $2,333,693; total common stock and scrip, $50,674,476.

During the year there was issued $7,452,000 of 3½ per cent. general mortgage gold bonds of 1987 to retire a like amount of bonds maturing. The company purchased the Tremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, assuming $7,725,000 consolidated 6 per cent. bonds of that company after previously guaranteeing them, and they are now included in the funded debt of the Chicago and Northwestern.

The report states that freight traffic contributed 70.56 per cent. of the gross earnings. Of the operating expenses, $6,247,400 went to maintenance of way and structures. The gross receipts from land grants and town lots amounted to $744,677, and the total acres owned in the several grants were 559,280, of which 96,918 were under contract for sale. The general balance sheet shows the following assets and liabilities:

ASSETS.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Cost of prop.	$220,876,196	$183,877,130	$36,999,067
Trustee of sink. fund	7,647,714	10,179,724	*2,532,010
Secur. of other cos.	10,940,467	23,383,749	*12,444,282
Mat. and sup.	3,675,920	2,330,226	1,342,694
Due from agts and cond't	2,307,872	2,341,910	*34,038
Due from U. S. Gov.	283,838	304,488	*20,650
Due from mis.	166,689	117,059	49,630
Bills rec'vable	182,357	207,701	*25,344
Cash	8,411,103	4,847,598	3,563,505
Total	$262,902,175	$246,909,626	$15,902,549

LIABILITIES.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Capital stock	$73,073,420	$63,847,330	$9,226,110
Funded debt	162,310,500	154,585,500	7,725,000
Sinking fund	7,647,715	10,179,725	*2,532,010
Mat. and mis.	1,835,754	1,696,004	139,750
Pay rolls	1,797,397	1,851,742	*52,345
Due trans. and tel. cos.	358,871	272,064	86,807
Unp'd coupons and divid'ds	143,362	146,220	*2,858
Bonded int.	328,265	584,325	*256,060
Accrued int.	1,336,830	1,236,650	100,180
Div'ds declared	2,139,380	2,180,359	*40,979
Mat. bonds	38,000	......	38,000
R. R. ins. act.	9,901,008	9,377,268	523,830
Land income	1,989,574	1,329,149	660,425
Con. Coal Co.	......	256,689	*256,689
Total	$262,902,175	$246,999,626	$15,902,549

*Decrease.

The comparative table of statistics shows that the rate for each passenger per mile decreased from 2.01 cents to 2 cents, and the freight rate for each ton per mile increased from 81 cents to 87 cents.

The surplus, after the dividends were paid, was $523,890, against $1,348,302 for the previous year. The following table shows a comparison between this year's showing and the figures of the preceding two years:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross	$49,842,781	$46,644,122	$43,098,587
Exp. and taxes	33,260,113	30,005,643	27,129,998
Net	$16,582,668	$16,638,479	$15,968,589
Other income	577,080	577,080	577,080
Total income	$17,159,748	$17,215,559	$16,445,669
Int. on bonds	6,540,170	6,406,038	6,324,752
Balance	$10,619,578	$10,809,521	$10,120,917
Int. pd. in adv.	5,316	9,195	74,630
Balance	$10,614,262	$10,800,326	$10,046,287
Sinking fund	225,000	225,500	225,000
Balance	$10,389,262	$10,574,826	$9,821,287
Common div.	3,060,414	2,737,868	2,346,744
Balance	$7,328,848	$7,836,958	$7,474,543
Preferred div.	1,791,600	1,791,598	1,567,648
Surplus	$5,537,248	$6,045,360	$5,906,895
Approp. for real est., constr., &c.	5,013,418	4,697,055	4,169,536
Surplus	$523,830	$1,348,305	$1,737,360

RIGHT OF WAY STRUGGLE.

Southern Builds Track on Land Claimed by Nashville Road.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—The Southern and Louisville and Nashville Railways engaged in a right of way war northwest of this city to-day on the Proctor addition.

The Southern built a track across the right of way over which the Louisville and Nashville proposes to reach Proctor and the Lonsdale industries. The Louisville and Nashville partly covered this Southern track with dirt. Both roads finally secured injunctions and stopped the work.

UNITE COLORADO AND MEXICO.

New Railroad Will Run from Denver to Guaymas.

DENVER, Aug. 28.—Frank W. Kinnes, President of the Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado Railroad Company, who has just returned from a trip to the East, announces that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the construction of a railroad to connect Colorado with Northern Mexico.

The primary object of the road is to open coal fields in Socorro and Valencia Counties, New Mexico, and deliver the coal to smelting works and mining plants in Southern Arizona, Northern Mexico, and on the Pacific Coast. The road will connect with the Southern Pacific in Cochise County, Arizona, and will be extended to Benson to form a connection with the Sonora Railroad, which will open a route from Denver to the Port of Guaymas, on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

B. AND O. LETS BIG CONTRACT.

More Than $300,000 To Be Expended in Glenwood Yards and Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Division Engineer Arthur W. Thompson of the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has announced that contracts amounting to $312,000 have been let for the construction work in the Glenwood yards and shops. The George B. Swift Company of Chicago and the Pittsburg Construction Company of this city got the contracts.

A trainmen's building will be constructed at Glenwood similar to those of the Wayne at Conway and the Lake Erie at McKee's Rocks. On the first floor will be the reading and smoking rooms, with other conveniences. On the second floor will be tub and shower baths and twenty-four beds. There will also be individual lockers. The roundhouse at Glenwood will have twenty-six stalls.

RECEIVER FOR ELECTRIC ROAD.

Philadelphia Bondholders Bring Suit Against Hampton Roads Railway in Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 28.—The trouble of the Hampton Roads Railway and Electric Company, of which William J. Nelms is President, was brought to a crisis to-day by the appointment of R. I. A. Mason as receiver of the company. The company has had a good deal of litigation with the city regarding the franchise agreements, and in the police court here a day or two ago the company was fined over two thousand dollars on thirty-nine warrants issued for delay in regard to paving a street.

The appointment of a receiver was brought about by a suit against the company entered by John G. Powell & Brother of Philadelphia, who are among the principal bondholders and assert that the three years' time limit for completion of the building of the road nearly has expired and that it is impossible to complete the road on time. They say that their interests are jeopardized. The Vandergrift Construction Company, which is building the road, is made a party to the suit.

The capitalization of the company is about a million dollars, and its bonded indebtedness is $1,500,000. It was organized to build a line from Newport News to Old Point Comfort to compete with the Newport News, Hampton and Old Point Railway, owned by the Payne syndicate.

OLYMPIA STRIKES A ROCK.

Ran Into Shoal Water During War Manoeuvres Near Portland.

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 28.—The report that the noted flagship of Admiral Dewey, the Olympia, was grounded for forty-five minutes during the war manoeuvres of last Wednesday was confirmed by an official message intercepted at the wireless telegraph station at Fort Preble and made public this evening. The message read:

"We are on the rocks. Double bottom leaking. Can get off without assistance."

The Olympia struck Star Ledge in Lucke's Sound at a point where the chart showed twenty-six feet, but which sounded only twenty-four, or two less than the Olympia's draught. The cruiser's bottom was damaged, causing her to leak, but the water taken in was controlled by the vessel's dams, and her injuries were not so serious that she was not able to take part in the manoeuvres yesterday and to-day.

At noon to-morrow the mimic war waged off this port since midnight Tuesday, with all manner of manoeuvres by the navy, will come to an end, and the several thousand men hurried to the defense of the city will be withdrawn from the harbor.

To-day's movements consisted of a fierce engagement, during which a landing party of 1,800 men, under Rear Admiral Coghlan, captured all the stations and defenses of the Scape and Spurwin. The marines and jackies landed almost at dawn and were engaged until afternoon, when they returned to the fleet, which had remained off Richmond's Island all day.

Rear Admiral Coghlan believed he had achieved the grandest victory of the navy, but at 3:45 Lieut. Jordan, in command of the Engineer Corps at the Two Lights, was informed by telephone the umpires had decided that no landing was effected by the invaders, as the men and boats had been put out of action before landing was attempted. Therefore the capture of all the points on the Cape, including the signal, searchlight, and fire control stations at Two Lights, the defenses at Silver Springs, and the searchlight at Pond Cove, was void, and they stand as if no attempt had been made at their capture.

This left the immense searchlights in action for a demonstration to-night. Reports that the invaders were marching upon the forts and the city prevailed, but if such had been the intention it was not carried out, the men returning to the ships at 3:45. The men standing at the intrenchments on Meeting House Hill, three miles from the city, were reinforced by 600 men from the forts in anticipation of an assault from the invaders or an attempt to march upon the city proper. The capture of this force would require more than 6,000 invaders.

COLUMBIA'S SPECIAL COURSES.

Features of the College's Extension Department for the New School Year and Its Advantages.

Announcement has just been made for the collegiate year of 1903-4 of the plans and courses of the Extension Department of Columbia University. This department, the administration of which is vested in the Teachers College, directs instruction offered to non-resident students by means of special courses given at different places—in the Teachers College and in local centres—with opportunity to obtain credit toward a diploma or degree. Men and women are admitted to the extension courses, and in general the secondary school education is sufficient for admission.

The courses offered by the Extension Department are of two kinds, collegiate or professional courses, and lecture courses. Of these, the first are duplicates or equivalents of courses or parts of courses offered in the regular schools of the university, and it is upon these that the giving of credits toward a degree is based. The courses are given, as a rule, one hour weekly for thirty weeks, and in the same manner as the resident courses. For university credit, each thirty hours' course counts one point, and laboratory work, at the rate of sixty hours, to one point. Fifteen points represent the minimum amount of work required of every resident student.

The lecture courses follow generally the same line of study as the collegiate and professional courses, and consist each of six lectures, extending over a period of six to twelve weeks. Each lecture is followed by a conference, in which it is possible for lecturer and students to have free discussion of topics suggested by the subject in hand, but the method of treatment is such as to give to the lectures a popular character.

The Extension Department encourages the stablishment of local centres for the giving of its courses. These may be established wherever a local community or organisation undertakes to offer year by year one or more of the extension courses of the University. Local boards of education, teachers' associations, societies, and clubs are allowed to conduct these centres with such organization particularly directed at their administration as may be deemed wise. Generally this takes the form of an administrative committee.

At the minimum resident rate of fifteen points a year, sixty points credit is taken as representing the amount of work requisite for a diploma from the Teachers College or a degree. Of these, forty-eight may be obtained in the extension courses or at the University Summer session, and the remaining twelve must be taken in resident work. The Registrar of the Teachers College is in charge of registration and matriculation arrangements for the extension courses.

SIX NEW SCHOLARSHIPS.

College of St. Francis Xavier Opens Them to Competition of Public and Parochial School Pupils.

Announcement is made that six scholarships in the High School connected with the College of St. Francis Xavier will be open for competition for the coming year. Of these, three carry an offer of a full four years' course. The six scholarships will be awarded to the six graduates of the grammar schools, public and parochial, who attain the highest percentage in examinations held Sept. 1 and 2 at the College of St. Francis Xavier, 30 West Sixteenth Street.

A further offer is made to holders of those scholarships who at the completion of their High School course shall have a record of 90 per cent. or over for the four years. To such, a scholarship carrying the full four years' course in the College of St. Francis Xavier will be given, leading up to a degree of Bachelor of Arts. Those who intend to compete for the High School scholarships are notified to signify their intention so to do to the Secretary of the College of St. Francis Xavier not later than Aug. 29.

Particulars of the subject matter of the examination will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary of the college.

Asbury Baby Parade Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—There were 500 disappointed babies and children and the same number of papas and mammas this morning when the proclamation was made that, owing to the fierce storm, the baby parade would be postponed until Monday afternoon. Such an edict has never before been necessary in the twelve years' history of this popular pageant. The parade's postponement means a much larger turnout for Monday, for the registry books will be kept open until noon of that day. Thus far there are nearly 400 children entered for the fête, but the necessary delay means that there will be at least 500 entries before the list is closed.

PARKS'S SALARY GOES ON

Housesmiths to Pay Him $48 a Week While He Is in Prison.

Foremen Secede from the Union—Argument on the Walking Delegate's Case To-day.

By a unanimous vote a resolution of confidence in Samuel J. Parks was carried last night at a mass meeting of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union in Mannerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. It was also decided to continue his salary of $48 a week while he is in Sing Sing Prison.

The following resolution, adopted by the United Board of Building Trades of New York and Vicinity, was indorsed by the union:

Resolved, That Walking Delegate Samuel J. Parks act as Grand Marshal of the Labor Day parade. And, in the event of it being impossible for Delegate Parks to be with us, that we recommend that a horse be led at the right of the line, with Delegate Parks's sash and uniform.

While the meeting was in progress there was a report that it had been decided that Parks would continue to direct the affairs of the union by communicating with the other delegates even while he is in prison. This was denied officially by J. L. Johnson, who was Chairman of the meeting, President Robert E. Neidig being out of the city, and by the three walking delegates, Charles Massey, John Dolan, and T. McCarthy.

It was said that William S. Devery, who is an honorary member of the union, would be asked to take part in the parade of the union on Labor Day as the "next Mayor."

The meeting was enthusiastic all through, and there were cheers every time the name of Parks was mentioned.

The result of the meeting last night means that the union will combine to hold out against the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association.

It was asserted on good authority last evening that an important break has taken place in the union by the secession of fifty foremen, who have signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association. Several conferences have taken place from time to time between these foremen, who hold, it is stated, that the cause of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union is hopeless and that the best plan is for its members to join the Housesmiths' Union of New York.

The foremen are really the skilled men among the ironworkers, and so far the employers have been short of that class of mechanics. These foremen are said to have organized a protective and benevolent association and will be put to work at once. Up to the time they came to the conclusion that the union could not win they were among its strongest members and are still in sympathy with its legitimate objects.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day Justice Sewell will hear argument on a motion by counsel for Parks for a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of his conviction of extorting $200 from Josephus Plenty.

The argument was to have taken place yesterday, but it was postponed at the request of District Attorney Jerome. The District Attorney wanted an adjournment until next week. Justice Sewell said, however, that if the argument on the application were postponed for a week he would grant a stay, which would bring Parks back to the Tombs. Parks could then be released on bail, pending the hearing of his appeal from the jury's verdict. Assistant District Attorney Gray, who appeared for Mr. Jerome, finally consented that the argument be had to-day.

The papers in the case, Mr. Gray said, were served as late as Thursday and were not drawn in accordance with the code. He said it was the evident intention of the defendant's counsel to make the whole record of the trial the basis for his motion, and it was not fair to ask the District Attorney to be ready for such an application on such an imperfect presentation of the grounds for the motion.

In a brief speech to the court, J. P. Eustace, Parks's counsel, gave several of his reasons for the application. The case, he declared, had been forced to trial without giving him proper time for preparation. The court had accepted illegal evidence and rejected legal evidence.

"Parks," continued Mr. Eustace, "was railroaded to Sing Sing yesterday by the District Attorney. An Assistant District Attorney, I am informed, threatened at the Tombs to turn all the newspapers loose on the Warden if Parks was not removed at once to Sing Sing."

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Samuel J. Parks, who was brought to the State Prison here yesterday afternoon, spent a restless night in his cell. After an examination to-day, Dr. Irving said that, while Parks was hardly a robust man, he had no organic disease, as far as could be traced.

ART NOTES.

The incorporation at Albany of an International Fine Arts Association, with Mr. Charles T. Barney as President and Mr. Thomas E. Kirby as Secretary, means that a number of persons interested in the arts have decided to remedy a defect in our situation here, so far as foreign art is concerned. Of course a great deal of European and Oriental art may be seen in Manhattan each season, but for the most part in the galleries of the dealers. The first exhibition may be held this Autumn at the American Art Galleries in the form of the Portrait Show, a loan exhibition, the proceeds to go to the Orthopedic Hospital. Foreign portraits may be contributed by the new association through the efforts of its Executive Committee, which consists of Messrs. Stanford White, Frank S. Witherbee, James L. Breese, and James Henry Smith, with President Barney ex officio.

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The hard feeling which Whistler often showed toward the Royal Academy is being recalled of late, owing to a suggestion that the venerable club of painters hold an exhibition of his works as a memorial. Mr. G. D. Leslie minimizes the resentment which Whistler undoubtedly felt because he was never asked to become a member, although from 1859 to 1872 he sent paintings and etchings to the annual shows—sixteen paintings, twelve etchings, and six drypoints, all told. Even as late as 1879, after the famous libel suit against Ruskin, he sent the etching of "Old Putney Bridge." Others have denied the charge—a somewhat violent one, and easy to deny in such connection—that the Academy "despised, derided, rejected, or trampled upon" Whistler and his art. But it did hurt his pride by ignoring a man whom the world acknowledged as the greatest living etcher and many called one of the few living masters of painting. His special friends, Messrs. W. Heineman and Joseph Pennell, are out in a letter of protest against an exhibition of his works under the auspices of the Royal Academy. "He has on many occasions expressed to us the hope," they affirm, "that no picture of his would ever be hung again on the walls of Burlington House, or ever be included in one of the English national collections. The reason of his strong desire to deprive England of any of his work, so far as he was able to do, is easily explained by the behavior of the governing body of the Royal Academy toward him and the attitude of English critics and professors toward his work, until other countries recognized in him the greatest master of the nineteenth century." This is conclusive as to Whistler's feeling for ten or fifteen years before his death. In regard to the attitude of the Academy, Mr. Spielman, editor of The Magazine of Art, states: "It is true that Mr. Whistler was free in his denunciation of the Academy, both in talk and print; perhaps it was this attitude of bitterness, and still more his ridicule, that influenced the members in their refusal to entertain his desire to be one of their body. For Mr. Whistler had put his name down as a candidate for election (a formality at that time required,) and although he had exhibited nothing important since 1872 he still hoped that that institution would 'come round.' Indeed, I heard in 1888 that he had but a short while before sounded a member of the Academy as to his chances of selection." In view of this testimony regarding the strained relations between the American master and the Royal Academy, it would certainly appear a piece of arrant hypocrisy if the Academy should now assume the rôle of patron and mourner.

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A correspondent in Munich, speaking of the Münchener Verein der Bildende Künstler and its Summer exhibition of paintings, mentions as remarkable the influence which Whistler has exerted on three British painters, each of whom exhibits three paintings. They are George Sauter, Walter Sickert, and Douglas Robinson. The show includes work by the modern German impressionists belonging to the Secession.

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A granite statue of Gen. Samuel Meredith of the Revolution, the first Treasurer of the United States, will be unveiled at Honesdale, Penn., on Memorial Day, 1904. He will be represented in Colonial uniform. Meredith was born at Philadelphia in 1741 and died at Honesdale in 1817. He took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown; was a delegate to the Continental Congress, Director of the Bank of North America, and Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. In 1789 he was appointed Treasurer, resigning in 1801.

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A gift to the new cruiser Pennsylvania, launched on Saturday, is a most elaborate piece of silver for the officers' mess table, a centrepiece embellished with portraits of Penn and Franklin, and with dolphins, eagles, and other marine motives. The piece runs out to right and left into candelabra of curious design, carrying eight candles in all. The base on which the piece rests has a Neptune and sea horses, mermaids, and curling waves.

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St. Petersburg will have in November an International Exhibition of Industrial Art for Metal or Stone Products. The proceeds of the show will go to a charitable society. Bulky articles are not wanted. Each object must have some originality in shape or definite artistic value, or be remarkable for the way of production. Import duties will be remitted on articles accepted for the exhibition.

***

The great canvas by Tintoretto on the wall of the Grand Council Chamber in the Doge's Palace at Venice, over the Doge's throne, has been carefully removed and laid on the floor preparatory to having a new canvas substituted. It is 22 feet high and 68 feet long, and represents Paradise. Tintoretto painted it in 1590, when but a few years beyond his teens. The wall underneath was found in a bad state. Part of the old frescoes, painted two centuries earlier by Guariento, was found in place where it had escaped a conflagration which nearly ruined the palace in the sixteenth century.

***

American artists who live in Paris, desiring to show their work at the St. Louis World's Fair, are notified to send them in to the Grand Palace on the Champs Elysées by Dec. 15. An advisory committee has been appointed for painting, consisting of Gari Melchers, Chairman, and Messrs. McEwen, Stewart, Seymour Thomas, Edwin L. Weeks, Walter Gay, Alexander Harrison, H. S. Hubbles, Humphreys Johnston, Lionel Walden, Dannat, and Bisbing. The advisory committee for sculpture, consists of Messrs. MacMonnies (Chairman,) Paul Bartlett, George Barnard and Brooks.

The American Art Commissioner at the Paris International of 1900, Mr. John B. Cauldwell received a degree from his Alma Mater, Columbia, and at the dinner of the Alumni Council made a strong speech in recognition of the efforts made to develop the art department of the university, and at the same time paid a compliment to the societies of artists that form the Fine Arts Federation in New York. He said in part:

"The commercial value of artistic character in even the most ordinary production is to-day recognized by every enlightened manufacturer, and the general cultivation of an art interest among all classes is of the greatest importance to the Nation and its material prosperity. For a lengthened period we have annually imported tens of millions worth of foreign goods which are superior to articles of similar character made in this country in only one particular, their artistic quality. When considering this fact we cannot but acknowledge the artistic supremacy of a refined nation like France, where a most excellent system of art instruction and liberal government patronage have proved such strong incentives for developing the art of that great nation. While for years our art has suffered from national and municipal neglect, those conditions are to-day fast changing through the interest already awakened by the progressive art institutions of the Middle West and the East, by the municipal art societies of our larger cities, and last, but not least, through the influence and good work accomplished by the societies forming the Fine Arts Federation of this city."

***

The Daily Messenger of Paris, formerly Galignani's Messenger, has announced three prizes which it will give for the best hotel labels—1,000, 500, and 250 francs, respectively. The designs in competition will be reproduced in December. It appears that tourists, being watched so closely that they find it difficult to abstract pieces of stone from historic buildings, bits of curtains from palaces, and toes and fingers from works of public art, have taken to collecting the labels which the hotel porter smears on trunks and valises as an advertisement of his hotel. The announcement is headed: "Open to Hotel Keepers," and begins: "The increasing habit among tourists of collecting hotel labels, and the value which tourists so often attach to having their trunks display a large number of labels has suggested," &c. This brings into grotesque relief the mentality of the average tourist, for it is not to be supposed that such a competition would be undertaken unless there were grounds for the belief that many travelers do really collect such things. It will be interesting to learn whether art will enter into the designs of a competition which is "Open to hotel keepers."

***

The new Sherman monument at Washington has four bas reliefs about the high pedestal showing the march through Georgia, the battle at Atlanta, and an incident in the battle of Missionary Ridge. In the fourth Sherman is seen prowling through the camp at night. There are also eight medallions of corps commanders, namely: Logan, Blair, McPherson, and Ransom, O. O. Howard, Smith, Grierson, and Dodge. It was the addition of these portraits which is said to have moved the Monument Commission to their high-handed course in rejecting the models selected at their own request by a committee of sculptors and giving the order to Rohl Smith.

***

A painting of "The Wedding Morning of Juliet Capulet," on which that painter, Friedrich Kaulbach, worked forty years, has been purchased by a number of amateurs and presented to the municipality of Hanover. It will probably be hung in the new Town Hall.

***

A picture of Molière, hitherto unknown, has been found in the possession of an architect in Paris and may find its place in the Théâtre Français along with the busts and oil portraits of dramatists and actors. It was reproduced in black and white for an old edition of Molière's plays. The face is very grave, nay, even melancholy. Molière does not wear the big wig of the period, but his coat is of the prevailing fashion.

***

The impressionists of Berlin have leased for thirty years the greater part of a garden in the Kant Strasse, and in Autumn the foundation of an art building will be laid which will be large enough for purposes of exhibition. The title of the society hereafter will be The Artist Union Secession, and the property will stand in its name. The exhibition just closed netted the Secession about $2,000.

The Cup Favorite
White Rose
CEYLON TEA
Half Pound 30c. At Your Grocer's.

KUMYSS.
Prepared by E. F. Brush, M.D.
DR. BRUSH'S
KUMYSS
In your home or at your club for a healthful sustainer DR. BRUSH'S KUMYSS is absolute protection. This beverage is wholesome and purity itself.
Ask for it at Druggists, Golf Links, Buffet Cars, Clubs and Hotels.
Interesting Booklet—Origin of Kumyss—Mailed on Request. DR. BRUSH, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WELCHS
GRAPE JUICE.
As a beverage pure and simple Welch's Grape Juice should be in every home. Do not try to be without it during the heated term.
IN QUART AND PINT BOTTLES.
Order of your druggist or grocer.
Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

FLOODS IN MIDDLE WEST

Council Bluffs Under Water and Rowboats in Use.

Nebraskans Living in Tents on Hills—Efforts to Save the Kansas City Bridges.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 28.—All the lower portions of the city are still under water, which has reached the lower floors of many homes.

Rowboats were being used in several of the down-town districts to-day, and that portion of the country between here and Lake Manawa, five miles south, is a solid lake. Street cars were abandoned on the line to Manawa, and launches are being used instead.

The lake itself, partly artificial, overflowed last night, and extensive damage was done. Only one railroad had clear tracks out of the city to-day. Eastern mails are forty-eight hours late.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—The Kansas River has risen eight feet in the last twenty-four hours, and continues to rise at the rate of two inches every hour. It is expected that the water will continue to come up at the present rate for another twelve hours at least.

Further rains west of here last night are reported, with the Kansas River at Lawrence, Topeka, and Manhattan still rising fast. As yet no serious damage has resulted here, the water being confined within the banks.

Large forces of men are at work putting forth every effort to save the partly constructed bridges between the two Kansas Citys. Lack of transportation is working great hardships to the people of both cities.

During the day a portion of the reconstructed James Street bridge and the ferry landing at Armourdale were carried away. Damage to property on the south side of the bridges is not at all likely.

OMAHA, Aug. 28.—The town of Fort Crook City, seven miles south of Omaha, is under water, which is five feet deep in many homes. Only five houses remain on dry ground, and the Missouri Pacific station is partly submerged.

The sudden flood was caused by a storm above there. Fifty families are being taken care of in tents on the hillsides.

The Pacific bridge over the Papeo River went out and trains on that road are abandoned to-day.

THE GAMBIT CHESS CONTEST.

Tschigorin, the Russian chess champion, emerged from the series of six games with Dr. Lasker, the world's champion, at Brighton, England, a winner, with the score of two games to one and three drawn.

Lasker won the first, lost the second and fourth, and drew the rest. Though the strongest living player, he found the handicap of playing the white pieces in all the games a little too much for him. At the same time, he was opposed by the finest exponent of gambit play in the winner of the recent gambit tournament at Vienna. Tschigorin obtained his victory by so small a margin, however, that the unsoundness of the gambit has by no means been established. It is conceded that the attack has an uphill game to play, and that no more than a draw can be hoped for with best play on both sides. If white is able to demonstrate his ability to draw, then the soundness of the sacrifice constituting the Rice Gambit will be established.

Prof. Isaac L. Rice of this city, whose guests the noted masters were at Brighton, and who will return here in September, has every reason to be satisfied with the test made. In the last two games of the series Lasker tried a novel development of the queen's knight in conjunction with the early retreat of the king's bishop, and as a result both contests were drawn. Tschigorin voluntarily sacrificed the exchange in the final game with the evident object of making sure of a draw, and thus preserving his lead.

Following is the score of the last game:

SIXTH GAME—RICE GAMBIT.

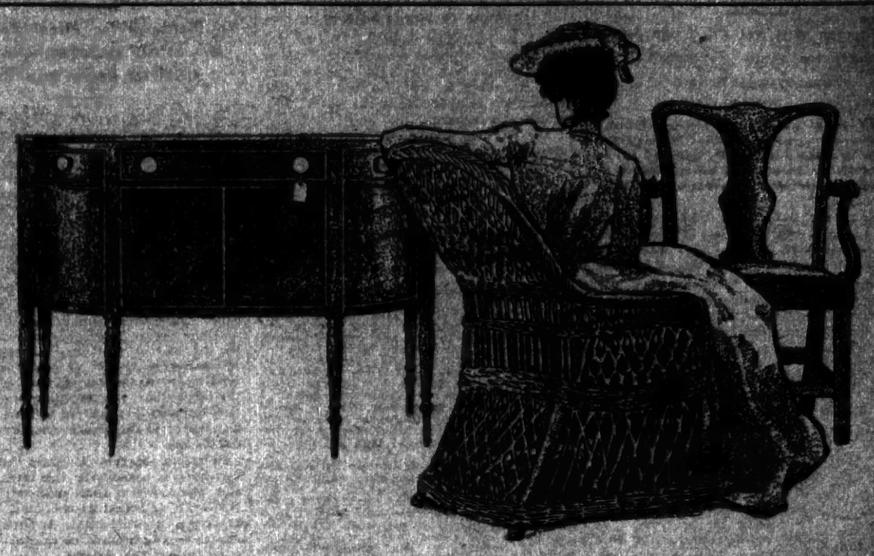
Lasker. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Lasker. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. KxB	QxR
2. P—KB4	PxP	14. P—KKt3	Castles
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	15. B—B4	R—K
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	16. Kt—R3	B—B4
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	17. Q—Q3	Kt—Q2
6. B—B4	P—Q4	18. B—B	B—Kt3
7. PxP	B—Q3	19. Kt—Kt5	P—QB3
8. Castles	BxKt	20. PxP	PxP
9. R—K	Q—K2	21. Kt—B7	QR—B
10. P—B3	P—B6	22. KtxR	RxKt
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	23. K—Kt	
12. RxKt	B—R7ch		Drawn.

The first prize in the recent international amateur chess tournament at Hilversum, Holland, was won by L. Leonhardt of Leipsic, who passed O. Duras of Prague, the second prize winner, in the last round. R. Leussen of Holland came in third; H. Speijer, another Dutch player, fourth; A. Newman of Vienna, fifth, and J. F. S. Esser, Holland, sixth. The seventh prize was divided between F. Brown of Dudley, England, and J. W. Kolste and Max Lange, both of Berlin.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 12 o'clock Today — The Wanamaker Store

Even a Half Day Is Highly Important Now

For the August Furniture Sale Ends on Monday Night



Thursday and Friday presented the most remarkable offerings of the sale; and by reason of yesterday's rainstorm, Saturday morning falls heir to quite a satisfying portion of Friday's *half-price offerings*, though the uncertainty of just what the items will be prevents our listing them again.

But here is news of fourteen special items prepared for those who take advantage of the Saturday morning hours to secure some of the last and most decisive economies presented by the greatest Furniture occasion of the year.

Don't forget, that you can make selections *now* and have the furniture delivered later on in the Fall, at your convenience. And it will be coming home to you when your less foresighted neighbors are paying a half more, or twice as much for equal furniture, because they neglected to take advantage of the WANAMAKER sale.

$25 Couches, $16

Fifteen Bedroom or Sitting-room Couches, imitation mahogany or golden oak frames or fringed; plain seat and raised head; assorted coverings of figured velours; fancy moquettes, figured tapestries; fine construction and highly finished.

$37 Brass Bedsteads, $26

Nine full-size Double Brass Bedsteads; head-piece, 63 in. high; foot-piece, 42 in. high; 1¼-inch pillars; ⅝-inch top rails; ⅝-inch filling; 3-inch vases; extended foot-piece with nine fillers; fine construction and best quality lacquer.

$9 Oak Bookcases, $6

Five golden oak Bookcases; 48 in. high, 32 in. wide; quartered oak front and top, open front with curtain rod, three adjustable shelves; highly polished.

$10 Arm Chairs, $6.50

Three mahogany finished wood seat Arm Chairs; saddle shaped seat, turned legs, paneled back with inlaid center; mahogany veneer.

$3.50 Mahogany Chairs, $5.50

Thirty Mahogany Colonial design Bedroom Chairs; shaped back, turned legs and rungs, rush seat; very artistic design and highly polished.

$38 Mahogany Bureaus, $25

Four mahogany Bureaus; serpentine front and top, two long and two short drawers, shaped legs, moulded edges, top 44 x 21 in., pattern French plate mirror 24 x 30 in.; highly polished.

$22 Oak Chiffonniers, $14.50

Eight quartered golden oak Chiffonniers; shaped top, 32 in. wide, 19 in. deep, five long drawers, moulded edges and corner posts, pattern plate mirror 16x20 in.; moulded frame.

$60 Sideboards, $40

Four quartered golden oak Sideboards; 6 ft. 4 in. high, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. deep, heavy base with side columns, claw feet, two small drawers, one large drawer, double cupboard, top has three shelves with side columns, French plate mirror 40 in. long, 18 in. wide.

$37 Mahogany Chiffonniers, $24

Two mahogany Chiffonniers; serpentine front and top, three long and two short drawers and hat box; shaped legs, beveled edge, round French plate mirror 18 inches in diameter; fine construction and highly polished.

$120 Mahogany Sideboards, $80

Two mahogany Sideboards of fine Colonial design; 68 in. high, 5 ft. long, 24 in. deep, large linen drawer, three closets, two small drawers; richly moulded and carved; French pattern plate mirror 52 in. long, 18 in. wide; finest construction and finish.

$30 Oak Buffets, $20

Two quartered golden oak Colonial pattern Buffets; top 44 in. long, 19 in. deep; straight tapered legs; one long drawer and two small drawers; finest construction and finish.

$22 Oak Bureaus, $14.50

Nine quartered golden oak Bureaus; full swell front, two large and two small drawers, moulded edges, shaped legs, top 42x20 in.; upright oval French plate mirror 22x28 in.

$12 Rockers, $8

Three imitation mahogany Rockers; high back, broad cross panels, easy arms, shaped legs, mahogany veneered panels, dark green leather seat.

$18 Mahogany Rockers, $11.50

Six mahogany Rockers; Colonial design, shaped legs, carved back, high arms, rush seat, fine construction and highly polished.

Men's Suits at $10 and $15

That Have Been $15 to $30

A brief announcement of an important chance to save $5 to $15 on a suit for the rest of the Summer, the early Autumn, and all next season.

The $10 Suits Were $15 and $18
The $15 Suits Were $20, $25 and $30

And, barring the fact that sizes are broken, there's no reason why they shouldn't bring those moderately estimated prices now.

They are stylishly made Sack Suits of fancy cheviots, in dark and medium colors, half or quarter-lined, and are bound to give satisfactory wear.

Also, a group of Black Cheviot Suits, formerly $12 to $20, now $10 a suit.

All sizes somewhere in each lot. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men—These are Worth Buying:

Collars at 12½c — *Shirts at 35c*
Night Shirts at 35c — *Suspenders at 25c*

There's concrete economy manifest in every one of this quartette of offerings in Men's Furnishings. And it's always the part of prudence to keep your supplies a little ahead of your needs, when the opportunity comes, like this, to stock up at a saving. Details:

Linen-both-sides Collars, 12½c Each

Our twelve-and-a-half-cent collars are a veritable triumph—equal to most collars costing double. Linen-both-sides, therefore smooth and comfortable, accurately sized, well-finished.

Here in two new high-band turnover styles, for Summer wear—"Maxcy" and "Mawbrey." 12½c each.

Negligee Shirts, 35c; three for $1

Neatly made, well-fitting Negligee Shirts of plain white madras. Shirts such as many men wear the whole year round. Marvelous values for such a low price as three for a dollar. All sizes, 14½ to 16.

Night Shirts, 35c; three for $1.

We make all our Night Shirts ever large, ample patterns, and these are no exception, even at this very low price. Made of good muslin, that will give good wear.

Plain, with collars, in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 19.

Suspenders at 25c a pair

Truly economical Suspenders, these, for they're good and good-looking as well as low-priced. Made of cotton lisle elastic webbing, at half the usual price, because made of the ends of webbing. Nickel trimmings, calfskin ends; webbings in plain white and fancy stripes. 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's 37½c and 50c Socks at 25c

If it hadn't poured all day yesterday, there would have been no story to tell today of these Socks at a third to one-half below their value. For those 2,750 pairs would have gone quick as a wink.

As it is though, there's still enough to provide for half a day's good picking, for men who want stylish socks at the rate of two pairs for the price of one or three for the price of two.

Following kinds to choose from:

Black lisle thread openwork, with or without embroidered fronts.
Black lisle, colored stripe.
Tan or gray cotton, with embroidered fronts.
Cadet blue or tan cotton, with colored clocks.
Tan, gray or cadet blue lisle thread, openwork and embroidered.
Navy blue, cadet blue or gray lisle thread, openwork and clocked.

25c a pair, from 37½c and 50c — Ninth street aisle.

The New Raincoats for Women

To women who had forgotten how a steady, all-day downpour felt, yesterday's rain came as a disagreeable reminder of the inadequacy of an umbrella alone, as a protector against the weather.

And it set them thinking about Raincoats, or ought to have done so—those useful modernizations of the old single-minded mackintosh, that was good in a rainstorm alone.

Your up-to-date raincoat is as good a wrap for fair weather as it is for stormy days—stylishly cut, greatly varied in material and design, and concealing its water-proofness until it is actually called for.

The Fall styles are in—and they are most attractive. Tweeds predominate, as they will in all sorts of Autumn Wraps. Then come the smoother water-proofed cloths, in Oxfords, tans, olives. Many of the coats show charming cape effects, in a variety of combinations—and altogether present a diversity of styles that offer delightfully broad selection. Prices are $14.50 to $35.

These newcomers are displacing the present stock; that's why we set a new price of

$18 for Coats Worth $30 to $35

They are pretty French water-proofs, in distinctive styles and a variety of colors. Light, comfortable, and splendid raincoats—thirty-five in all. Now $18 each. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Gloves For Fall, 65c

They are made from the *good* sort of lambskin—soft, flexible, but firm, that will keep its shape and wear well.

Two-clasp, handsomely stitched, in the shapes that will be most popular this Autumn—modes, tans, grays, beavers, browns, red, white and black.

The best gloves of the sort women can ever find for so economical a price—

65 Cents a Pair — Tenth street.

Some Underwear for Women

It won't be a long time before the cool Autumn days will make these short Flannelette Petticoats very comfortable garments to wear. And they're new and pretty enough to be attractive on the score of looks alone.

Then here's a group of Muslin and Cambric Drawers, that bear very low prices for such neatly made, excellent undergarments.

Details of both:

Flannelette Petticoats

At 25c—In neat stripes, finished with scalloped edge.

At 35c—In checks or stripes; deep ruffle and scalloped edge or deep hem.

At 50c—In three styles; some with neat stripes, or solid colors with ruffle; finished with scalloped edge or plaits.

At 75c—In two styles; neat stripes or solid colors with deep ruffle; finished with scalloped edge or torchon lace.

At 85c—In stripes with deep ruffle and scalloped edge, or pointed ruffle with torchon lace.

At $1—Two styles, in solid colors, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidered edge, or pointed ruffle with torchon lace.

Flannelette Petticoats

At $1.50—In solid colors; deep ruffle, trimmed with lace and lace insertions.

Drawers

At 15c—Of cambric or muslin; hemstitched ruffle or cluster plaits on bottom.

At 25c—Of cambric or muslin, with ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace.

At 35c—Of muslin or cambric, with ruffle of lawn, torchon lace insertion or embroidered edge.

At 75c—Of cambric, with ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and fancy stitching. Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Handkerchiefs, $1 a Dozen

Seconds of fine, pure linen handkerchiefs for men, possessing the usual slight defects that make the careful manufacturer exclude them from his perfect goods. A little spot of oil, a thickly woven thread, or an imperfect square, work wonders in reducing the price, without hurting the handkerchiefs.

They are in large sizes, with taped borders hemmed, and if perfect, would bring 15c to 25c each. Today, they're 10c each, or

A Dollar a Dozen — Broadway.

Pretty Leather Articles---Low-priced

These manufacturers' samples of Imported Leather Goods came to us at such a small fraction of their real value, that the saving becomes very much worth your while to grasp.

All sorts of handsome purses, wrist bags and chatelaine bags, in a variety of leathers, colors, and mountings, are included, and prices don't average much more than half of proper retail values.

Details of the groups:

At 15c, worth 35c to 50c
Purses, in assorted leathers; pretty flower designs; some plain, others with initials.

At 25c, worth 50c and 75c
Purses in seal, morocco, calfskin, levant and stamped leather in pretty designs; some with inside compartment; leather and chain handles.

At 50c, worth 75c to $1
Purses in pigskin, suede, calfskin, levant and mottled leather; nickel and gilt frames, in plain and flower designs; some with jewels, others in pretty, light colors with ring to attach to chain.

At 35c to 45c, worth 50c to 85c
Small leather Sewing Purses; some with nickel chain; in colored morocco and seal; containing needles and thread, scissors and thimble.

At 15c, worth 25c to 50c
Imitation coral and turquoise Necklaces; one, two and three strands.

At 75c, worth $1.50
Wrist Bags in black, blue, green and red salmon leather; silk-lined, with inside compartment; nickel and gilt frame, and chain; jeweled clasp.

Cross Aisle.

Ousting the Boys' Wash Suits

Whether this story interests you much, or not at all, depends entirely on your ability to find your boy's size in the following table.

We have grouped every one of our remaining boys' Wash Suits, and marked them irrespective of former prices, which were $1 to $3.75,

At Fifty Cents a Suit

to wind them up quickly.

At such a little price, it is a sensible plan to lay by a few of these smart little wash suits for the boy to wear next season.

Just these quantities in each size:

Norfolk Jacket Suits:
Five in 6-year size.
Seven in 7-year size.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits:
Two in 7-year size.
Nine in 8-year size.
One in 9-year size.

Russian Blouse Suits:
Thirteen in 2½-year size.
One in 4-year size.

Sailor Blouse Suits:
Ninety-eight in 3-year size.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Velocipedes and Tricycles

Don't you remember your first velocipede? It probably marked an epoch in your life. You began to date *big* things from that time.

Splendid exercise for either boys or girls—and no end of good healthy fun.

If you've neglected to provide for boy or girl, here's an easy chance to make amends.

Steel or Rubber-tire Velocipedes

For boys, from 3 to 5 years; steel tire, $1.50; rubber tire, $3.75.

For boys, from 5 to 8 years; steel tire, $2; rubber tire, $5.

For boys, from 7 to 12 years; steel tire, $3; rubber tire, $6.

Steel or Rubber-tire Tricycles

For girls, from 3 to 5 years; steel tire, $3.25; rubber tire, $5.50.

For girls, from 4 to 6 years; steel tire, $4.50; rubber tire, $6.50.

For girls, from 6 to 8 years; steel tire, $5; rubber tire, $7.50.

For girls, from 7 to 12 years; steel tire, $6; rubber tire, $9.50. Basement.

The Fall Styles Are Ready In the Famous Butterick Patterns

Just a word to let women know that the new patterns are all here, as well as the new Fashion Book.

Orders by mail filled immediately.

North Side of Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LAND SCANDAL DISCOVERY

Clifton R. Breckinridge Found to be in an Indian Trust Company.

Friends Believe He Was "Bunkoed" Into It Like Stanley—Latter Joins in Request for Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—No little surprise has been occasioned by the information that Clifton R. Breckinridge, who is a member of the Dawes Commission, is mixed up in companies whose object is to fleece the Indians. He was for many years a member of the House from Arkansas, and in the second Cleveland administration was Minister to Russia, being in fact Secretary Hitchcock's immediate predecessor at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Breckinridge is a son of John C. Breckinridge, and popular throughout the South for his many personal qualities of a high order. His friends here believe it will turn out that Mr. Breckinridge, like ex-Gov. Stanley, has been pushed into a membership in one of the "grafter" trust companies without his knowledge or authority.

Mr. Breckinridge is now taking his vacation in the Canadian woods, out of reach of the telegraph, and does not know probably that there is such a commotion over the official conduct of himself and his colleagues.

A telegram was received to-day at the Interior Department from ex-Gov. Stanley saying that he had returned to Muscogee from his vacation in Kansas, and desired to join emphatically in the request sent yesterday by his colleagues on the commission, Tams Bixby and Thomas B. Needles, for a thorough investigation of the alleged irregularities among Federal officials in the Territory.

There were no charges against Gov. Stanley in the Brosius letter which started the whole disturbance over Indian Territory affairs. It was only through the discovery in the Territory that Gov. Stanley's name was being printed on the stationery of the Tishomingo Trust Company and the forwarding of that information to Washington that he was drawn into the scandal. His demand for an investigation is in the nature of a guarantee that there will be no failure to expose every phase of the assailed record of the Dawes Commission.

Secretary Hitchcock announced to-day that the statement published this morning as coming from him and traversing the various points in the scandal was premature. He does not disclaim it, but says he did not intend to have it published until he had heard from President Garrett of the Indian Rights Association on the question whether Mr. Garrett gave out the Brosius letter before or at the same time that the copy was mailed to Mr. Hitchcock.

The Secretary considers this matter of some importance for reasons which are best known to himself, and he was much concerned to-day to find that through some one in his own office he was under suspicion of having committed an offense not unlike that which he attributes to Mr. Garrett.

ARE THEY UNCLE SAM'S MEN?

Washington Officials Do Not Know Whether They Are City or Federal Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—There are all sorts of questions arising nowadays over the character of the Government of the District of Columbia. Following the decision by Assistant Attorney General Robb that the officials of the District Government were not entitled to the use of the mails like other Federal officials who use penalty envelopes, the Washington Postmaster, Mr. Merritt, at once ordered all mail on which the District officials failed to place stamps to be returned.

To-day he was confronted with the inquiry from the United States District Attorney as to what the status of the latter official may be under the recent decision. Mr. Merritt could hardly hold offhand that the District Attorney was a District official, as he is directly under the direction of the Department of Justice, and draws his pay from that department. He has asked a ruling on the matter from Assistant Attorney General Robb.

There is also question as to what the rights of the United States Marshal may be under the law and the decision. The District courts have usually been regarded as Federal courts, although the greater part of their business has to do with local causes.

The same estimate has been placed on many branches of the District Government where there is a perplexing blend of District jurisdiction into Federal. It will probably not be until Congress acts on the matter that all the confusing questions will be settled.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPOSITS.

Secretary Shaw Finds Warrant for Placing Tax Receipts in National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The published statement that Secretary Shaw had decided that under existing laws he was authorized to segregate Government receipts from internal revenue sources and deposit the same at his discretion in National bank depositories, does not raise a new question, although such deposits as have been made heretofore had not been previously covered into the Treasury.

As early as 1876, it is said, the courts of the United States held in effect that National bank depositories are parts of the Treasury of the United States so far as their authority to hold public deposits is concerned.

The Secretary, so far as can be learned, has not determined on the deposit of any further funds with National banks, but after due deliberation has decided that it is within his province to make such deposits, and with a view to meeting any possible money contingencies hereafter he has segregated the internal revenue receipts from other receipts and has opened a separate account in the Treasury ledgers so that in case of need he may know just what amounts are available for this purpose.

POWERS CLOSES HIS SPEECH.

Denies That He Ever Had Any Connection with Youtsey.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 28.—Caleb Powers resumed the argument in his own defense before the jury to-day. He declared that the star witness of the Commonwealth, Wharton Golden, was seeking to keep out of the penitentiary, and that Henry Youtsey was swearing to get out of that institution. He denied that he ever had any connection whatever with Youtsey, and made a strong point of the fact that the testimony shows no personal communication with Youtsey by him until the day before the shooting.

Powers declared that he was willing to rest the question of his guilt or innocence on the good or bad faith of his trip to Louisville on the morning of the day of the killing, when, as the defense's testimony shows, he was en route to Western Kentucky, to get up a crowd of petitioners to go to Frankfort to call on the General Assembly.

Powers explained his having signed the agreement produced by the State's witness, Youtsey, relative to the affidavit signed by Youtsey in the Louisville jail, declaring Powers innocent, by saying that he signed it to get an affidavit of innocence, fearing that Youtsey might some day turn up as a Commonwealth witness, and he would then be able to confront him with the affidavit.

Powers closed his argument this afternoon. Commonwealth Attorney Franklin then began the closing argument in the case on behalf of the State. He declared that Powers had made the best speech on his side of the case, but that it was full of misrepresentations of the facts and the testimony and that Powers had repeatedly gone outside the record in his argument.

Four Men Injured in Train Wreck.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 28.—A fast passenger train on the Wisconsin Central came into collision with a freight engine at Silver Lake early to-day. Four trainmen were badly injured, and 100 cattle were killed. The passengers escaped injury.

EMPLOYERS STAND FIRM.

Refuse Absolutely to Grant Demands of Marine Machinists.

The committee of the unions represented in the shipyards, appointed by the Central Federated Union to endeavor to get the New York Metal Trades Association to grant the demands of the striking marine machinists was again turned down yesterday by the employers. The committee held a conference with representatives of the New York Metal Trades Association yesterday forenoon and used every argument to induce the employers to agree to the demand for a minimum wage scale of $3 a day for the machinists, but the employers would not recede from their position, and it was agreed on both sides that further negotiations were useless.

The boilermakers were not represented at the conference. After it was over there was a brief conference between the delegates of the different trades represented in the shipyards. James Wilson, business agent of the machinists, said yesterday afternoon:

"It is now for the Central Federated Union, to which we will make our report on Sunday, to say what we shall do. The blacksmiths and helpers have positively refused to go on a sympathetic strike. We have been assured by the boilermakers that they are willing to do everything that is fair. The other trades are ready to strike in sympathy at a moment's notice."

GLASSWORKERS ON STRIKE.

Fourteen Hundred Workmen Ask for a Uniform Rate of Wages.

Labor disturbances have arisen in the glass working trade which have culminated in a strike of 1,400 glass workers in this city against the Metropolitan District Mirror Manufacturers' Association, and a threatened strike by the Amalgamated International Glass Workers' Union all over the country on Sept. 1 for a uniform rate of wages.

The strike in this city has been precipitated by each glass worker on applying for employment being required to fill in blanks in a certificate issued by the Metropolitan District Mirror Manufacturers' Association, giving among other things the name of the applicant, the date when he entered and left employment last, and the circumstances under which he left employment.

The strikers say that they fear that the issuing of this certificate is part of a black-listing plan, and that there was evidence of an impending lockout. To head off the lockout, they say, they went on strike.

President Jacques Kahn of the Manufacturers' Association said yesterday:

"We will not now submit to arbitration even if the President of the United States offered to be arbitrator."

It was stated that many of the firms may get work done in Brussels and other European cities in case of emergencies. Some of the firms have factories in Brussels now.

Stoneworkers May Arbitrate.

The old Board of Building Trades met yesterday and reported that the five branches in the stone industry, which is not represented in the Building Trades Employers' Association, had appointed a committee to meet the Mason Builders' Association and propose an independent arbitration agreement. It was learned yesterday that important developments may take place between now and Monday which may render the proposed action of the stone industry unnecessary, or at least lead to considerable modification of its plans.

Engineers Strike on Mexican Road.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 28.—Advices from Saltillo, Mexico, state that the locomotive engineers on the Coahuila and Pacific Railroad have gone on a strike and that the traffic on that road has been tied up since last Monday. The strikers demand allowance for extra time. This road was recently placed in the hands of a temporary receiver.

WRECKED BY HURRICANE.

Many Houses and Vessels Lost in a West Indian Storm.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 28.—A private letter from Grand Cayman, British West Indies, states that the hurricane which passed over that island destroyed 160 houses and 27 vessels.

The British three-masted schooner, Governor Blake, which it was feared was lost, arrived safely after encountering the hurricane. The schooner Bentley, the crew of which were drowned with the exception of the first mate, is reported to have been saved by the schooner Sea Gull.

At Little Grand Cayman loss of life is reported, besides great loss of property.

AMERICAN SLAIN IN CUBA.

Californian Who Was Trying to Establish a Colony Murdered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Minister Squiers, at Havana, has informed the State Department of the murder of Ira C. Bradley, near Holguin, Cuba, on June 9. Bradley was about sixty years old, and a resident of California, and had been trying to establish in Cuba an American settlement known as "Bradley's Colony."

The only motive ascribed for the murder was robbery, although Bradley was mutilated and badly beaten. The dispatch says that the country in the vicinity is infested by a gang of murderers and robbers.

BROKEN DAM CAUSES FLOOD.

Pennsylvania Town Considerably Damaged by Failure of Boydstown Structure.

BUTLER, Penn., Aug. 28.—Boydstown dam, seven miles north of here, burst to-day, letting out 2,000,000 gallons of water and inundating portions of Butler and the low-lying districts for miles. Great damage was done to property, but, so far as is known, no lives were lost, the residents of the flooded district abandoning their homes and fleeing to the hills. Many culverts on the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad were washed out, and a thirty-foot bridge of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad over Bear Creek was swept away. The dam gave way gradually, or a terrible disaster would have resulted.

CATHOLIC CONVENTION ENDS.

New York Mutual Benefit Association Elects Officers.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The convention of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of the State of New York closed a four days' session here to-day. These officers were elected: Grand President—Thomas F. McAvoy of New York; Treasurer—John L. Schewarly of Buffalo; Marshal—John Cooney of New York; Chancellor—John J. Hynes of Buffalo.

Yonkers was chosen for the next convention three years hence. The convention adopted resolutions which recommended to the Supreme Council the readjusting of insurance rates to place the association on a firm financial basis, and favored an official organ owned and controlled by the organization and published exclusively in its interest.

Stenographers Elect Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Aug. 28.—The New York State Stenographers' Association, which closed its twenty-eighth annual session here to-day, elected officers as follows: President—Irving C. Hutchins of Rochester; Vice President—John P. Martin of New York; Secretary and Treasurer—Louis Loewenstein of Troy; Librarian—Miss Jeanette Ballantine of Rochester; Executive Committee—John E. Kelly of Troy, Patrick J. Sweney of New York, John C. Uhlein of Watertown, Charles H. Bailey of Buffalo, and Henry L. Beach of Binghamton.

Loving Cup for Charles M. Shipman.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Charles M. Shipman, ex-General Superintendent of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, was presented last night with a massive loving cup and $365 in gold by employes of the company. The gifts were given in appreciation of Mr. Shipman's kindness and fair dealing with the men while he was over them.

ODELL DEFENDS TRUSTS

Says They Have a Right to Protection Against Attacks.

A Blow at Them Injures Labor—Anti-Trust Laws Accomplish Nothing but to Hurt Business.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Trusts formed the subject of Gov. Odell's address at the Washington County Fair here to-day, and he argued that they were the inevitable development of modern business methods and could not be attacked without injuring a great many people besides the capitalists at their head. The Governor said in part:

"We can well remember when the policies of the National banks, the individual manufacturing concerns, and the railroads, which penetrate everywhere and bring us into such close association with every part of the Commonwealth, were dictated by a few individuals rather than by the multitude of shareholders who to-day control and own their stocks. A great minority of our people are to-day actual partners as the holders of these securities.

"Therefore in our treatment of them the same care should be exercised in their protection as of the rights of the individuals who are interested as employes of these concerns. The so-called trusts, the vast aggregation of wealth which is controlled by them, representing as they do so many thousands of people who through frugality have been able to associate themselves with these enterprises, need only such restraint as will properly safeguard the interests of the people, and it is their right that they should be secure from such attacks as will produce timidity and uncertainty in their operation.

"Such attacks not only affect those whose capital is invested in their stock, but the great body of workingmen who depend upon their successful operation for that which is necessary for subsistence, their education, and their advancement. Never before in the history of our country has there been so much wealth, so great prosperity, and such general contentment.

"While it is true that occasionally there arise differences between so-called capital and labor which ofttimes threaten results which would be disastrous to both, and while antagonistic and anarchistic motives dictate the actions of those who seek to destroy existing conditions without presenting a substitute which would in any way satisfy the requirements of our business world, as this subject becomes better understood we may feel assured that the people of our country will accommodate themselves to conditions as they exist, recognizing the fact that they are the inevitable development of modern business methods, and by the force and dignity of our law compel obedience from both of the great interests involved.

"This will eventually dispel illusions and hold out inducements even greater than those which existed in the days of our forefathers.

"Too often we are told of grasping monopolies which do not exist. Too often the young men of our country are inclined to believe that the great combinations of capital are antagonistic to their future and their advancement. Such harassing agitation has at times led to drastic legislation which has accomplished nothing in the way of reform, but it has served to make capital timid, and thus retard growth and progress in the commercial world.

"To the farming communities we are inclined to look for that conservative judgment which serves as a balance wheel to the attacks of the hot-headed and impetuous, and for a clear understanding of conditions as they actually exist.

"It is to the sobering influence of their action that we look to repel these doctrines which are antagonistic to our republican form of Government, that no injury may result, and that there may be no hindrance to the prosperity of our common country.

"It is well for us to remember the demands that have come upon us for the better protection and treatment of those who are helpless, the freer education of our children, the building of good roads, and other necessary improvements, and that except for the rapid growth and development of the vast manufacturing concerns within our borders it would have been well-nigh impossible, with the decreased valuation of farm lands to have made these expenditures without unduly burdening the land owners of the State. It is also well for us to remember the effect which this vast increase in prosperity, which has followed the internal improvements of the State and the upbuilding of our commercial supremacy, has had in other directions.

"It is but wise, therefore, that we should take home these serious problems. While wealth is not the reward of every man who labors, yet there is no labor, however remotely it may be connected with these great enterprises, but that has had its part and influence in the growth of the Empire State.

"It should be our object, therefore, to manfully meet every condition that is presented to us so far as it is possible and within our power to aid in an energetic and devoted manner in this development. While, perhaps, it may not mean much to us, it will be of incalculable value to those who come after us.

"The more we are impressed that the laws are not made for one at the expense of the other, but for the protection of the rights of all equally, the more certain we shall be that the onward march of prosperity which has crowned the efforts of the citizens of New York will continue, and that we shall remain distinguished by our thrift, remarkable for our prosperity, and ambitious for all that has for its object the common good of all of our people."

LEFT SEVERAL MILLIONS.

Will of Joanna Van Wyck of Ossining Filed for Probate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The will of the late Joanna L. Van Wyck of Ossining, who died in that place on July 6, was filed late yesterday afternoon in the Surrogate's Court here. The value of the estate was not stated, but it is said to be very large.

Most of the estate is bequeathed to the sister of the testatrix, Annie V. R. Wells, and at her death it is to go to Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton, wife of Schuyler Hamilton, Jr. The will was drawn in 1883. Since the will was drawn Mrs. Hamilton has become Gertrude De Grassenried of Jersey City.

The executors named in the will were Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton, her husband, and Annie V. R. Wells. A codicil was attached to the will, however, removing Mr. Hamilton as one of the executors, and substituting Charles N. Blac of New York in his place.

The estate is said to be worth several millions. It includes much valuable real estate in Ossining, besides personal property.

TO TESTIFY AGAINST JACKSON.

"Slim" William Smith Not the "Slim" from Whom Negro Says He Received Roxbury's Watch.

William Smith of 607 West Forty-ninth Street, who was called as a witness for the defense on Thursday at the trial of Charles Jackson, accused of the murder of Charles W. Roxbury, has been subpoenaed by the prosecution to appear on Monday.

The trial was adjourned at the last session to enable the police to search for a man called "Slim," who, Jackson declares, met him the Monday after the murder and gave him the victim's watch to pawn. It is a coincidence that Smith sometimes is called "Slim," and this becoming known in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday in connection with his visit to the District Attorney's office led to the belief that he was the much sought for person named by the prisoner. The "Slim" wanted in that connection, however, was associated with Jackson several years ago in work at Fleetwood Park, while "Slim" Smith knew Jackson only in the coal yards at Forty-sixth Street and the North River.

"They called me for the defense when I ought to have been a witness for the prosecution," said he last night. "I guess Mr. Bell didn't like it when he asked me if Jackson was a peaceable man, and I told him that Jackson was nothing of the kind. If he'd let me go on then I would have told the rest I know about Jackson, but as it is, I shall have to wait until Monday morning.

"July 10, the day of the murder, I drove five loads of coal from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and the North River to the Lion Brewery, and was good and tired when I got home about 7 o'clock. Jackson came along a little while after I got there and asked me if there was anything doing in the way of work for him at the yard. I told him that I didn't know of anything just then.

"He didn't stay long, because there wasn't anything we could talk about except coal. I went to bed early that night, and the next afternoon, Saturday, when I was off, Jackson came again and asked if any job had turned up.

"He sat in a rocking chair and held his head in his hands, as if something was the matter. I asked what the matter was, but he didn't say much of anything, and I finally left him alone. Several times he took a roll of bills out of his pocket and put it back again. I couldn't say how much money there was, but there was quite a good deal."

Hal Bell, Jackson's counsel, said last night that there was no connection between the two "Slims."

MASKED MEN LOOT STATION.

Hold Up and Imprison Railroad Employes and Secure Plunder.

McFARLAND, Kan., Aug. 28.—At 1 o'clock this morning six heavily armed masked men appeared at the Rock Island Station and started to enter the office door. Conductor Monnehan of a freight train which had just pulled in and Night Baggageman Charles Toler saw them, and they attempted to block the door, but the robbers forced an entrance, and after taking their money and watches, beat the railroad men into insensibility.

They then rifled the station of its contents, and going to the eating house, held up and took all the valuables from a half dozen railroad employes on the platform. Passengers at the lunch counter scurried up stairs and blocked the entrance effectively. The bandits looted the eating house cash register and took the silverware. Afterward they carried six of the Rock Island employes into a refrigerator car and then disappeared.

Two hours after the robbers disappeared Sheriff Frey had organized a posse, released the prisoners from the car, and started in pursuit of the bandits, who headed toward Topeka.

Advices from Paxico, this afternoon, show that the bandits eluded the posse in pursuit and passed on through the thick brush territory toward the Maple Hill Bridge, where they evidently hope to cross the Kaw to the south side and scatter.

HER TWO "HUSBANDS" UNITED.

Runaway Wife Saw Her Accusing Husband Handcuffed to Man with Whom She Eloped.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Emma McMickle chewed gum industriously while a merry smile lighted her face at the sight of her two "husbands" handcuffed together at the depot here yesterday. That she was also in custody did not seem to concern her a bit.

In her home town in Sussex County, Mrs. McMickle became acquainted with Daniel Gerhardt, a painter who had come into town from somewhere in Pennsylvania, and ran away with him. A letter to her daughter gave her husband a clue to their whereabouts, and, with an officer and a warrant, he came here a few days ago to hunt them up.

They were found living here as Mr. and Mrs. Brown and arrested. There were only the Constable and the husband to take the two prisoners back to Sussex. McMickle confessed that he was "afraid" to have charge of his wife and the Constable handcuffed the woman to himself. To hold Gerhardt the officer had no recourse but to link him to her husband.

The union of hands if not of hearts while the two "husbands" waited for the train amused the depot loungers quite as much as Mrs. McMickle.

HELD FOR $20,000 FORGERY.

William Herrman, Accused in This City, Is Captured by the Police of Denver.

On indictments charging him with obtaining $20,000 on bad checks, William Herrman was arrested yesterday in Denver, Col., according to a telegram received at Police Headquarters in this city late last night from Chief of Police Armstrong of Denver.

Herrman is charged in the indictment with obtaining the money from the Metropolitan Alliance Trust Company and the Jarmulowsky Bank, an east side institution. Inspector McClusky was notified of the transaction on Aug. 22. He found that Herrman had shipped his household furniture to Denver, Col., on Aug. 15, to a Samuel Goldstein. The police of Denver investigated Goldstein and arrested Herrman, who are believed by the police of this city to be one and the same man.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 28.—William Herrman, who came to Denver with his family, was arrested to-day upon request of the New York police. He was at the freight station to get his household goods, which had been shipped from New York. Other than to say that he was a broker and that he had come to Denver to make his home, after having failed in business, he refused to talk of his arrest.

LAKE GEORGE MONUMENT.

The Programme of Exercises Arranged for the Unveiling.

Announcement is made of the exercises arranged by the Society of Colonial Wars to attend the unveiling, Sept. 8, at Lake George, of the monument erected to commemorate the Battle of Lake George. The observances will extend through two days, beginning Sept. 7. On that day there will be military manoeuvres, in which the United States troops and members of the New York National Guard, under command of Gen. Charles F. Roe, will take part, and a military parade, reviewed by Gov. Odell. In the evening of the opening day a dance is to be given at Fort William Henry Hotel.

After a morning devoted to parades and a reception, on Sept. 8, the unveiling of the statue will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Frederic J. de Peyster, chairman of the monument committee and Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars, will make the presentation, and J. William Beekman, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, will respond. Senator Depew will then make the formal presentation to the State of New York, to which Gov. Odell will respond. Addresses will also be made by several of the visiting Governors.

Special rates have been arranged at the Lake George hotels and on connecting railroads by the committee in charge, of which Morris P. Ferris of 115 Broadway is chairman.

Mrs. Anna Goldsmith Dead.

ISLIP, L. I., Aug. 28.—The funeral of Mrs. Anna Brown Goldsmith, who died at her home here last night, will take place to-morrow. Mrs. Goldsmith obtained considerable notoriety last winter by advertising for a husband. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Goldsmith, who is about sixty-five years old, also advertised for a husband and the two women received many answers by mail, while a number of suitors called in person. Neither mother nor daughter, however, obtained the desired helpmate.

Murderous Attack on Aged Pauper.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—William Taylor, a middle-aged farmer residing at Candor, twelve miles from here, was arrested there to-day charged with murderous assault upon Charles Warner, aged seventy years, whom he recently took out of the County House to work for him. Warner is unconscious, and is not expected to survive. District Attorney Gleason has ordered Taylor brought up to the county jail here.

Georgia Wins De Renne Trophy.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—The De Renne Trophy match in the inter-State shoot to-day resulted in a victory for the team that represented Georgia, which made 880 out of 1,050 points. The United States Army team was second, with 829. The South Carolina team was third, and the team from the United States Marine Corps fourth. Ten men shot on each team, firing seven shots each at the 200, 300, and 500 yard ranges.

Falling Ceiling Injures Six Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—While several hundred delegates, representing 6,500 striking ingrain carpet weavers, were holding a meeting to-day in a hall in Kensington the ceiling collapsed, injuring a half dozen of those present, but none seriously.

BAR WANTS A NEW COURT

Recommends Establishment of Patent Tribunal.

Officers of the Association Elected for the Ensuing Year—Close of Convention.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 28.—After the adoption of a resolution recommending the establishment of a Patents Court, with an amendment that the subject of trademarks be eliminated from the jurisdiction of the proposed court, the American Bar Association closed its convention this evening.

The following officers were elected: James Hagerman, Missouri, President; John Hinckley, Maryland, Secretary; Fred E. Wadhams, New York, Treasurer. New members of Executive Committee: Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; P. W. Meldrim, Georgia; Platt Rogers, Colorado; M. F. Dickinson, Massachusetts; Theodore S. Garnett, Virginia; W. P. Breen, Indiana. Everett P. Wheeler, New York, was elected Chairman of the Committee on International Arbitration, which dealt chiefly with the award made by arbitrators of the Pious Fund.

The Committee on Law Reporting and Digesting, reported the following resolution:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the association it is important that the rapid increase in the number and volume of reported cases in the United States should be checked; that it is not desirable that opinions should be published which discuss merely questions of fact, or which reaffirm without modification some obviously well settled principles of law; that the judges should consider and decide which of the opinions are not for publication, having in view the true purpose of reporting and the rapid increase of our reports, and that the reporters should respect this decision and use further discretion of their own in omitting cases of no value in the illustration or development of legal principles."

The resolution was lost by a decided vote. The report of the Committee on Patent Trademark and Copyright Law recommended the establishment of a court of patent appeals by Congress for the determination of patent, trademark, and copyright cases, having jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error in those cases, its decisions to be finally subject only to such power of review by the Supreme Court as shall be necessary to preserve the jurisdiction vested in that court by the Constitution. The draft of a bill for the creation of the court accompanied the report.

The bill provides for a court of seven Judges, the Chief Justice to be appointed by the President from among the Circuit Judges, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals to designate the other six from among the Judges of the United States Circuit Courts. The Chief Justice of the court is to receive a salary of $12,000 a year, and Associate Judges $11,500 a year.

After considerable debate the resolution was adopted after the elimination of the trademarks feature.

HUSBAND STAYED IN ENGLAND.

So Mrs. Annie Prentiss Lovell of Plainfield Is Suing for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Annie Prentiss Lovell of West Seventh Street has instituted proceedings for a divorce against her husband, John Edwin Lovell, who is now believed to be living in England. The petition was filed in the New Jersey Court of Chancery on May 25 last, and citation was issued on May 28. The matter has been kept very quiet, and the fact that such action was taken has just become known.

In her petition Mrs. Lovell sets forth that she and her husband were married in 1892 and that soon after they went to England. They remained fifteen months. She left London in 1894 with his consent and his promise to follow her to Plainfield, but he never did so. She has since been living in this city. The couple have one child, Joseph Wilbur Lovell, ten years old. Mrs. Lovell's maiden name was Annie Prentiss Price.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—T. H. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; W. B. Thomas, Boston, Mass.; W. A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.

MANHATTAN—Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal; F. H. Weed, Philadelphia; H. P. Ruggles, Chicago.

SAVOY—M. H. McGuffey, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. W. Post, Boston; J. W. Bradley, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. L. Brown, Chicago; Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg, Penn.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—J. Sulzbacher, Steubenville, Ohio; D. D. Fisher, New Orleans.

BELVEDERE—Franz Alschuh, Secretary of State, Honduras, Central America.

NAVARRE—Capt. F. H. Sadler, United States Navy.

GREGORIAN—George E. Anderson, United States Consul, Guadeloupe, West Indies; Dr. W. R. Mills, Syracuse, N. Y.

MAJESTIC—L. C. Warren, Detroit; W. S. Haskin, St. Louis; James L. Lawrence, Chicago; A. R. Allen, Denver; J. J. Arthur, Montreal; J. C. McLaughlin, San Francisco; J. C. McMullen, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brown, L. C., Beloit, Wis.; department store; Smith & McNeil's.
Pion's Candy Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Josephine S. Berg, confectionery; Holland House.
Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Clarence M. Lehman, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Hanson, Chris, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; department store; Smith & McNeil's.
Shera & McIntosh, Connorsville, Ind.; Edwin McIntosh, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Cole Bros., Bloomington, Ill.; J. C. Cole, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Stein, C. H., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; 210 Edge Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Chickering, W. A., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; 210 Edge Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Wright, George M., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; 210 Edge Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Westheimer & Dante, Ardmore, Ind. Ter.; S. Dante, dry goods; 210 Edge Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Graham, George M., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Mrs. M. Mackin, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Dawes & West Brothers, Leesville, La.; F. W. West, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Patterson, J. S., & Sons, Findlay, Ohio; C. W. Patterson, dry goods; A. T. McCampbell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Castner-Knott Company, The, Nashville, Tenn.; M. C. Maher, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kluman Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Kluman, dry goods; 683 Broadway.
Bastham Millinery Store, Catlettsburg, Ky.; Miss Emma Lark, millinery; 31 West Ninety-third Street.
Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Becker, dry goods; 140 West Twenty-first Street.
Fox, S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Fox, shirts; Everett House.
Goodfairns, J., & Co., Middlesborough, Ky.; J. Goodfairns, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baldauf, Sam, Oskaloosa, Iowa; dry goods; L. S. Baldauf, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
West, J., Alexandria, La.; Mrs. J. West, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Martin & Martin, Coleman, Texas; B. Martin, small wares and notions; Hotel St. John.
Cleveland Trunk Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. G. Thomson, trunks; Westminster Hotel.
Moore & Stevenson, Oil City, Penn.; Anna M. Duvenny, cloaks; Kittie Sherrick, silks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Zenter, J., & Co., Madison, Wis.; T. Amsinth, cloaks; Westminster Hotel.
Coming & Bledsoe, Petersburg, Tenn.; F. M. Bledsoe, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Wright & Torrey, Fayetteville, Tenn.; A. R. Wright, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Albin-Martin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Martin, Jr., shirts; Hotel Jefferson.
Duffy, L., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Joles & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; Charles L. Audette, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sperling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Henry King, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank J. Linhoff, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Bradley & Metcalf Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. B. Bradley; Hotel Navarre.
Otto, George F., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; George F. Otto, Jr.; Hotel Earlington.
Whittlesey Dry Goods Company, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Albert E. Isaac, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.
Browne, M. J., Sharon, Ohio, general merchandise; Astor House.
Cott, Martin, Hat Company, Omaha, Neb.; George Cott, hats; Criterion Hotel.
Wiethaup & Cahels, Milwaukee, Wis.; Tillie Dierolf, children's clothing; New York Hotel.
Watson, J. L., Lexington, Ky., dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Clement, George C., Tiffin, Ohio, department store; E. E. Clement, department store, Raleigh Hotel.
Fuller & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; N. F. Carlen, dry goods, Broadway Central Hotel.
Bush, Herbert M., Flint, Mich., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Krunson, J., & Brother, Bradford, Penn.; Mrs. George McAlester, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Weeder, A., dry goods, New Amsterdam Hotel.
The Novelty Store, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Miss Nannie E. Reed, dry goods, 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Dietrich, Theodore, Cincinnati, Ohio; furs; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rice, Stein & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles N. McFarland, dry goods; Walton Hotel.
Plant, T. A., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; O. B. Becker, shoes; Chelsea Hotel.
Satterthwait, R. J., Charlestown, West Va.; Mary R. Satterthwait, jeweler; 19 East Forty-sixth Street.
Kennamo Brothers Company, The, Springfield, Ohio; John James Kennamo, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hays, Mrs. T. C., Phelps, N. Y.; millinery; 71 West Seventeenth Street.
Wright, A. S., Mansfield, Ohio; Miss Mary Kelly, dry goods; 1,131 Fulton Av.
Davidson & Harper, Bath, N. Y.; Mrs. M. S. Harper, books and stationery; St. George Hotel.
Sternmiller, S., Cleveland, Ohio; shoes; St. George Hotel.
Schwarz, J. A., & Son, Troy Centre, Wis.; J. A. Schwarz, lumber; 158 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.
Taylor-Birmingham Company, Wiley, Texas; J. I. Taylor, dry goods; Grenoble Hotel.
Gerhard's, M. V., Sons, Clarksville, Tenn.; I. P. Gerhard, dry goods; 46 Fifth Avenue.
Isaacson, N. W., & Co., Princeton, Ill.; N. W. Isaacson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Boesch, John, Company, Burlington, Ia.; Edgar W. Casperson, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shafer, C. L., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks; Astor House.
Zelenger, Julius, Company, Madison, Wis.; R. L. Schurckman, cloaks; George H. Heser, cloaks; Westminster Hotel.
Riser, Eva A., Nashville, Tenn.; millinery; 23 West Eighty-second Street.
Thierwechter Company, The, Oak Arbor, Ohio; E. Thierwechter, department store; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Dachar, S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Hanley, tailor; Yale Club.
Baader & Zurcher, Chillicothe, Ohio; William Zurcher, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; William Rullit, laces; Hotel Navarre.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; Margaretta Klein, millinery; Mary Schluman, millinery; Wellington Hotel.
La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; William H. Campbell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Western Undergarment Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Mantell, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Clark & Raeber, Anderson, Ind.; Ralph B. Clark, jeweler; 441 Henry Street, Brooklyn.
Cunning, J. M., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Wilson, art embroidery; Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, care Bankers and Merchants' School.
Columbia Candy Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. M. Loffler, candy; Park Avenue Hotel.
Grubbs Haselrigg & Co., Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Haselrigg, dry goods; Sinclair Hotel.
Comstock, L. M., Minneapolis, Minn.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Morris, Mann & Reilly, Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.
Cash & Dove Company, The, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lee Dove, dry goods; 74 Madison Avenue.
McWalter, Dolan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Charles A. Dolan, clothing; Imperial Hotel.
Watson, J. L., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; J. J. R. Shropshire, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Baker, Mme., Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Morse, dressmaking; Empire Hotel.
Emscheimer, Daniels & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. E. Emscheimer, ladies' waists; Gilsey House.
Walmer & Engeler, Bluffton, Ind.; F. F. Engeler, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Stolaroff, J., El Paso, Texas; dry goods; 458 Broadway.
Abrams, Cohn & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; R. Cohn, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nieler, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Oscar Urbane, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Brown, G. L., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Wolf & Marx, San Antonio, Texas; Lee Koenigheim, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Korrick, Charles, Phoenix, Ariz.; E. W. Potter, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kirkpatrick, W. F., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; W. F. Kirkpatrick, jewelry; Bartholdi Hotel.
Patton, C. C., Canon City, Col.; jewelry; Bartholdi Hotel.
Carpenter, D. H., Company, Catlettsburg, Ky.; D. H. Carpenter, dry goods; care of Gilbert Manufacturing Company, 35 White Street.
Broderick, M. E., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. W. Smith, millinery; 116 East Twenty-fourth Street.
Schieffelin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. W. Albert, physician; Lebider Hotel.
Broderick, M. E., Geneva, N. Y.; millinery; 116 East Twenty-fourth Street.
Rosenzweig, J., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stone Brothers, Kilgore, Ohio; F. B. Hesslerman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Simon Notion Company, Joplin, Mo.; L. B. Cook, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Derr Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. W. Simon, notions; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; Abe Silberberg, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Uhler & Phillips, Marion, Ohio; J. B. Phillips and Anna Grady, cloaks; Nellie F. O'Neill, fancy goods; Hotel Navarre.
Marshall, E. G., Greenville, Miss.; dry goods; 44 West Tenth Street.
Gem Garment Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Stevenson, waists; Grand Hotel.
Heidner, J., Dry Goods Company, Pine Bluffs, Ark.; J. Friedberg, dry goods.
Thompson-Belden Company, Omaha, Neb.; Miss McCann, corsets; W. F. Negalee, furs; Hotel Navarre.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. Phillips, ribbons; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. T. Jones, silks and trimmings; 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Taylor, Woolfenden & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Taylor, notions, ribbons, and trimmings; Miss Pennycook, white goods; Miss Dogwald, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss Davidson, laces and veilings; D. D. Doyle, house-furnishing goods; J. B. Woolfenden, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Smith, laces and ribbons; 48 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Desportes & Edmunds Clothing Company, Columbia, S. C.; H. N. Edmunds, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Coons, M. P., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. P. Coons, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Howe & Rogers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Howe, carpets; Victoria Hotel.
Sulzbacher, J., Steubenville, Ohio; notions; Hoffman House.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Milner, millinery and cloaks; O. Urban, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, dress goods; Grand Hotel.
Green, W. A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; W. A. Greene, linens, laces, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Earlington.
Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Company, Quincy, Ill.; J. Kespohl, Jr., cloaks and notions; 415 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Rengstorff, infants' cloaks and ladies' underwear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Kaufman, C. A., Company, New Orleans, La.; C. A. Kaufman, domestics, dress goods, silks, and carpets; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Weil Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. M. Weil, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

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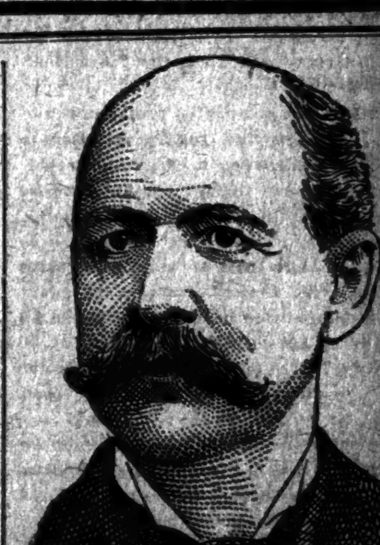

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MR. LOGAN'S PLAN.

Mr. WALTER S. LOGAN of New York has stirred up Hot Springs, Va., far more than he has ever stirred up his home city. Why he chose the peaceful annual meeting of the American Bar Association as the occasion for delivering a ferocious harangue against the trusts, concluding with recommendations which, if enacted into law, would probably deprive two-thirds of his auditors of a great part of their incomes, we cannot imagine unless it was his purpose to promote hilarity. The spectacle of a meeting of lawyers denouncing trusts and recommending their suppression is distinctly funny. But some of the lawyers did not see the fun of it. The Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON of Nebraska, after listening to Mr. LOGAN's verbal report from the Committee on Commercial Law, was so nervous that he could not sit still. Therefore he rose and asked that the committee's formal report on the annihilation of trusts be not read to the meeting. He said it "was calculated to rend the association asunder." It certainly did have a centrifugal tendency.

Mr. LOGAN was allowed to read the report, however. It contains a great deal of trite and sloppy denunciation of corporate combinations and monopolies, winding up with the declaration that if trusts are undesirable, "if the people of the American Nation would be better off without them or with limitations put upon them, they must put those limitations on by the action of their Legislatures, their Congress, and their courts." To this everybody will agree. There can be no doubt whatever that if the trusts and combinations prove to be the great public menace which Mr. LOGAN thinks they have already come to be, Congress, the Legislatures, and the courts will put checks on them. It is unnecessary for Mr. LOGAN to call upon the "American Bar" to "act."

Mr. LOGAN's committee proposes remedies. They are, first, tax the monsters to death; second, when a corporate combination has been formed for the purpose of engaging in inter-State commerce, authorize Mr. CORTELYOU by statute to call upon that trust to reduce its rates 50 per cent. to and from every point where competition has been prevented by merger or agreement. Why stop at 50 per cent.? The purpose is both punitive and preventive. Certainly 65 per cent. would be better. That would make any trust squirm. The third remedy is, let the State itself "enter the industrial field as a producer," becoming itself "a competitor of the great trusts."

The very great wisdom and sanity of this plan did not prevent Mr. WILLIAM L. ROYAL of Richmond from offering a substitute remedy which we think has merit. In his opinion the foundation vice of the trusts is giving away goods or selling them below cost in order to destroy rivals. He would, therefore, under the commerce clause and the Fourteenth Amendment enact that any corporation offering its goods for sale below cost should be fined. We presume Mr. LOGAN would cheerfully append Mr. ROYAL's valuable suggestion to his own list of remedies. But after all, would not the consumers of the country rise in revolt and compel the trusts to raise their prices? There are some abuses that may be left to the corrective supplied by natural law.

If President ROOSEVELT or Attorney General KNOX should put forth these views and these recommendations concerning trusts the country would exhibit a good deal of excitement and alarm. Coming from Mr. LOGAN we think they will be received in comparative calmness. It is the general opinion that Congress and the courts have already traveled very far along the road marked out in Mr. LOGAN's report. That they should go so much further as to accept and act upon his recommendations is improbable unless the spirit of BRYAN and of LOGAN should at some time in the future control our lawmakers and our judiciary.

CITIZENS' UNION IMBECILITY.

Cannot the Citizens' Union keep quiet? Have its committeemen no daily vocations which might engage their time and energies until the beginning of actual campaign business? Are there no harmless Summer pastimes to which their attention might be successfully invited? Is there—we cannot forbear the question—no wood to be sawed? We have come upon a time when, if not actual silence, at least a sagacious reticence on the part of these gentlemen would be distinctly golden; yet their clamors are lifted up like the crashing of brazen gongs.

The statement put forth from the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, announcing that the Union's candidates would be required to submit to the antecedent condition of abjuring citizenship and its rights, would amaze the community had it not become accustomed to the emission of foolish utterances from this source. "The Citizens' Union therefore announces," so runs this proclamation, "that it will not place upon its ballot the name of any candidate for city, borough, county, or local office who has not stated either in public meeting or written over his signature that, in the event of his election to office, he will not, directly or indirectly, further the interests of any political party in the State or National election of 1904, in the event of the success of the Fusion ticket." When the wiser leaders of the Union, if there be wiser leaders, return to town and cuff the irresponsible youngsters out of the committee rooms this announcement will, of course, be withdrawn and repudiated.

No self-respecting man, no man fit for the office of Alderman, to say nothing of the office of Mayor, would give the pledge here required. The entering into a covenant of that nature would be immoral and contrary to public policy. From Mr. LOW, should he be, as we hope he will be, renominated and re-elected, the city will expect a non-partisan administration. The belief that he would during a second term be a non-partisan Mayor is justified by the record of his first administration. But that a demand should be made upon him that he surrender his inalienable political rights, that he shall become during the year 1904 an alien and a mute, and that in matters in nowise pertaining to his official duty he shall forswear the privilege of expressing his opinions, would be outrageous were it not so hopelessly silly. Offensive partisanship and pernicious activity in the service of party have been made the subject of admonitions addressed to subordinates in the civil service of the United States, and in some cases to those in offices of greater responsibility. But Presidents are not accustomed to forbid the members of their Cabinets to make political speeches, and the people of the States do not rebuke their Governors for displaying an interest in campaign work. The elective office of Mayor is upon that plane. We hope that in this city that office will always be filled by men of such high intelligence, by men so well qualified for "light and leading," that their reasonable participation in political affairs would be of public advantage. Nobody supposes that Mr. LOW will abandon his duties in the Mayor's office to make a six-weeks campaign tour next year. We need not ask him to bind himself not to do that. On the other hand, we do not think any reasonable Democratic voter would feel that he had been defrauded if in the course of the campaign the Mayor, as befits his standing and career, should make a speech or two in support of the principles and the candidates he approves.

That would not be offensive partisanship. It is not against political activity of this nature that we need erect safeguards. By non-partisanship in the City Government we mean that the general powers of the Mayor's office, particularly the power of appointment, shall not be degraded to partisan use. The Citizens' Union might easily have rebuked the too evident propensity of some of the Republican leaders to make their party seem dominant in the Mayoralty campaign without going to this length of fatuity.

PARKS'S CASE AND JUSTICE.

There is a certain impertinence in praising a Judge for his judicial action. "The right to applaud involves the right to hiss," and censure of judicial action comes near to being contempt of court. But we may perhaps be allowed to congratulate Judge SEWELL upon having concluded that the right of PARKS to have his case reviewed did not include his right to a stay of execution, pending the review.

Time was, and that not so very long ago, when a convicted criminal could send his lawyer from one Justice of the Supreme Court to another all over the State of New York in quest of one sympathetic jurist who would hold that the case was a proper one for the intervention of a stay. The soft-hearted Justices came to be well known and to drive a roaring trade in stays. This state of things came to be so scandalous that it was ended by law. Now, a single application is all that the convict can make. It is doubted by many jurists, including Judge BREWER of the United States Supreme Court, whether any appeal at all should be granted in criminal cases, or whether, on clear proof that injustice has been done, the convict's only recourse ought not to be limited to "executive clemency."

However that may be, it is most unfortunate when, in a notorious case, it appears that conviction and sentence do not necessarily involve punishment. In BISSERT's case, as notorious as that of PARKS, the convicted man was allowed to remain in the Tombs, instead of being taken to Sing Sing, according to the terms of his sentence, while his counsel were arguing whether he ought to have been sentenced at all. Such a performance constitutes a clear case of contempt of court by a court. If the courts do justice the presumption that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty is reversed the moment he is proved guilty. But if the execution of a sentence is stayed while the lawfulness of the sentence is under discussion, then the presumption of innocence is continued after proof of guilt. There can be no other meaning to a stay of execution, pending argument, upon the ground that the prisoner may suffer injustice if the sentence of the court is executed.

In this case, such a stay would have been especially deplorable. PARKS declared that he would never go to prison. But he is in prison, and prison is the only refuge for him from trial on half a dozen other indictments. Every blackmailing labor leader or walking delegate is depressed by the fact that PARKS is in a prisoner's garb and a prisoner's cell, who would have been correspondingly elated and encouraged if he had been left in the Tombs or admitted to bail, pending the argument of a case already tried and decided. Imprisonment, closely following upon sentence, is particularly necessary to point the moral in such a case so that those who most need an admonition shall be sure to profit by it.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED.

It cannot be said that the death of any man of eighty is a public loss. In the case of FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED a disablement of nearly a decade preceded his death, so that the planning of the Chicago Fair was virtually the latest of his works, as the Central Park of New York was the earliest. In the interval between the two, an interval of thirty-seven years, all the work in landscape gardening was done by which he is best known and will be longest remembered. It would be difficult to say that any American of his time has a better title to remembrance and gratitude as a public benefactor.

It is hard for us of this generation to imagine upon what stony ground such artistic seed as Mr. OLMSTED was so admirably qualified to disseminate fell in this country half a century ago. Architects and landscape gardeners of the present generation may be inclined to sneer at the performances, which had begun ten years earlier, of ANDREW JACKSON DOWNING. But that pioneer of aesthetic culture was the only American who was doing anything to cultivate public interest in the arts to which he devoted himself. It was one of his pupils, CALVERT VAUX, who was associated with Mr. OLMSTED in the design of the Central Park, which, nearly half a century later, remains one of the most nearly faultless works of art and one of the chief boasts of Manhattan. Indeed, it is only lately that the effects intended by the planners of the park have come to be fully disclosed, now when we are warned that the shallow soil, practically of the whole rocky surface of the park, ought to be renewed. Of natural advantages for a park the site had almost none. Indeed, it was the forbidding character of the soil and the enormous costliness of excavation in it for building that determined the devotion of this site to its public purpose rather than to more profitable private uses. The difficulties of the problem enhanced the merit of a success which became and remains triumphant. The popular success of the Central Park is so great that it is the one public possession we have, excepting perhaps the Old City Hall, which has come to be held sacred. Any attempt to tamper with it, either by vandals who desire to grab some part of its area for irrelevant purposes, or by freakish artists who imagine that they could improve it, is sure to be resisted and rejected by the public indignation.

In subsequent works Mr. OLMSTED had more natural advantages to be enhanced and developed by his art. The sites of Prospect Park in Brooklyn, of the South Parks in Chicago, of the suburban parks of Boston, and of the park system of Buffalo contained in themselves suggestions of the effect which the art of the landscape architect was to develop. Mr. OLMSTED did not fail in any instance in bringing out and accentuating the inherent effects of the natural landscapes upon which he wrought. In no instance did his work, as it grew into being and beauty, miss the public appreciation, or fail to stand the test of time.

But it is plain that the art of park-making would not alone suffice to enable the possessor of it, especially in the earlier stages of his career, to carry out works which required public confidence, and the appropriation of public moneys, in advance.

For this purpose a power of personal persuasiveness was required, which also, happily for his fellow-citizens, Mr. OLMSTED possessed in abundant measure. In the controversies into which he was necessarily drawn he showed himself the most cautious and the most candid of men, never misstating an opponent's position nor understating its strength; what he wrote about any project of public embellishment inspired confidence in the complete fairness and intellectual honesty of the man, which was a very valuable business asset to the artist. He was indeed an admirable, exemplary, and most useful American citizen.

THUNDER-SHOWER NERVOUSNESS.

A correspondent whose letter appears in another column makes inquiry as to the measure of safety in thunder showers secured by the closing of windows to exclude air currents. It gives us pleasure to furnish the information desired, and incidentally to venture a few general remarks for the comfort, and possibly the benefit, of those who through fear of lightning are all their lifetime subject to bondage. We know of no more pitiable timidity than that which a thunderstorm excites in those who have been taught to fear it, or whose nerves are especially sensitive to excitation from this cause.

The now generally accepted theory of visible lightning is that the spark jumps from a region of positive electrification to one negatively charged. The flash becomes luminous by reason of the fact that the air offers a relatively high resistance, and the heat due to this resistance is so great as to render incandescent the air in the path of the spark. During thunderstorms the clouds usually represent the region of positive charge and the earth that of negative, the two forming a gigantic condenser. A strained electrical relation cannot last beyond a certain point, depending upon the resistance of the medium interposed between the positive and negative elements of the combination. Equilibrium is finally established by the means which we recognize in the familiar phenomenon of lightning. As the air is always a path of relatively high resistance, lightning seeks an easier path when one is offered; hence its frequent selection of lightning rods, trees, telegraph poles, hay stacks, barns, or isolated houses, or the spars of ships, on its way to the earth. The nature of the elevated object is of comparatively little importance, since in any case it is likely to be a better conductor than air, but if wet its conductivity is much greater than if dry.

To answer specifically the inquiry of our correspondent, the only case in which an electrical discharge would be likely to follow an air current into a house is when such current carries a higher percentage of moisture than the body of the atmosphere. As this could scarcely be in a dwelling, it is quite safe to say that those who leave windows open during thunder showers run no greater risk of being "struck by lightning" than do those who render themselves uncomfortable by high temperatures in a stagnant atmosphere. The only good reasons we know of for closing doors and windows at such times are to keep out the dust which usually precedes them and the driving rain of which they consist. If for any reason the lightning should want to come in "out of the wet," it would not stop to knock at a closed door or lift a dropped sash. It does many surprising things, but these are not included in its repertoire.

An unreasonable and illogical dread of lightning is greatly to be deplored. People who suffer from it are objects of sympathy, no doubt, but they are largely to blame for encouraging it. Those who indulge this weakness deny themselves a great deal of strenuous pleasure, with a risk too small to be given arithmetical expression, in not watching from beginning to end every typical thunderstorm which passes. It is one of the grandest sights in nature to witness, and the most magnificent of symphonies to listen to. It usually begins in a minor prelude of deepening gloom (andante agitato) as the great cumuli roll up from the west and blot out the sun. The hush deepens, all living things remaining silent in the presence of the "tumultuous bombast of the clouds." Then comes the tremolo of rustling leaves, which quiver in anticipation of the imminent tornado and are stirred profoundly when scarcely a zephyr can be felt, (allegretto tranquillo.) The dust whirlwind follows, (allegretto scherzando,) tossing light things in fantastic gyrations like dwarfs and jesters and the rabble of the streets preceding the King in procession. Then the rain begins to fall, timidly and with uncertainty at first, (lento,) but gaining force and volume until it descends in a paroxysmal outpouring of the skies, with its splendid drum and cymbal accompaniment of thunder and lightning, (presto furioso.) Then follows the passing of the shower, with diminishing rain and receding thunder, (allegro ma non troppo,) succeeded by the sunburst and the revival of nature refreshed and purified, (allegro maestoso.) Those who hide themselves in dark closets or under feather beds miss all this. There is so little to be afraid of and so much to enjoy that one who loses the opportunity of witnessing and hearing a thunder shower denies himself a great and inspiring privilege. Nervousness would quickly pass if one could bring himself to understand and appreciate the splendid phenomena of the storm, which never lose interest, for the reason that they are never monotonous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Whence springs the wrath of our neighbors on the northern border over the idea of a statue to WASHINGTON in Westminster Abbey? At the time of the Revolution they stood for what they wanted, just as we did; and each of us achieved his desire. Yet that does not prevent them, whenever courtesies are passed between England and America, from going green about the gills and charging the mother country with "toadying," in a manner strangely at variance with their ancient tradition of loyalty. Not the least notable feature of the present case is that, as the editor of The Daily Chronicle of London points out to a Canadian correspondent, no such idea was ever proposed. All the pother arose from Mr. CHOATE's semi-humorous proposition that England might swap a statue of Queen VICTORIA to be put in Washington for a statue of WASHINGTON to be put in some unspecified place in the capital of the late Queen. We call this semi-humorous because, although grave and weighty reasons exist for such a course, Mr. CHOATE urged none of them. Our debt to the Queen we pass by as not in question. But what does not Imperial England owe to WASHINGTON? It was WASHINGTON who first by sign and example taught the mother country how far it is safe to pick upon a colony. Without this priceless knowledge it would have been impossible for England to build up her present magnificent colonial empire, and with it the no less magnificent traditions of just and liberal government in the colonies. WASHINGTON is thus the real father of the English colonial system, and more than deserves to have his bust in the Abbey side by side, for instance, with the bust of ROWLAND HILL, who was only father of the system of penny postage. It may furthermore be said that if England had not learned from WASHINGTON the practice of colonial rule, even Canada must in the end have become weary of dependence, so that nowadays when Anglo-American courtesies are exchanged, Canada would not be in the proud position to taunt the mother country with toadyism.

—The confusion twice confounded of our domestic standards and institutions, which has resulted from allowing American girls to run their own engagements and marriages, was pointedly illustrated yesterday by the Vermont heiress who refused to promise at the altar to obey her intended husband. All effort to induce the Episcopal Church to discard the word "obey" from its service proved vain. The rector of the young woman's own church referred the matter to the Bishop of Vermont, and the Bishop most properly replied that the only body capable of altering the wording of the ceremony was the Episcopalian Convention, which meets once in three years. The young woman seems not to have been willing to delay matrimonial bliss three years on what must have seemed at best a forlorn hope. So she induced a local Congregational minister to marry her, using the Episcopalian service minus the odious word. That was a mix-up for you! But it was nothing compared to the mix-up in the young woman's mind. Of the three oaths, to love, to honor, and to obey, the only one that can be taken with anything like certainty of keeping it is to obey. The mind is master of the actions, and to practice obedience is humanly possible. But loving and honoring are motions of the heart, and the motions of the heart are, fortunately, not amenable to control from the will. No doubt the young woman is able at the present moment to declare that she loves and honors her young man. But can she declare or promise what her feelings will be one day in advance? What if, for example, he should, on the wedding trip, use the superiority with which nature has endowed his sex to exact obedience from her? Would the proud and independent heiress then be the master of the motions of her heart? Would she be able to keep her Episcopal promise made in a Congregational church, to love him and to honor him? And in a world full of error, the wish to run his own household is the least of temptations that beset mankind.

—What are popularly termed monoliths are likely to become more than familiar between now and Christmas to dwellers on the upper west side of this borough. The great stone drums for the columns of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine have begun to be moved from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and North River up the heights. There are eight of them, each weighing ninety tons, and after a day's work with a huge traction engine the first of them was moved only some fifty yards. At this rate, it is estimated, it will take three weeks to finish a single journey. There seem to be several mistakes about these stones. In the first place, they are not monoliths, except in the sense in which a cobble stone or a pebble is a monolith, or anything else that is a single piece of stone. Properly speaking, a monolith is a finished work of art made of a single piece, as an Egyptian obelisk, or a single member of a building, such as the shaft of a column entire. The great columns on the Hall of Records are monoliths, and are the largest monoliths in the city. But if stones for the cathedral columns are not large enough for monoliths, they would seem, in the artistic sense, too large for drums. The sections of the shafts of the Parthenon columns are scarcely higher than they are wide, and Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON has deduced from this fact the principle that monoliths of any sort are an artistic error. In such gigantic struggles as the upper west side is now witnessing the artist has no delight. The truly artistic instinct, he says, is to gain the maximum effect of beauty with the minimum expenditure. The joints of the Parthenon drums are what masons call "dry joints," being made without mortar, and are so skillfully fashioned that they can scarcely have been evident to the eye of the ancient Athenian. On the other hand, where the joints are easily visible, as in the columns of the Madeleine in Paris, Prof. NORTON would doubtless follow RUSKIN in saying that they belittle the effect. In spite of Prof. NORTON, however, it is by no means sure that if the Greeks had been able to quarry monolithic columns and set them in the Parthenon they would not have done so. The fact that a shaft is made of a single stone would seem to add to its effect of beauty and strength. The great error with the cathedral drums is not so much their excessive size as the fact that there are only two of them to the column. Quite aside from economy in building, a shaft divided in two makes a less pleasing composition to the eye than a shaft of three divisions, such, for example, as the shafts of the Assembly Chamber at Albany. For massive beauty, give us monoliths; but if you have to cut the shaft cut it in some number of drums capable of falling into pleasing composition.

Lightning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be so good as to advise a constant and admiring reader if there is any foundation in fact for the belief that lightning travels in currents of air? Say "No" if you can, for it gets awfully stuffy at our house during a thunder storm, and the head of the family believes that it is so if you see it in THE TIMES. H. B.

New York, Aug. 28, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Had Won Her.

The chronic bachelor finally turned to the quiet man, who had taken no part in the discussion.

"Would you, Sir," he said, "marry the best woman in the world?"

"I did," was the reply.—Judge.

Woman's Lessened Opportunities.

Miss Elder—They have a deal to say about the advancement of women, but do you know, I don't think we women have the opportunities that there used to be.

Miss Pert—No; we haven't had a leap year for almost eight years.—Boston Transcript.

Another Reformer.

"Yes, Sir," said the gentleman boodler, "I believe the great trouble in this country is that we are too slow in having the law take its course. There should be less delay. I am in favor of having the statute of limitations take effect within twenty-four hours."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Job Lived Too Soon.

"It is hard luck," said one of Job's comforters.

"What is your latest suggestion?" was the patient inquiry.

"If you had lived a few eras later you might have made a fortune writing testimonials for proprietary medicines."—Washington Star.

Easily Doubled.

Goodart—Here's a brand-new five-dollar bill, old man. I'll lend you that.

Boroughs—Oh, say; can't you double it?

Goodart—Sure. Here goes! I double it—so!—now I double it again—thus. In this shape, you see, it fits snugly in my pocketbook. So long!—Philadelphia Press.

THE MIDDLE MAN.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

He strove to climb the ladder of Success,
But though the top seemed always very near,
He never reached it. Yet he saw it clear,
And thought each day that he might closer press.

Midway he stopped, and there he stands to-day,
While others pass him on their upward climb;
And does he, then, put in his precious time
Bewailing what the Fates have sent his way?

Ah, no! He found that there was work to do.
He cheers all those who pass him, as they go;
Then, turning to the struggling ones below,
He cries: "Come on! There's room up there for you!"

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN TYPICAL AMERICAN CITIES

VIII.—HOW CLEVELAND FARES UNDER THE CODE LAW.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Cleveland has enjoyed three different forms of government in twelve years, and there are strong indications that she may see another change before twelve months roll by.

Despite her cosmopolitan population, a mixture of many nationalities, and notwithstanding a growth that has sent her high up in the ranks of large cities within a few years, her control of municipal affairs has ever been free from the stain of the political grafter and, but for the unfortunate meddling of the political "gerrymander," Cleveland might to-day have a form of government that others could take a pattern from.

Until 1891 the city had one of various forms of board government that Ohio towns enjoyed under Legislatures that violated the Constitution by making about as many classes of cities as there were municipalities in the Commonwealth. Then, after a hard fight, led by the best citizens, the "federal plan" was adopted, by the terms of which the Mayor was the head, and under him six boards controlled all municipal affairs. This form of government gave satisfaction from the start, and under it the city made great progress in improvements. Under the five Mayors who held office during the life of the federal plan, more money went toward the construction of greater Cleveland than in all the previous decades and, had politicians kept their hands off, this metropolis of Ohio would very soon have enjoyed a model government, for most municipal reformers concede that the federal plan of government, which is as nearly non-partisan home rule as can be found, gives the best results.

Under the so-called federal plan the Mayor is the responsible head, and if he errs the blame can be quickly fixed. Under the present form the responsibility is scattered over a half-dozen heads, and the blame can be shifted from one to the other. The citizen seeking a remedy knows not where to strike.

But other Ohio cities were not so fortunate as Cleveland in their form of government, and a Legislature seeking a remedy for their ills robbed Peter to pay Paul, and took the federal plan away from Cleveland, giving her instead the present form of government, which applies alike to the town of 5,000 and the city of 400,000.

Under the code law, which went into effect this Spring, Cleveland is governed by a Mayor, a City Council, and a Board of Public Service, all elective, and various other boards appointive. It was argued in favor of this plan that it would rob a Mayor of the power to build up a machine in a large city, but in Cleveland's case the men who thought by this means to shear Tom L. Johnson of his strength reckoned without their host. For in this Republican city Johnson and all his slate were elected, and the leader of Ohio Democrats is in a position to-day to rule Cleveland as he sees fit, be it right or wrong. Fortunately, he has so far done what he believed to be right, regardless of political complexions or affiliations.

JOHNSON AND HIS OPPONENTS.

Johnson himself, though a strong advocate of the federal plan, was directly responsible for its downfall. His attempt to force the public service corporations to add millions to their tax returns, and his constant agitation of a three-cent fare on the street cars, lined up against him the major part of the city's moneyed men, prominent among whom is Senator M. A. Hanna, a large owner of street railway stock. And the fight thus begun has changed the government of Ohio cities, furnished issues for several campaigns, started a Gubernatorial boom that may develop into a Presidential aspiration and result in the defeat of Hanna for re-election to the United States Senate.

When Johnson had compelled a Board of Equalization named by himself to add six millions to the tax values of corporation properties in Cleveland, had fought and won several legal battles, had secured three-cent fare franchises, and awarded the contracts for the new lines, when victory seemed to be all his, then came the blow that thwarted his plans, robbed Cleveland of her excellent form of government, and forced the calling of an extra session of the Legislature to pass a municipal code bill. The shrewd attorneys for the corporations, aided by shrewder Republican politicians who feared the growing power of Johnson as a Democratic leader, realized that not a city in Ohio had a form of government which was authorized by the State Constitution. An unknown sign painter headed a petition filed by an obscure lawyer, that started the ouster suit, but high-priced corporation attorneys argued the case in the Supreme Court and they won.

Johnson lost in the highest court of the State, and he lost in a Republican Legislature, for a code bill dictated by Republican leaders and sanctioned by Senators Hanna and Foraker was passed, though men like James R. Garfield urged the retention of the federal plan. Cleveland's Mayor has not, however, given up the fight. He has already entered on a campaign the chief aim of which is to defeat Senator Hanna, his old enemy, and repeal the code bill.

Beyond doubt the best feature of Cleveland's government under all its forms has been the almost utter absence of the "graft" that has stained the records of so many of our large cities, where no small part of the taxpayers' money has gone to line the pockets of the office holder and his friends, and licenses to commit crimes have been dished out to the highest bidders.

That Cleveland has been so fortunate is in a large measure due to the Municipal Association, an organization that keeps a watchful eye on all officials, tells the voters in advance of election or primaries just what sort of a man each candidate is, and recommends to those who have not the time to investigate who ought to get the vote of the citizen who wants good government.

Though the tax rate is high—three cents on the dollar being above the average, and the citizens of course complain—yet the money has gone to make the many improvements that have been forced upon the city within the past decade. A large part of this has gone to build new streets and repair old ones. Cleveland has never had any reason to feel proud of her streets until recently, when the time and money spent upon them is beginning to make a fine showing. Such streets as were decently paved were always too dirty to be attractive until Mayor Johnson sent the old-fashioned street sweepers to the junk pile and introduced the "white wings" system. There is still plenty of room for improvement.

Two years ago Cleveland was one of the worst lighted cities on the continent. Then the citizens decided to come out of the darkness. Business men went to the rescue, and to-day Euclid Avenue and Superior Street, the two greatest thoroughfares, are as brilliant at night as by day. While the prices of gas and electric light in this city are cheaper than in many of the municipalities, Mayor Johnson insists that they can be furnished for less, and a stiff fight that he is now making for a municipal lighting plant will probably result in a cut that will benefit both the city and the citizen. A vote on a bond issue for the building of a lighting plant will soon be taken, but the general opinion is that the money can be more profitably used in constructing a high level viaduct connecting the east and west sides of the city. At present the two structures that serve for this purpose are wholly inadequate to accommodate the immense traffic, and the Council is being besieged to provide another bridge.

The sewer system of Cleveland is one of the finest, and with the new cross-town line, now being constructed at an expense of several millions of dollars, in operation within a few months, the sanitary condition of the city will be greatly bettered.

Pure water and plenty of it has for years been a problem to annoy Cleveland officials, but the solution is now near at hand. With a large lake at her door, Cleveland had a water famine every Summer.

Her two reservoirs were not sufficient to supply the demand. Finally the gigantic task of constructing a tunnel five miles into the lake in order to secure pure water was begun. It has cost millions of dollars and perhaps over a half score of lives, but it will be completed in a few months, insuring the city an inexhaustible supply of good drinking water.

A factor that has had as much to do in improving the water service as any other was the introduction of meters last year. Up to that time water works officials decried the use of meters, but Mayor Johnson arbitrarily removed the Superintendent and put in his place E. W. Bemis, known all over the country as an expert on the theories of good government, but whose practical qualities were doubted. Bemis may be a crank on figures, but he has already saved the City of Cleveland millions of gallons of water, and is saving the citizens thousands of dollars in water rents. The work of putting in meters began in January of 1902. There are now about 40,000 meters in use. It will be over three years before the city is entirely metered, but to-day 93 out of every 100 residents are saving money on the water rents. And there was no water famine this Summer or last. The men who wasted water have had to save it or settle, and the man who formerly had to suffer for the other fellow's carelessness is reaping the benefit of the meter. Before the meters were put in the people of Cleveland were using 170 gallons of water per capita. In six months this year there has been a saving of over 2,000,000,000 gallons of water. Before meters were put in Cleveland had the lowest water rate of 12 of the large cities, and this Summer that rate was reduced considerably owing to the saving made by the meters.

REFORM IN POLICE FORCE.

One weak feature of Cleveland's government is the small police force. It has always been inadequate, but cries for more patrolmen have always been answered by the Council with the declaration that there was no money with which to pay them. This Spring Mayor Johnson asked for the resignation of the Chief and a half dozen of the Captains, who were old enough to be retired, put a young man in as Chief, and made a number of the officers get out on the streets and work. The new Chief, Fred Kohler, a young man who has risen from the ranks, promises to work miracles even with the small force. Already he has introduced the custom in vogue in most of the large cities of having a handsome patrolman on every down-town corner. He has driven the gamblers from the city, and says he will clean out the Tenderloin if given the necessary men. And already steps have been taken to increase the force to make a showing that will do credit to the seventh largest city in the United States.

Like all large cities, of course Cleveland has a red light district, and most unfortunately that class of residents has taken up and held a section of the city lying along the lake front in what was once Cleveland's best residence portion. The Tenderloin to-day is within a three-minutes' walk of the busiest street in Cleveland, and lies within a stone's throw of the City Hall and the most fashionable hotel. All efforts to weed it out have been in vain, and the good citizens long ago gave up and sold out at a sacrifice. But this district is at last to be reclaimed. Police regulations will not do it, but the march of progress will. The grouping plan for Cleveland's public buildings, a scheme that promises to make the city famous, locates the Court House, City Hall, Library, and Music Hall in the section now held by the Tenderloin disciples. The property has been purchased over their heads. Already the buildings are being torn down. They must get out, and within a few years Cleveland's lake front will again be one of the most beautiful sections of the city.

Naturally since Tom L. Johnson and his three-cent fare slogan appeared on Cleveland's horizon street railway franchises and fares have been constant themes of discussion. Johnson was twice elected on a three-cent-fare platform. Yet Cleveland is little nearer three-cent fares than it was before Johnson decided his Euclid Avenue residence was just as desirable a home as a New York City mansion. But the fight that he started has resulted recently in the consolidation of the two lines, the granting of general transfers so that any one can ride anywhere in the city for five cents, and the selling of six tickets for a quarter instead of eleven for 50 cents. Johnson still insists that he will have a three-cent fare line, and a Council of his political color will naturally refuse the present controlling company any franchise extensions without some pretty generous concessions. The fight is being watched with interest by the taxpayer, who has everything to gain and is nothing out.

With a park system that the generosity of such men as Rockefeller, Wade, Gordon, and a score of others has placed on a par with that of the best cities of the country; with an excellent library system that is now about to be vastly improved by a handsome gift from Carnegie; with fire protections that need little improvement, and many charitable institutions under the management of the city, Cleveland does not have to blush in speaking of the good qualities of her management. There is still much lacking to make her a model city, but there is sufficient push, indomitable will, and sturdy energy in her conservative but enterprising citizenship to insure that she will go forward and never backward.

W. G. VORPE.

RUSSIA SEEKING MARKETS.

"Export, Export at Any Cost!" the Motto of the Empire's Industrial Syndicates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A report to the State Department from Deputy Consul General Hanauer at Frankfort quotes the Russian trade paper Commerce and Industries as saying that "Export, export at any cost!" is the cry of the Russian industrial syndicates. Of late, the report says, these have shown a strong tendency to increase the export of Russian textiles and metallic ware to Asia, and they are preparing to invade the European markets and compete in transoceanic countries which are now supplied by the United States and Europe. To promote this object Russian syndicates will participate in the coming World's Fair at St. Louis, and will make a fine exhibition of their products.

The Russian cotton-textile branch is chiefly engaged in this export movement, which receives strong support from the grant of a Government premium and the additional bonus of the drawback of the customs duties on foreign cotton manufactured into textiles in Russia, which drawback is obtained when the articles manufactured from such imported cotton are exported to foreign countries. The cotton textiles made in Russia have already gained great popularity in Asiatic markets, notably in Persia, pushing out the English product.

Efforts to push exportation of products of the iron industries, especially of agricultural implements, are also being made.

The Russian Government takes an immense interest in the promotion of Russian industries, and sustains, by liberal monetary grants, transportation facilities, and various other means, the efforts to extend the exportation of Russian products.

SALVADOR TO PAY BURRELL.

Extraordinary Session of Congress Called to Deal with Claim for $448,000.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Aug. 28.—Congress will hold extraordinary session to deal with the payment of the Burrell claim in accordance with the last agreement arrived at in Washington through the efforts of Senor Lopez, Salvadorian Minister to the United States.

Alfred H. Burrell brought an action against the Republic of Salvador because of the Government's treatment of the Triunfo Company. The Court of Arbitration sitting in Washington in May last year awarded Mr. Burrell $448,000 damages in gold. The Salvadorian Government refused to make payment and efforts were then made to arrange another settlement.

REGARDING ROBERTS COLLEGE.

Institution Is Not at Beirut, But Near Constantinople, and Is Simply an American School.

Roberts College is near Constantinople and not at Beirut, as was erroneously stated yesterday in the editorial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The college is situated upon the Bosphorus, in the outskirts of the Ottoman capital. The character of the work of the institution, according to George Stanley Murray, the Treasurer, is not at all propagandist. "It is," said Mr. Murray in explanation, yesterday, "an American college on the same basis as Harvard and Yale and doing a work similar to theirs. The officers and Faculty are nearly all Americans, although native teachers are employed to teach native languages. The students represent eighteen different nationalities, but are mainly Christians of the Eastern Church.

"The institution," Mr. Murray added, "does not in any way antagonize the Ottoman Government nor is it a divinity school. It is merely an ordinary American college transplanted to Turkish soil."

COLOMBIA AND THE CANAL

Congress More Favorable to Plans of the United States.

Committee Has Been Unable Yet to Prepare a Plan—Ideas of Senators on the Treaty.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 25.—Up to to-day the committee of three members of the Colombian Congress which had been appointed to devise a plan which would save the canal treaty from rejection had not reported.

It seems that it has not yet been able to obviate the difficulties presented by the Constitution, notwithstanding that the majority of Congress now favors granting perpetual control of the canal zone under some form acceptable to the United States which will not offend the sensitive patriotism of the Colombians.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 28.—In the issue of the Correo Nacional of Bogota of Aug. 6, which has been received here, it is stated that the majority of the Senate Committee on the Panama Canal Treaty recommended the following, among other amendments:

"That the French Company must first obtain Colombia's permission to transfer its rights, privileges, and concessions to the United States.

"That only the zone necessary for the construction of the canal should be given to the United States, excluding the cities of Panama and Colon.

"That all the waters required for the canal be placed at the disposal of the United States, but not made their exclusive property.

"That no mixed tribunals be allowed.

"That the United States laws be inoperative at Panama; and

"That a fixed time be given to complete the canal, failing which, the concession would revert to Colombia."

It is learned here that Diego Mendoza and other prominent politicians are endeavoring to induce Congress to issue a law of authorization to the President which should specify that Colombia agrees on principle to negotiate with the United States, and that a new canal treaty should be made by a plural committee, in which all political parties would be represented. The committeemen suggested are Pablo Arosemena, a distinguished Isthmian lawyer and a Liberal; Marco Fidel Suarez, former Minister of Foreign Affairs during President Caro's administration, a Nationalist, and Jorge Roa or Eduardo Posada, both noted writers and Conservatives. This idea is said to be gaining ground.

BRITISH ARMY'S FAILURES.

Evidence Before the Boer War Commission Published.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The evidence given before the Royal Commission on the South African war was issued yesterday in the form of three bluebooks containing over 1,700 pages.

Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Lord Wolseley, and other Generals gave various reasons for the failures of the war. Lord Roberts gave specially lengthy opinions regarding the most important lessons to be learned from the war. He considered the initial error of strategy was practically irretrievable. He criticised the War Office with regard to the general preparations and equipment, the first plan of campaign, the underestimating of the strength of the enemy, ignorance as to the geography and extent of the country, and the lack of artillery and mounted infantry.

Sir Redvers Buller said he was hampered by the refusal of the War Office to accept his plans and the failure on the part of the War Office to give him definite instructions and information.

Lord Kitchener said the officers in many cases were not qualified for their work, and expressed the opinion that the juniors were better than the seniors. He praised the men, but said the chief difficulty was the lack of training of the reservists and volunteers.

Lord Wolseley, in a memorandum, complains that the Commander in Chief has become the fifth wheel to the coach, and that the Secretary of State for War is the actual Commander in Chief.

Replying to this criticism, Lord Lansdowne (War Secretary during the early part of the South African war) and Mr. Brodrick (present War Secretary and Lord Lansdowne's successor) suggest that Lord Wolseley was ignorant of many of the powers of a Commander in Chief or failed to use them.

The whole publication teems with evidences of mistakes and failures at home and in the field, resulting in the report of the Royal Commission embodying its recommendations, which were cabled Aug. 25.

WEIRD SCENE ON VESUVIUS.

A Visit to the Mountain—Eruption Continues and a More Violent Outbreak is Anticipated.

NAPLES, Aug. 28.—The correspondent of The Associated Press has just returned from spending a night on Mount Vesuvius, after the special permission of the authorities to pass the prescribed limits had been obtained.

The scene was absolutely terrifying, but magnificent. Enormous masses of liquid fire flowed almost to the correspondent's feet, forming great mounds. Occasionally a mass or ball of burning material became detached from the pyramid and rolled down the side of the mountain, the fast-cooling lava in its turn detaching other masses until the whole became stationary at the bottom.

It seemed as if the correspondent was watching demons playing at rolling fiery balls. The main stream of burning, smoking, flaming lava flowed down the volcano until stopped by the mounds of old lava, when it divided and filled up the valleys, the old and new masses of lava meeting with such force as to cause loud detonations, which shook the earth under the correspondent's feet. The contrast as the morning broke over this terrifying scene—above calmness and cool air, in the distance the green of the beautiful bay and surroundings—was striking in the extreme.

To-day the eruption continues, and the volume of lava is acquiring vast proportions. Detonations inside the volcano have caused the prediction that a more violent eruption may be anticipated.

TRAIN DISASTER IN ITALY.

Twenty Soldiers Killed and Eighty Injured—Festivities at Udine Stopped.

ROME, Aug. 28.—A disastrous railway accident has cut short the festivities and demonstrations in honor of the King and Queen at Udine, sixty miles from Venice, where the sovereigns had gone to view the grand army manoeuvres.

At 10 o'clock last night near Udine a train overflowing with soldiers collided with a freight train. The force of the collision was terrific. Those on board were thrown in all directions, and the coaches were broken up. Twenty soldiers, including one officer, were killed, and eighty were injured, including six officers. The Colonel in command of the soldiers was one of the injured.

Darkness rendered the confusion about the scene of the wreck extreme, while the terror among those who escaped injury was increased when the trains took fire a few minutes after the collision. Fortunately, the flames were immediately extinguished.

Special trains were hurriedly sent to the scene of the disaster, carrying the authorities from the nearest town, who organized a corps of physicians and administered to the wounded.

King Victor Emmanuel visited the hospital in person later to see the victims of the accident.

PARIS SUBWAY REFORMS.

Proposals of the Municipal Committee Which Has Been Investigating the Recent Disaster.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Municipal Committee, which has been investigating the recent tunnel disaster on the Metropolitan Railroad, has drawn up a report, which has been approved by the Prefecture, indicating the reforms which should immediately be made in the underground railroad system of Paris.

The principal proposals are as follows:

The present system of a motor at each end of the train should be abandoned; the motor must be capable of isolation from the train. In case of the slightest fire the train must be stopped and the motor isolated. Telephones and speaking tubes must be provided at reasonable intervals along the line. The number of employes at the stations must be increased. The platforms must be cleared of every obstruction, and lighted by an electric current independent of the currents supplying the traction and the lighting of the tunnels. Numerous lamps must be placed to indicate the direction of the exit, at which a powerful inextinguishable lamp must be lighted. An alarm must be sounded when it is necessary to clear a station.

The report says that it is proposed later to insist on the use of incombustible rolling stock, and the construction of refuges in the tunnel walls.

SEVEN KILLED ON THE NECKAR.

Main Steam Supply Pipes on the North German Lloyd Liner Burst.

BREMEN, Aug. 28.—The North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, bound for Baltimore, Md., while off Terschelling (a Dutch island in the North Sea) yesterday burst her main steam-supply pipes, which scalded the third and fourth engineers and seven stokers.

The vessel is returning here for repairs.

According to a dispatch received yesterday at the offices of the North German Lloyd Company in New York the two engineers referred to in the Bremen dispatch and five out of the seven stokers scalded died from their injuries.

The passengers of the Neckar are all well, and the steamer, outside of the bursting of her main steam supply pipes, is undamaged.

NOT TO GIVE UP REFORMERS.

State Department Instructs Mr. Conger Regarding the Shanghai Sedition Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—It was said to-day at the State Department that Minister Conger had been instructed that he should not be a consenting party to the surrender of the Chinese journalists who were arrested by the authorities of the foreign settlement in Shanghai in July, and whom the Consular body of Shanghai refused to surrender on the demand of the Chinese Government.

Minister Conger was instructed that he should take the ground that the judicial procedure which was adopted under a formal agreement with the Taotai of Shanghai should be carried out, with appropriate punishment in the case of conviction.

This Government, it was stated to-day, has never departed from its original position in the matter and never has had any intention of giving up the men.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 28.—The recent appeal to President Roosevelt made by John A. Sleicher, President of the Republican National Editorial Association, on behalf of the "reform" editors of Shanghai, whose surrender has been demanded by the Peking authorities, has received prompt and favorable consideration.

By direction of the President, the State Department has notified Mr. Conger that the editors must not be given up for punishment outside the settlement.

This places the United States in line with Great Britain and Japan.

COMPLAIN OF AMERICAN GRAIN.

European Importers to Confer at Brussels with a View to Arriving at an Agreement.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—An international conference of grain importers will meet at Brussels next Thursday. It is said here that the object of the meeting is to arrive at a collective agreement against buying American grain on certificates issued by American inspectors. The largest grain dealers of Hamburg and Bremen will attend.

The dealers of all the western parts of Europe complain that the shipments are not up to the requirements of the certificates, and that large losses have resulted therefrom.

The correspondence leading up to the conference suggests that American grain should only be bought as from other countries, on sample, and it is suggested that the various Governments might be asked to establish inspections on this side of the Atlantic.

A DEFEAT FOR CHAMBERLAIN.

Liberal Wins the Bye-Election in Argyllshire by a Big Majority.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Liberals gained a notable victory in Argyllshire, where, on Wednesday, was held the first Parliamentary bye-election fought on the fiscal question raised by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

J. S. Ainsworth, the Liberal candidate, who represented free trade, was elected by the great majority of 1,586 over Charles Stewart, Unionist, who stood for protection. At the previous election the Unionist majority was 600.

The fact that the Liberal vote on this occasion was increased by upward of 1,000, and that the Unionist vote decreased to the same extent, is taken as being a clear indication of the feeling of the constituency on the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, on which the campaign was mainly fought.

THE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—In consequence of the inability of Dr. Lardy, the Swiss Minister at Paris, and Prof. Matzen of the Copenhagen University to serve as arbitrators at The Hague in the claims of the allied powers for preferential treatment in the settlement with Venezuela, the Foreign Office has requested the postponement of the date, which was set for Sept. 1, of the first meeting of the tribunal, until other arbitrators are appointed by the Czar.

ROME, Aug. 28.—Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, telegraphed to-day to the Italian Foreign Office asking if Italy had any objection to postponing the first meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal.

Italy replied, raising no difficulties in the matter.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—A telegram from Vladivostok says local and American capitalists there have organized a company to build a railroad from Khabarovsk to the Gulf of De Castries, on the eastern seaboard.

A large amount of traffic is anticipated in Sakhalin petroleum, besides coal, lumber, and fish.

Report of Doctors' Duel Untrue.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Dr. Schwartz, Manager of the State Sick Insurance Hospital at Muhlhausen, Alsace-Lorraine, who was arrested in connection with the death of Dr. Schloss, who was the leader of a strike movement on the part of outdoor relief physicians at Muhlhausen, and who was reported to have been killed by Dr. Schwartz in a duel three or four days ago, has been released from custody, the suspicions of the police not having been supported by the testimony.

Zionist Congress Ends.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 28.—At the closing session of the Zionist Congress, at which 2,000 persons were present, it was decided that in future the congresses should be attended by 200 voting delegates instead of 100 as heretofore. The members of the Business Committee were increased to fifty, the Americans being Prof. Gottheil and Messrs. Jacob De Haas (Secretary of the American Federation of Zionists) and Meyer of New York, Zolottkoff and Horwich of Chicago, and Wise of Portland, Oregon.

CHINA'S WAR DEBT TANGLE

The Dispute Between United States and Bankers' Commission.

This Government Does Not Admit International Body's Right to Determine Rate of Silver Exchange.

Considerable interest is centred in the controversy now going on between the United States Government and the International Commission of Bankers, appointed under the terms of the Chinese indemnity treaty and protocol to make division of the indemnity among the creditor powers, over the rate of exchange to be maintained between the Chinese tael, on the basis of which the actual payment is made, and the American dollar.

Recent press dispatches announced that the United States, of all the creditor nations, had taken issue with the decision on this point by the International Commission of Bankers, and, upon the assertion that the rate determined is less than it should be, had demanded about $11,500 additional on the first payment, which was to be made through the International Banking Corporation of this city.

The International Bankers' Corporation is the agent for the transfer of the share apportioned to the United States from China to the Sub-Treasury in New York, and receives for so doing one-half of 1 per cent. of the entire amount handled. The Government proposes to send Treasury experts to China to investigate the conditions, and the Banking Corporation, standing ready to submit the case to the Court of Claims in the event of an unfavorable decision by the Government, has, in the meantime submitted a brief to the Treasury Department covering its position.

The conditions under which distribution of the Chinese indemnity is made were determined as the result of an interesting situation arising from the payment of enormous sums of silver at semi-annual intervals. The total amount paid by the Chinese Government semi-annually to the International Commission of Bankers for distribution ranges from 9,000,000 to 14,000,000 ounces of silver. It was held by the commission that since an amount as relatively small as 250,000 ounces of silver, turned on the London market at any one time, would have an appreciable effect on the rate of exchange, to flood the market with 9,000,000 or more ounces, would result in utter demoralization, and cost each creditor nation heavily when it came to converting the Chinese silver into cash.

Accordingly a mode of distribution was determined whereby an apportionment should be made by the International Commission of Bankers in China, and a rate fixed between the Chinese tael and the standard coin of each creditor nation. To do this the rate between the tael and the pound sterling was determined, and by comparison with that between the pound sterling and the standard coin of each creditor nation it was possible to arrive at a standard rate equitable in each case.

SYCEE NOT EASILY MARKETABLE.

In fixing the rate between the tael and pound sterling, however, two modifying factors were taken into consideration—one, the effect of the influx of silver, even divided into shares by the commission, and the fact that the actual payment was made, not in bar silver, but in Chinese sycee, not as easily marketable as the silver bars.

The result in the case of the United States was a rate of 55⅞ cents on the dollar, as compared with 56.66 cents in the London market. The United States has asserted that the commission of bankers has no part in the fixing of rates of exchange, but only in the division of the silver. This claim introduced the International Banking Corporation, which had followed the decree of the International Commission of Bankers in making the first payment, and the present complications resulted.

An officer of the International Banking Corporation in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES said yesterday:

"The facts in the case are that the protocol or treaty signed by the Chinese Government and the several creditor powers as a result of the punitive expedition of 1900 created the body known as the International Commission of Bankers. The body consists of delegates appointed by the several creditor powers, each power being entitled to one delegate and one only.

"This protocol further provides that the commission shall receive from the Chinese Government the indemnity provided for, shall receipt to the Chinese authorities for payments, and thereafter divide them among the interested creditor powers.

"This is the body mentioned in the press dispatches as the 'International Banking Commission' or the 'International Commission of Bankers.' From what I have just said it will be clear that it is a body in the creation of which this corporation has had no part whatever, and for the acts of which it is not responsible.

"The Commission of Bankers decided that in receiving the payment, receipting for it to the Chinese authorities, and dividing it among the several creditor powers, there was vested in the commission the power to fix the rates to be used in determining the value of the Chinese silver in terms of the currencies of the several nations interested. Settlement of the first payment at the rates fixed by the Bankers' Commission has already been accepted by all the nations but the United States. The Treasury Department is not prepared to admit that the Bankers' Commission is authorized to fix these rates, and has taken issue on this point.

"The questions at issue are two in number. First, is or is not the International Commission of Bankers authorized to fix the rate, and, second, if not, what is the proper method to be pursued in determining that rate.

"The International Banking Corporation, by the terms of its agreement with the Government, is charged with receiving the payment in accordance with the provisions of the protocol and transferring it to the Sub-Treasury at New York. By the terms of this agreement and bond the protocol is specifically made a part thereof.

THE CORPORATION'S ATTITUDE.

"It follows that if the decision of the Bankers' Commission that under the terms of the protocol that commission is authorized to fix the rates is correct, then the corporation, having deposited in the Sub-Treasury in New York the exact amount determined by that commission, has strictly complied with the requirements of its agreement. If, on the other hand, it be decided that the power to fix the rates is not vested in the commission, the second of the two points above stated will come up for decision, the question then being as to the accurate and correct method of determining the equivalent in United States currency of the Chinese sycee actually received in payment.

"The difference of about $11,500 arises from the fact that the Treasury Department has estimated its valuation on the supposition that payment was received from the Chinese authorities in bar silver, for which commodity there is a regular and steady market in London, while the Commission of Bankers has based its rule on the fact that the payment was actually made in the Chinese sycee, which is the medium used in the settlement of large transactions in China. This has not a ready sale in the London market and such quotations as are obtainable for it in that market are always three-eighths of a penny sterling or more less than the corresponding quotation for bar silver.

"This corporation is unaware of the existence of any serious controversy with the Treasury Department, it being thoroughly understood that both by the Treasury Department and ourselves that as the contract for receiving from the commission and transferring the indemnity lasts for a term of forty years, it will be well to make a test case of the first payment, which case, it has been suggested, should go to the Court of Claims with a view to securing a final decision for the governance of all future settlements.

"Inasmuch as the dispatches referred to may have possibly been interpreted as suggesting that this corporation has accepted the rate fixed by the Commission of Bankers with the expectation of benefiting thereby at the expense of the Government, it is proper to say that this corporation has stated to the Treasury Department its entire willingness to ship from Shanghai and deliver at the Sub-Treasury in New York, at its own expense, the identical silver received from the Commission of Bankers for these payments, but that it does not recommend this course, for the reason that the experience of all bankers in the Orient has been that the local value of the sycee in Chinese ports is greater than its selling value in any other markets."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The races at the Coney Island Jockey Club, if the weather is good, should draw quite a large audience of fashionable people. All the race lovers who were at Saratoga have come to town for the Futurity. Among the assemblage at the track to-day will be found Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard.

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Miss Chandos Pole, who has been stopping at Wakehurst, at Newport, is booked to sail on Tuesday for England. She may return later in the Winter.

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William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and a small party will start to-day or to-morrow on a cruise to Labrador in Mr. Vanderbilt's new yacht the Tarantula. The party will be absent several weeks.

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John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is expected to-day from a trip to Denver, Col., will, with Mrs. Rockefeller, pass the Autumn at his country place near Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson.

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Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Guiness are entertaining a large house party at Douglaston, among whom are Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Angela Forbes, Lady Bulkeley, Prince Troubetzkoy, Miss Montgomery, Robin Gray, M. P.; Miss Ellett, and the Hon. Angus McDonnell.

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Mrs. H. B. Taylor, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., at Aix les Bains, will sail for this country to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell will close their house at Southampton next week, and will go to Bernardsville, N. J., for the Autumn.

BAR HARBOR ENTERTAINMENT.

For Charity Summer Residents Sing, Dance, Play, Fence, and Pose in Living Posters.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 28.—The entertainment in aid of the Bar Harbor Hospital this evening scored the usual success, and all society was in evidence. The Casino presented an attractive picture, its walls hung with Turkish rugs and the balcony divided into boxes, occupied by smartly gowned women.

The evening's entertainment opened with a chorus of sixty voices, members of the Bar Harbor Choral Society, Maurice C. Rumsey, director, which sang "With Strephon for Your Foe," from "Iolanthe," and Von Weinzierl's "The Magic of Spring." These were most enthusiastically received and heartily encored, and the singers responded with "My Love's Like a Red, Red Rose."

The remainder of the programme was as follows:

Andante and Finale from Sonata, (piano and 'cello)........Rubinstein
Mme. Antoinette Adamowski and Josef Adamowski.
"Turn Ye to Me"........Old Scotch
"King Charles"........Booth
Francis Rogers.
Melodie........Rubinstein
Gavotte........Paffer
Josef Adamowski.
"Ton Einiger Liebe"........Brahms
"Le Baiser"........Thomas
"Spring"........Hildach
Mrs. Frances L. Wellman, piano.
Nocturne........Chopin
Berceuse........Rubinstein
Mme. Antoinette Adamowski.
Duet from "Pagliacci"........Leoncavallo
Mrs. Wellman and Mr. Rogers.

PART II.

Living Posters by Mrs. Beals, Mrs. Trevia, the Misses Dearing, Miller, C. Miller, Pearce, and Potter; Messrs. Herbert Jaques, Jr., R. S. Potter, and Allen Wellman.
Japanese Prints by the Misses Draper, Dearing, McMichael, Knowlton, and Sturgis, and Mr. Potter.
(Posters and Prints arranged by Miss Louise Austin.)
Fencing Bout by E. H. Denby and William Wright.
Fancy Dance by the Misses Baxter, Campbell, Charlotte Miller, Potter, Randolph, Roosevelt, Grace Sealy, Helen Sealy, Smith, and Taylor.

MRS. FISH'S DINNER DANCE.

Ninety Guests at Newport Entertainment—Harry Lehr Leads the Cotillion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave her largest entertainment at Crossways this evening. It was a dinner dance with some musical and vaudeville diversions.

The dinner guests numbered ninety, and were seated at two large tables, each with its distinct decoration, one consisting of nine small pieces of pink hydrangeas and farleyense ferns, and the other of eight pieces of white hydrangeas and pink Japanese lilies. American Beauty roses were used in profusion about the rooms, which were attractively decorated with palms and potted plants from the Crossways conservatories.

Following the dinner there was a varied entertainment of music in which Signor Alfonso Pontecorvo was the principal soloist, and the attraction which demanded the greatest attention was a skirt dancer who gave her dances with the full accompaniment of calcium and electric light effects.

For the dancing, Harry Lehr led the cotillion with Mrs. Fish. The favors were cupid's guiders, opera glass bags tied with rosettes, and long streamers of satin ribbons, feather boas of various colors, hatpins set with various kinds of stones, and miniature ink wells in the shape of shoes for the women, and for the men decorated leather bill folders, ribbon sashes with the date of the dance upon them, heart shaped satin paper holders of all colors, and bows and arrows.

Two full orchestras furnished music during the dinner and for the dance.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—There were numerous social functions to-day and to-night. Luncheons were given by Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, and Francis J. Otis, and dinners were given by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, James V. Parker, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. John J. Wysong.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's dinner at Oakland Farm was a small one for ten, practically all of whom are house guests. Mrs. Wysong gave her first dinner of the season at Greystone, entertaining twenty-four guests. For her table she had a very pretty decoration of swansonia and bright yellow cactus dahlias, with American Beauty roses in vases about the rooms. She had a little music after the dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan have been unable to occupy Whitehall permanently yet, the refurnishing of the house having been delayed by labor and other troubles. They expect to go there early in September and will remain until December at least.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg have gone to Bar Harbor.

Phoenix Ingraham of New York is the guest of Mrs. Burke Roche at Elm Court.

T. Suffern Tailer has closed his cottage here and will leave to-morrow for the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Etting of Philadelphia are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, John R. Drexel, Sidney J. Smith, James B. M. Grosvenor, W. Storrs Wells, Henry S. Redmond, and Hugh D. Auchincloss have returned from New York.

Mrs. Burke Roche took a party including Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Natalie Wells, Miss Marian Fish, Phoenix Ingraham, and F. K. Sturgis to Narragansett Pier on her four-in-hand brake to-day to attend the Horse Show at the Point Judith Club. Mrs. Roche drove the team of four horses.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt also went to the Pier in an automobile with a party of friends. Mrs. Roche and Mrs. Vanderbilt had horses entered in the show. They returned to New York.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., left early this morning in his steam yacht Tarantula for a trip to the Bay of Fundy, intending to be gone several weeks.

Reginald Ronalds is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

John Bolt is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson.

M. P. Jones of Washington is the guest of Col. John J. Astor, who has returned from New York.

Moses Taylor, R. Ranlet, John Bolt, E. Victor Loew, Jr., W. P. Burden, S. Mitchell, and Percy A. Mitchell are registered at the Casino.

E. Victor Loew, Jr., and William P. Burden are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper, H. L. Costigan, and T. F. Forrest of New York, Mme. Lahaye and Mme. Picot of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Dickerson of Chicago, Miss H. P. Minier of Rome, N. Y.; H. P. Stephenson of Washington, and W. M. Vance, J. N. Vance, and Miss Vance of Wheeling, West Va., are registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

An effort is being made to have a series of automobile races at Aquidneck Park during the second week in September. It is proposed to have the entries made by invitation, and it is hoped to secure the support of the Summer residents for the races, a feature of which is expected to be races for women drivers.

IN THE SHOPS.

Those desiring Gagras, Bagdad, or Kutch scarfs can find bargains in these and other draperies at a large department store. The Bagdads are selling at $3.95, former prices from $6 up. Some of these are particularly good. The Kutch covers and draperies were formerly $5, and are now $2.95. Most of these two varieties are in dull reddish and yellow tones, with gorgeous touches of the primary colors.

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The Gagras draperies are perhaps thirty inches wide and about three yards long, and come in deep indigo blues. The bits of glass are three-quarters of an inch across, are embroidered in with dull orange, and modified fleur de lis, also in the dull orange, form set patterns. Some of the draperies have the glass and fleur de lis on one half only; others have the decoration all over them. Their former price was $5, but they also are now offered at $2.95.

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Chairs in the light bamboo with slanting backs and seats, well made, can be bought for $3.95. A hall settle, with a seating capacity of two, with a light seat but with the mottled dark bamboo forming the rest of it, can be bought for less than $8. Chairs of bamboo in more conventional shapes can be procured for $2.95. All of this furniture is well made, and it should be borne in mind that the cheap bamboo chairs, costing $1.25, do not, nor can they be expected to, stand much service.

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Some pretty specimens of old Moravian ware are offered in one of the shops at $1 and $2 each. These are vases and small jugs of different designs and resemble the Rookwood ware in their colorings.

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The Holland ware in dark colorings and unique shapes is selling at from $1 for very small pieces up to $40 for large and choice specimens. These dark colors are not so rich as the Moravian ware, but are soft and pretty. Peculiar dull shades of blue and yellowish brown, with darker tints of the same, distinguish this pottery.

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There is an Austrian ware in light green, with much gold in fine lines and with white flowers resembling daisies as its decoration. The shapes of the articles made in this pottery are conventional, but owing to the gilt they are very showy and would appeal to many. The prices are higher than for the other and more artistic wares described above, doubtless because of the gold leaf used on it. The tiniest pieces, three inches high, are $1.25, and the small vases are $3 and $5 each.

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One of the newest wares shown is the Imperial Dutch. It has a white background and the designs are carried out in all sorts of clear, pale blues, and light yellows, with now and then a darker tone. Many of the pieces are candle holders; one cannot call them candlesticks because very few of them resemble sticks. Some of them are twelve or sixteen inches high, with the lower portions shaped like elongated globes, and have four long handles, equal distances apart. These curve out from the candle holder an inch or so from the bottom, and curve in and become part of it, perhaps two inches below the holder proper, which is also oddly shaped. One large piece, with a flat round base and two large handles, and that curves in from a width of fifteen inches at the bottom to a stem two inches through at the top, the apex being some twenty-four inches from the base, is $30.

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Combined match holders and ash receivers are from $2 up. It is impossible to describe the many shapes turned out in this ware. One urn has a woman's profile at one side that is quite remarkable for its realistic effect; the soft yellow brown of the eye is especially well brought out and there is some expression in the face—something seldom seen in this sort of painting on china. The price is equally remarkable, being only $8.50.

Obituary Notes.

MARK MALATHESTA, one of the pioneer hotel men of Atlantic City, died while sitting in a chair at his hotel there last night, as a result of pulmonary hemorrhage. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. James Carmack of Atlantic City, and a son, Dr. Joseph Malatesta of Newark.

LEWIS L. HYATT, whose death is announced from London, lived at New Brunswick, N. J., for a time some years ago with his family. They were wealthy. When he was living there he was engaged in business in this city. The family has been abroad for two years or more.

SELWYN RICE BOWMAN, member of the jewelry firm of Camerden & Foster, 450 Fifth Avenue, and a prominent Mason, died on Thursday evening at his residence, 205 West Eightieth Street, of intestinal trouble. He had been ill for several months. Mr. Bowman was born at Claremont, N. H., sixty-one years ago. His funeral will take place at Claremont on Saturday. Mr. Bowman's widow survives him.

JOSEPH HAMMITT died on Thursday night at his home, 181 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He was at one time well known in Manhattan as an advertising agent, being connected for many years with The Scientific American. He retired from business about eight years ago. Mr. Hammitt was born in Philadelphia in 1844 and was a graduate of Colgate University. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and four sons.

EDUCATION OF FILIPINOS.

Some of Them Will Secure Their Book-Lore in United States.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—The new Education bill has just become a law. It appropriates the sum of $72,000 to cover the expenses of the first year.

It further provides that 100 of the best qualified students, securing at least 75 per cent. on each subject at an annual examination to be held in each school district, shall have the privilege of going to the United States to complete their education at institutions to be designated by the Governor. The competition is, moreover, limited to the pupils of public schools and to Filipinos of from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.

These students are required to take the oath of allegiance, promising, with the approval of their parents, to faithfully study for the full course, and, upon returning to the Philippines, to take a civil service examination, accepting later, if successful, an appointment under the Government for a period equaling that which they spent in study in the United States. It is estimated that each student will cost the Government $500 annually, exclusive of their transportation.

FINED FOR SMUGGLING.

Quartermaster Chamberlain Favored Military Friends and Pays the Bill.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—The Court of Customs Appeals has fined Captain Quartermaster Harry B. Chamberlain $500, the ordinary fine for smuggling.

He did not smuggle for personal gain, but was caught bringing in unmanifested dutiable goods in packages addressed to prominent military officers and their families from the Port of Hongkong while he was acting as Quartermaster on the transport Seward.

To Choose the Colombian President.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 28.—Congress has appointed a committee which will elect a candidate for the Presidency of the republic for the next term.

F. L. OLMSTED IS DEAD

End Comes to Great Landscape Architect at Waverly, Mass.

Designer of Central and Prospect Parks and Other Famous Garden Spots of American Cities.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Frederick Law Olmsted, the famous landscape architect, died to-day at Waverly, Mass., aged eighty-one years. Death was due to weakness resulting from ill-health and advanced age. His wife, two sons and a daughter, survive him.

For the last quarter of a century Frederick Law Olmsted had made his home at Brookline, near Boston, where for many years he had charge of the great system of suburban parks.

It is his work on Central Park, Manhattan, however, which placed Mr. Olmsted at the head of his profession and caused his services to be sought by many municipalities and persons. Like the great architect Richardson, who is so intimately associated with Boston, the formative period of his life-work was passed in New York; but he found more general appreciation in New England and less opposition from city politicians.

Born at Hartford, Conn., in 1822, he studied at Phillips Academy, entered an importing house in New York, and followed the old track of adventurous youth in that period by shipping before the mast, thereby seeing something of China and the East Indies. On his return he studied engineering for a while at Yale, and determined to be a farmer.

After working on a farm in Connecticut, he took one of his own at Saybrook, moving later to Staten Island, where he farmed on the south side. At that time rich merchants of New York were beginning to lay out estates on Staten Island, as well as up the Hudson, and Olmsted's natural bent toward nature was exercised on the beautiful hills, forests, and views of Richmond County as he saw attempts being made to introduce the art of the landscape gardener on a scale rarely seen on this side of the Atlantic.

In 1850, along with a brother and the late Charles Loring Brace, he crossed the ocean and made a pedestrian tour of Great Britain and parts of the Continent, observing the great English private parks and storing his mind with the results of the old landscape architecture as practiced by Dutch, French, and British artists. The trip was chronicled in a modest work in 1852 (second edition 1857) called "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." Though spoken well of by British and American periodicals this little book did not bring him money or fame.

It was in 1756 that failing health suggested a long tour on horseback through the Southern States. Henry J. Raymond, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed a number of letters by Olmsted which were remarkable for their charming style, and owing to the growing excitement on the negro question excited the interest of all who were anxious to learn more of the situation of the black.

Olmsted was not a militant Abolitionist, but that made his criticism of slave labor from the economical side all the more powerful. "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, With Remarks on Their Economy," appearing in New York in 1856, made a great sensation throughout the United States and England. Olmsted found himself a famous man.

It was followed next year by "A Journey Through Texas; or, A Saddle Trip on the Southwestern Frontier." French, British, and American authorities hailed these volumes as they appeared.

He also edited T. H. Gladstone's "An Englishman in Kansas" and became one of the editors of Putnam's Magazine. A few years later, at the outbreak of the civil war, appeared "A Journey in the Back Country," and in 1861 "Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom," in two volumes, which include some of his previous books.

Although the tremendous feeling at the outbreak of hostilities aided these publications, they are still most agreeable reading and may be classed with permanent works like Stephens's "Yucatan." Olmsted had graduated from farmer to publicist, but his most important life work was still before him. For this his previous career had prepared him in a most remarkable way.

In 1856 New York City had decided to forestall the inevitable northward movement by laying out a great park; a commission had been appointed, and chance threw one of the commissioners and Olmsted together at a Summer watering place. Olmsted associated with him his friend, Calvert Vaux, and together they made a plan for Central Park, which in 1857 took the prize in a competition of thirty-two designs.

A partnership was formed, and it is to them we owe the beautiful breathing space of 800 acres, which has steadily grown more beautiful and more appreciated during the two score years it has existed. Two sons of these able men, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and Downing Vaux, have followed their fathers in landscape architecture and stand at the head of their profession, the one in Boston, the other in New York.

In laying out Central Park the narrowness of the plot, only from Fifth to Eighth Avenues, was a drawback. Another difficulty was the necessity of carrying transverse streets though the park without injury to its beauty and the feeling of seclusion necessary to the full enjoyment of the park.

How well these two difficulties have been met—and ther were many others—it is not necessary to say. No one can stroll through Central Park without being impressed by the success of the undertaking.

It was owing to the art shown in this park that Olmsted was overwhelmed with commissions. Prospect and Washington Parks in Brooklyn, the parks of Montreal, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Trenton, Detroit, and Bridgeport bear the stamp of his genius. The grand girdle of parks about Boston, the Capitol Park at Washington with the terraces, stairways, and approaches to the Capitol, are due to his initial effort.

From his office came Codman, who laid out the World's Fair at Chicago. In this city Riverside and Morningside Parks and the arrangement of the city above the Harlem River belong to him.

In 1872 he was the President of the New York Department of Public Parks, and in 1875 the salaried landscape architect of the city.

It was he, indeed, who may be said to have created the title of landscape architect, now so worthily borne by many younger men, as opposed to the old title of landscape gardener or landscape engineer.

Personally Mr. Olmsted was a man who had great charm of manner, won perhaps in his long career as traveler and student of nature. Into the great polemic between the believers in formal gardening and those who think Nature should be left as much as possible to herself he entered with no great zest. So far as Central Park is concerned, he introduced very little of the formal element, believing that the transition from our very dry and ugly architecture and the terribly cut-and-dried layout of Manhattan streets would be grateful, as indeed it still is, although the situation at present is not so bad in such respects as it was forty years ago. In his later years he had been unable to work, but the pleasing characteristics of the man remained long after he had given up the practice of his profession.

During the civil war Frederick Law Olmsted lived chiefly in Washington, where he was the leading spirit on the "Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Sanitary Condition of the Union Forces," being elected the Secretary of that famous Sanitary Commission, and later he helped to organize the Southern Famine Relief Commission, still later the New York State Charities Aid Association. In 1863 he was in California, and became the first Commissioner of the National Park of the Yosemite, which began the work of saving to the Nation the great tracts now reserved and protected.

He received from Yale, Harvard, and Amherst the degree of Master of Arts, followed twenty years later by the degrees of LL. D. from Harvard and Yale. He helped to found the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park. His influence extended from Canada to Texas, from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate.

His fine presence and handsome head will be sure to afford sculptors a grateful subject when Manhattan shall remember to erect his monument in or near Central Park. Boston has already recognized his extraordinary services by naming the 200 acres formerly known as Leverett and Jamaica Parks after him. Manhattan should choose some more striking and personal way of recalling to posterity the master of a very grand art.

"THE NAME IS EVERYTHING."
Esterbrook
on a pen is an absolute guarantee of its excellence
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Gifts to Washington and Lee.

LEXINGTON, Va., Aug. 28.—Dr. George H. Denny, President of Washington and Lee University, who has just returned from a trip to Chicago, announces that the widow and children of the late Cyrus H. McCormick have given a fund of $10,000 to the university, the proceeds of which are to maintain the new science hall. Prior to the death of Mr. McCormick he gave $20,000 to the university, and after his death by his will his Trustees turned over to the university an additional $20,000.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 28.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDROVELT, Clara, 547 2d Av.	28	27
AHLSTEDT, E., 31 E. 134th St.	44	28
BANNER, William, 516 W. 48th St.	67	28
BUTLER, William, 173 W. 64th St.	1	27
BARNETT, William, 13 Tompkins St.	1	27
BICHAYN, Theo. W. F., 215 E. 41st.	34	28
BIEGELEISEN, Pauline, 287 E. 3d.	60	27
BOSWARTH, Margarite, 825 Park Av.	22	28
BERNARD, Jacob H., 510 E. 120th.	4	27
BOWMAN, S. B., 205 W. 80th St.	61	27
BARTOLO, Palmyra, 101 Macdougal.	1	28
CRAPISI, Rosanie, 53 Goerck St.	17	28
CURRY, Hattie, 1,885 3d Av.	29	28
CAMPI, Arthur, 415 E. 69th St.	1	27
D'NISO, Antonio, 2,059 1st Av.	85	27
DOBROWALSKY, Lena, 227 Lewis.	33	28
DUFFY, Annie, 317 E. 38th St.	33	27
DONOVAN, Cornelius, 33 Washington	45	28
D'ANNA, Salvatore, 46 Oak St.	1	28
DUNHAM, Ed. A., Jr., 516 E. 117th.	48	27
FITZHUGH, Sarah, 274 W. 141st St.	43	27
FUCHS, Isidor, 40 Forsyth St.	14	27
GORMAN, William, 557 W. 49th St.	17	28
GORMAN, James A., 307 W. 49th St.	1	27
HACKETT, Joseph, 244 E. 32d St.	40	28
HOHLWECK, Hasel, 157 W. 124th St.	1	27
ISAKOFF, Joseph, 43 Allen St.	32	28
JACOBI, Bertha H., 156 W. 26th St.	3	27
KETTLE, Francis, 347 E. 61st St.	4	27
KELLEY, John, 604 W. 37th St.	2	27
LA BELL, George, 74 Christopher St.	1	27
LEVINE, Samuel, 191 Madison St.	1	27
LITTMAN, Samuel, 58 Norfolk St.	1	28
MONEGGIA, Maria, 16 Baxter St.	1	27
MAKO, John, 349 E. 61st St.	10	28
MAYER, Arthur, 34 1st Av.	1	27
MAYO, Lillian A., 346 W. 37th St.	1	27
MOTEL, Mary, 242 E. 39th St.	56	27
MAGUIRE, Charles P., 220 E. 10th St.	70	28
McDONALD, Annie F., 20 Jane St.	16	27
McSHANE, Margaret, 159 W. 33d St.	75	28
NEWELL, John T., 456 W. 58th St.	24	28
NORRIS, Richard, 523 Lenox Av.	64	28
O'BRIEN, Ann, 57 Montgomery St.	40	28
PICELS, Rebecca, 26 Chrystie St.	1	27
PIERCE, Teresa, 43 Jane St.	1	28
PADJINKA, Joseph, 21 Suffolk St.	42	27
PRUNTY, Mary, 305 8th Av.	21	27
RYAN, Timothy, 173 W. 133d St.	20	27
ROBSON, Christine, 27½ Washington.	19	28
REILLY, James J., 873 6th Av.	55	28
SIEGEL, George, 123 W. 129th St.	6	27
STUBBERFIELD, Jane C. E., 110 W. 89th St.	15	27
SCHWARZ, Hyman, 190 Broome St.	1	27
SHEFKOVITZ, Lea, 91 Madison St.	1	28
STANDISH, Mary A., 83 Barrow St.	65	28
SHAW, Edward, 1,074 3d Av.	28	28
SPINDO, Ballis, 322 Rivington St.	1	28
TULLY, James, 236 W. 67th St.	1	27
VALCKHAUSEN, C. L., 433 W. 102d.	66	27
ZOG, Hilton, 348 E. 9th St.	1	27

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BRADY, John, Fordham Hosp.	35	27
BROWN, Oliver, Riverside Hosp.	1	28
ENGFER, Edward, Lebanon Hosp.	11	28
KNEISAL, Theresa, Seton Hosp.	27	28
KLEMMENT, D., Riverside Hosp.	4	28
LANG, William G., 677 E. 147th St.	1	28
O'DONNELL, Richard, Home for Incurables	74	28
RUCHER, William, Riverside Hosp.	6	27
SCHWARTZ, Bertha, 2,846 2d Av.	1	27

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDERSON, Sarah E., 150 Conover St.	52	28
ASKHERTZ, Louise, Kings Co. Hosp.	28	27
ARNONE, Valentine, 55 Frost St.	1	28
BAINBRIDGE, Hannah M., 631 Jefferson Av.	85	27
BARUCH, Eva, 149 Navy St.	1	28
BETTER, Mary, Kings Co. Hosp.	32	28
BRADLEY, W., L. I. State Hosp.	81	27
BRENNAN, Margaret M., 64 Kent Av.	1	27
CAPPEL, Jennie, 306 Hamburg Av.	62	28
CARRUTHERS, Sarah, 180 Snyder Av.	83	28
CARRY, W. M., 79 Herbert St.	1	27
CLAPHAM, T. W., 1,906 Fulton St.	16	28
COLBALT, Anne E., 2,170 Fulton St.	51	28
CONNORS, J., Jr., foot of 25d St.	15	27
DIETZ, George, 791 Monroe St.	78	28
DONNELLY, J., Kings Co. Hosp.	32	28
DOWD, A., 55 Furman St.	1	27
DOYLE, Marguerite, 36 Garnet St.	1	27
DUGAN, F., 693 Lafayette Av.	17	28
ENRIGHT, F., 311 Water St.	3	28
FASANO, Maria, 55 St. Edwards St.	23	27
GARGAN, Mary, 149 N. 8th St.	72	28
GARRITY, Ellen, 35 Bridge St.	37	28
HADDEN, Melanchton, 103 Huron St.	70	27
HAMMITT, Joseph, 181 Halsey St.	58	27
HANSHEE, John, Kings Co. Hosp.	1	27
JAMES, David P., Brooklyn Bridge.	46	28
KELLY, Bridget, 44 Carlton Av.	30	27
KICK, Greta E., 48 Bristol St.	1	28
KLOSSNER, Adelina M., 149 Georgia Av.	3	28
LITTLE, Loretta, Kings Co. Hosp.	7	28
LOUNSBURY, Henry, 351 Broadway.	29	27
MARTENSON, L., Kings Co. Hosp.	31	28
MORRISSEY, Elizabeth, 461 3d Av.	31	27
NELSON, Julia, St. Peter's Hosp.	35	27
NOLAN, Mary, 55 Bridge St.	36	27
NORMAN, Harry, Kingston Av. Hosp.	1	27
OTTEN, Rosa, 246 Stanhope St.	30	27
PHILLIPS, Richard, Cumb. St. Hosp.	44	28
REILLY, Thomas, 383½ 14th St.	89	27
SEARS, Mary E., 37 Rockwell Place.	65	28
SIMMONS, Wm., 130 Manhattan Av.	8	27
SMITH, Catherine, St. Peter's Hosp.	30	27
SMITH, Eliza, 33 Schaeffer St.	75	27
SMITH, Ethel, St. John's Hospital.	26	28
SPATES, Christian, 356 Prospect Av.	1	28
STABNER, Marion, St. Cath. Hosp.	7	27
SULLIVAN, John, 145A Chauncey St.	86	27
SWANSON, Bridget, 173 Dwight St.	40	28
THURBER, Magdalena, 316 Atlan. Av.	65	28
WOLFERT, Wilhelm, Kings Co. Hosp.	48	27

DIED.

BARHYDT.—Sophia Hackley, beloved wife of David Parish Barhydt.
Funeral services at her late residence, 28 East 41st St., Sunday, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.

CONROW.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, James Woolley Conrow, in his 58th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 129 West 81st St., on Saturday, Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock.

DUNHAM.—On Aug. 27, 1903, Edward A. Dunham, Jr., beloved husband of Catherine Dunham, née Clancey, eldest son of Edward A. and Elizabeth Dunham.
Funeral service at his late residence, 516 East 117th St., on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 1 P. M. Friends invited.

GRANT.—At Orange, N. J., on Aug. 28, 1903, James Ralston, son of the late Charles Henry Grant of Philadelphia, in his 48th year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 123 Tremont Av., Orange, on Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3:30 P. M., or on arrival of train leaving New York 2:30 P. M. from foot of Barclay or Christopher St. for Highland Avenue Station.

HALLIDAY.—Suddenly, on Aug. 26, John Halliday, in his 67th year.
Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 2,316 Cambreling Av., Borough of Bronx, New York City, on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

HAMMITT.—On Aug. 27, Joseph Hammitt, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 181 Halsey St., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

HEWLETT.—On Friday, Aug. 28, at his residence, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, John Divine Hewlett, son of the late Jacob C. and Elizabeth Hewlett, in his 60th year.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HYATT.—At Harrogate, England, Aug. 1, Lewis Le Grand Hyatt of London, England, and formerly of New Brunswick, N. J.
Relatives and friends will kindly accept this (the only) intimation.

PIERSONS.—On Friday, Aug. 28, 1903, Dr. A. N. Piersons, in his 68th year.
Funeral service at his late residence, 24 East 129th St., on Saturday, at 8 P. M.

The Woodlawn Cemetery
is the most accessible cemetery of the metropolis by Harlem trains, trolley, or carriage. Thirty minutes from Grand Central. Lots sold at $125 up. Send for descriptive Booklet, or by request a representative will call.
OFFICE 20 EAST 23d ST., N. Y. CITY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Rev. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sermons by Rev. CHAS. W. [illegible], D. D., of Bradford, England.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches, morning, "Dorcas, the Beneficial Disciple." Evening, "Are the Churches Getting on Seeing?"

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The Rev. J. W. Goodhue will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Services. 8 P. M., Evening Services. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 A. M. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30; Evensong, 5.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th Street, West of Columbus Avenue. REV. C. O. JUDKINS OF GLENS FALLS, N. Y., will preach.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. R. J. Trevorrow. Subject: "The Price of Peace." No evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Between the Square and 6th Av., Rev. Dr. JOHN L. REED, Pastor. Preaching 10:30 by Rev. Wm. E. Tower.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor. Preaching 10:45 by Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre. At 8:00 by Rev. Howard V. Ross. Attractive meetings every night. All seats free. Popular Concert To-night.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers, William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Church closed Sunday, Aug. 30.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th Street. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Aug. 30th. REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D., will preach. Morning subject: "Christian Imperialism." Afternoon subject: "Christianity the Greatest Religion." Strangers are cordially invited.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Rev. ALLEN W. McCURDY will preach 11 A. M. "Be Still."

PRESBYTERIAN TENT GLAD TIDINGS, 8th Av., 110th St. Gospel meetings Sunday, 3, 4, and 8 P. M. Meetings every night at 8 o'clock. Children's meeting at 7. Prominent speakers and singers.

PRESBYTERIAN TENT GOOD NEWS, 8th Av., 110th St. Gospel meetings Sunday, 3, 4, and 8 P. M. Meetings every night at 8 o'clock. Children's meeting at 7. Prominent speakers and singers.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, also evening at 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of Tenth Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. The Rev. William R. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Jesus' Conception of Himself." Evening—"The Evolution of Faith."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. S. SWANSON, D. D., of Glasgow, Scotland will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Power of Silent Forces." Evening—"Wells of Joy from Valleys of Fear."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., 55th St., Bishop Sabine, Pastor. —The assistant, Rev. Mr. Rudolph, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 68th St.—Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 10 to 4.

TO CHURCHES.—The office of sexton or assistant sexton is desired by a fully competent man; for many years sexton of the North Church, now being demolished for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Address JOHN WRIGHT, 356 West 33d St.

"MOSQUITOS" IN THE CHURCH.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 28.—"One characteristic of Grover Cleveland," said the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Boston to those attending the Ocean Grove camp meeting this morning, "was that he could beat all the world vetoing bills. Congress would pass all sorts of bills without consulting the then President, who, using his authority, vetoed about nine-tenths of them. It is just so with Christians. Some of us pass our resolutions in our own little congress without first consulting God, and he vetoes about nine-tenths of them for our own good."

Dr. Dixon then criticised those churches which make no effort to reach out for sinners. "I would much rather meet an African lion," he said, "than run foul of a full-grown Jersey mosquito, for when you have killed the lion you have its pretty skin for a trophy. Meet a Jersey mosquito, and after you have killed it you have nothing to show for your prowess except the mark of its bite. Just so in the Church. It is not the lions that trouble us, but the mosquitos. These pests join the churches and get into the official boards and the sewing circles, and once intrenched in power do nothing but buzz and bite. It takes more grace to stand their buzzing and biting than it does to overcome the lion by grace.

"It is the tendency in these times to carry things not by grace but by diplomacy, but our business as Christians is not to whitewash but to wash white. It is also the tendency to look after the ninety-and-nine sheep within the fold and pay no attention to the lone wandering one. The danger which threatens this plan is that while we are singing the sleek sheep into bliss the wandering one is gone forever. You old sheep are being too well fed, and it is about time you wandered outside of the pen and worked off some of the superfluous fat. Do this, and the wandering sheep will have some show at the fodder which rightfully belongs to it."

Dr. Dixon closed his sermon by appealing to the millionaire church members to think less of trusts and more of God and to devote more of their means to God's cause and less to Wall Street or the syndicates.

SCHOOL FOR BOHEMIANS.

The sale of the three dwelling houses 249, 257, and 259 East Seventy-first Street, through Thomas Capek & Co., last week, for sums in excess of $20,000 each, occasioned curiosity as to what was to be done with them. This has at last been announced. They were bought by the St. Rose Settlement of 267 East Sixty-fifth Street and will be opened as a school and a church. The interiors of the buildings will be torn out, and after refurnishing, No. 249 will become the church, in which it is expected Father J. T. Prout will celebrate the first mass on Sept. 1. The other buildings will be a school for Bohemian children, with which the east side in that locality is crowded. Father Prout was asked about the school yesterday and he said:

"The object of this Settlement is not only religious, but also philanthropic. About ten teachers will devote themselves exclusively to the education, both moral and intellectual, of the children in the tenement district. All the branches of the arts and industries, such as clay modeling, typewriting, stenography, printing, and so on will be taught and all tuition will be free.

"Besides, the home life of the pupils will be looked after and positions where they can use their knowledge will be found for them as soon as they are sufficiently advanced. Miss Gurney, who is the head of the St. Rose Settlement, has had much experience at this class of work and will devote herself especially to the Bohemian children. Mrs. Hicks Arnold is the chief patroness of the settlement."

"It was desired to buy more property on the same block, but the price asked was prohibitive, as the owners are afraid the school will cause a depreciation of the real estate values in the neighborhood.

Dr. Pentecost's Sermons To-morrow.

In the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost will again preach, his morning topic to-morrow being "Christian Imperialism," and in the afternoon, "Christianity the Greatest Religion." Large and appreciative congregations greeted him at his sermons last Sunday, and strangers are especially invited to the services.

Temple Court Scripture Readings.

Temple Court noonday Scripture readings will be resumed next Monday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sept. 6, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Death of Saul and Jonathan, 1 Sam. 31: 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death. Prov. 14:12.

With this lesson "the Drama of Saul" closes. It brings us to consider the final result of casting off God, for it is God's judgment upon such a course. It is He, and not man, who is the one great actor in all of these incidents. As David was the instrument in last week's lesson to show His forbearance, so now the Philistines are His instruments to execute His wrath. For Saul had at last reached the point so solemnly declared in the words of Rev. J. A. Alexander, D. D.:

"There is a time, we know not when,
A point, we know not where,
That marks the destiny of man
To glory or despair."

In the Scriptures, it is still more solemnly set forth by God Himself,—"My Spirit shall not always strive with man," (Gen. 6:3)—"He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." (Prov. 29:1.)

After David had spared Saul for the second time he appears to have had a brief season when he was unmolested. But then, still distrustful of Saul, with a force which had grown to number 600, he went again to Achish, and this time was not gladly received, but was given the city of Ziklag, on the southern frontier of the Philistines, for his residence, (xxvii., 1-6.) He occupied this city for sixteen months, and from it he made forays against "the Geshurites, and the Gezrites, and the Amalekites," (xxvii., 7-8,) utterly destroying them, and deceiving Achish with the falsehood that he had been warring against the children of Judah. "And Achish believed David, saying: He hath made his people Israel utterly to abhor him; therefore he shall be my servant forever." (xxvii., 12.)

In making this alliance there is no record that David sought direction from God, but evidently acted on his own judgment, which was sadly biased by fear and want of faith. He probably, however, flattered himself that he was doing God service in destroying the heathen whom He had directed the children of Israel to destroy, (Deut. vii., 1-3.) And because he was doing what God had commanded to be done he thought that he was pleasing Him, when all the while he was simply seeking his own ends without any reference to God's will whatever. Many have often deceived themselves in the same way. It was a grievous sin, and in the end he saw it. For when he was driven out of the army of the Philistines, and found that in his absence Ziklag had been destroyed, in his distress he turned against God, and did not even venture to recover the wives and children of himself and his men, until he had "encouraged himself in the Lord," and through Abiathar, the priest, had received His direction to "pursue" the Amalekites, and the assurance that he should "surely overtake them, and without fail recover all." (xxx., 1-8.)

When he had been in Ziklag for more than a year the Philistines "gathered their armies together for warfare, to fight with Israel." (xxviii., 1.) As confederate with Achish, David felt constrained to go with this army, but in the good providence of God the suspicions of "the Princes of the Philistines" compelled Achish to send him back to Ziklag. There, as we have just seen, through the ruin he found on his return, he was restored to his usual fellowship with God.

A VALLEY OF BATTLES.

This army of the Philistines apparently came together "to Aphek," (xxix., 1,) and then made its camp "in Shunem," (xxviii., 4,) on the northern side of Esdraelon. This valley, says the Rev. Dr. Taylor, "whereon so many decisive battles in the world's history have been fought, stretches eastward across Central Palestine. Its northern side is formed by the hills of Galilee, its southern by the hills of Samaria, and from its base on the east three branch plains, separated from each other by mountain ridges, run still further eastward on to the Jordan. The northern branches lie between Mount Tabor and Little Hermon, the central branch has Little Hermon on the north and Gilboa on the south, and the southern branch is between Mount Gilboa and Jenin. Now the Philistines, on the present occasion, were in the central one of these three branch plains and were encamped at the base of Little Hermon. Their position was admirably chosen, since, with a gentle slope behind them, they had in front a level place of some two or three miles broad, well fitted for those military chariots on which they so much relied for success."

Saul's army had pitched its tent directly opposite those of the Philistines, on the southern side of the same valley. The slopes of Gilboa rose up behind them, and near by there was "a fountain which is in Jezreel," (xxix., 1.) It was probably the same place where Gideon many years before had met and defeated the Midianites, (Jud. vii., 1.) From this commanding position Saul could look down upon the host of the Philistines, and when he saw them spread out in immense numbers on the opposite side of the valley "he was afraid, and his heart greatly trembled," (xxviii., 5.) His fears, as in many another case, drove him to God for comfort and direction, but "when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets," (xxviii., 6.) He had evidently reached the condition so solemnly spoken of by the wisest, the most observant, and the most experienced of men, in Prob. i., 24-28.)

But if God would not answer him, he thought that he could procure help by the same means commonly resorted to by the Kings of the nations after whose kingdom his was molded. Some time before, however—probably about the time of Samuel's death—believing that it would be for the good of his people, and not from any religious sentiment, for he had no religious advisers—he had wisely fulfilled to the very letter the law of Moses (Ex. xxii., 18, Lev. xx., 27, Deut. xviii., 10-11,) and "had put away those that had familiar spirits, and the wizards, out of the land." (xxviii., 3.) But now he needed help from some source. So he said to his servants: "Seek me a woman that hath a familiar spirit, that I may go to her and inquire of her." (xxviii., 7.) It was not long before they brought him word that there was such a woman at Endor, or, "The Springs of Dor," "a place celebrated in Hebrew poetry (Psa., lxxxiii., 10,) as the scene of the slaughter of the fugitive host of Sisera." It was situated on the other side of the ridge which lay back of the camp of the Philistines, and the woman who dwelt there, according to Jewish tradition, was the mother of Abner. (Dean Stanley.) It was a dangerous experiment to "reach her. But in the dead of night, attended by only two men, (xxviii., 8,) Saul stole away in disguise, and passing the host of the Philistines without being discovered, at last reached the hut of the witch. At first she was unwilling to gratify him, but when assured of safety, she asked: "Whom shall I bring up unto thee?" (xxviii., 11.)

As soon as Saul had replied, "Bring me up Samuel," before she had had any time, or opportunity, to use her incantations and enchantments, and greatly to her own surprise, Samuel appeared before her. He was not visible, however, at first to the eyes of Saul, but the revelation to the woman at once convinced her that her inquirer was none other than Saul himself, and she was filled with fear. Again assured, however, that she was in no danger, to Saul's inquiry, "What sawest thou?" she answered solemnly, "I saw gods ascending out of the earth," and when she described the appearance as that of "an old man covered with a mantle," at once "Saul perceived that it was Samuel, and he stooped with his face to the ground, and bowed himself." (xxviii., 14.)

SAMUEL APPEARS TO SAUL.

That this was an actual appearance of Samuel himself, there cannot be any reasonable doubt. But "the Witch of Endor" had nothing to do with it whatever. "What she could never herself have done, was Divinely vouchsafed." (Gerkie.) It was God's revelation to Saul to seal his doom, just as the speaking of the dumb Ass rebuked Balaam, (Num. xxii., 21-35;) as the visible handwriting on the wall condemned Belshazzar (Dan. v., 24-31;) and as the appearance of Moses and Elias on the Mount of Transfiguration revealed to Peter, and John, and James, the fulness of Christ's great work of redemption. (Luke ix., 28-31.)

The interview which followed this revelation to Saul was very solemn and very sad. It contained no word of comfort or of direction, but only of utter condemnation, without the least ray of hope. Saul was stunned by it and fell to the earth. But no cry of repentance or prayer for mercy escaped his lips. He had received the sentence of death, and how could [illegible] wait its execution. Pressed by his attendants and by the woman to take some food, he was, however, strengthened to return to his camp and meet his fate with what the world calls "manly bravery," and for which Josephus gives him a special eulogy.

Concerning this visit of Saul to Endor, the Rev. Dr. Taylor very truly says: "Though he was profoundly conscious that all his calamities were caused by the fact that he had turned against the Lord, he went and did that which could only widen the distance that was already between them. Instead of calling upon God in penitence and prayer, he sought after forbidden superstitions, and tried to obtain by the help of magic—or perchance even in his view Satan—that assistance which only God could give. Here is the great difference between Saul in his sins and David in his backslidings. From each of his falls, you hear David come sobbing out a sorrowful confession and appeal, like that in the Fifty-first Psalm; in each of Saul's wickednesses you see him assuming the attitude of sterner defiance of the Almighty; or, if there be any sorrow in his heart at all, it is for the loss he has himself sustained, or the sufferings he has himself endured, and not for the dishonor which he has done to God. David's sins sent him weeping to the mercy seat. Saul's sins sent him defiant and unbending to the Cave of Endor; there is the root of the difference between them."

It must also be noticed that this defeat which now came upon Saul overtook him when he least expected it. For when he gathered his army together to meet the Philistines on this occasion he had no more reason to anticipate defeat than he had had at any other time when he had met them—or if he were defeated, that it would be anything more than a temporary misfortune from which he could speedily recover, as he had often done before. So, without doubt, when he blew his trumpet and his army went out to the slopes of Gilboa, it was with flying colors and great expectations. But when he looked his enemy fairly in the face and saw the greatness of the power arrayed against him his heart suddenly failed him and he was as "dismayed and greatly afraid," (xvii., 11,) as when in the earlier part of his reign, Goliath of Gath had defied Israel and Israel's God. He could get no comfort when he "inquired of the Lord," (xxviii., 6,) and when he turned to the emissary of Satan it was only to have his worst fears confirmed. So with trembling and with fearful forebodings he met his enemy at this time.

THE PASSING OF SAUL.

The contest was not long, but it was very decisive. His army was scattered—his three sons were slain—and he, wounded, weak, and unable to flee, fell upon his own sword. The story of his defeat is twice recorded, and both times in almost exactly the same words, in this thirty-first chapter of First Samuel, and in the tenth chapter of First Chronicles. The second account closes with this brief but solemn epitaph "Saul died for his transgressions which he committed against the Lord, even against the word of the Lord which he kept not, and also for asking counsel of one that had a familiar spirit to inquire of it, and inquired not of the Lord; therefore He slew him and turned the kingdom unto David, the son of Jesse." (I. Chron. x., 13-14.)

When he became King the people of Israel had been for many years in almost undisputed possession of nearly all the country. When he was overthrown "they forsook the cities and fled, and the Philistines came and dwelt in them." (v., 7.) They had chosen a man to rule over them who himself had not chosen God. They put their trust in one who had no one to put his own trust in but himself. But he was "like all the nations." He had many noble qualities which won the admiration, and even the love, of men, and he did so much for the prosperity of his people that David commemorated it in his song of "The Bow." "Ye daughters of Israel, weep over Saul, who clothed you in scarlet with other delights, who put on ornaments of gold upon your apparel." (II. Sam., i., 24.) But he had nothing, and did nothing, which commended him to God.

Yet God gave him many gracious advantages and opportunities. He sent His prophet Samuel to instruct him, but he turned away from the instruction, and twice refused to wait for the prophet. He gave him victories over enemies, but he used them only to magnify himself. He twice spared his life when he was pursuing His anointed, and did not punish him when in his anger he even slew the Lord's priests and destroyed their city. Saul at times acknowledged in words that he had sinned, and yet in heart he kept on sinning. He had no great vices which the world condemns, but he had none of the faith and love and humility which God demands. So when the people asked for a King to judge them "like all the nations" (viii., 5,) He gave them just such a King as they desired, but He said afterward to them by the mouth of his prophet, "I gave thee a King in Mine anger, and took him away in My wrath." (Hos. xiii., 11.) Those who chose him suffered with him.

Surely it was not accidental that in the Scriptures we read of two Sauls—Saul of Gibeah and Saul of Tarsus. The one stands before us as the representative man of God's people, in the beginning of the civil kingdom of Israel. The other was the representative man in the beginning of the spiritual kingdom. Each one "was circumcised the eighth day—of the stock of Israel—of the tribe of Benjamin—an Hebrew of the Hebrews." (Phil. iii., 5.) Both of them were thus the children of God under "The Law." To the one, the word of the Lord came, and he refused it. To the other, when it came, he humbly and penitently said: "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" (Acts ix., 6.)

The history of the one, therefore, is the spiritual biography of all those who cast off God from their daily lives. The history of the other, is the biography of all those who, turning to God in penitence and faith, walk day by day in fellowship with Him. The one, is the sad record of unrecognized privileges—unemployed opportunities, and, in the end, when they say, "Peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them, and they shall not escape." (Thes. v., 3.) The other, is the glad record of privileges prized—opportunities embraced—and the strong assurance, "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing. (II. Tim. iv., 8.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What solemn fact does this lesson bring before us?

What did David do after sparing Saul the second time; what is said of it, and how was he restored to God?

Where were the armies of the Philistines and of Saul encamped?

How was Saul affected, what did he do, and what was the result?

With what expectations did Saul probably go out to battle; what was the result, and what was his epitaph?

What was the effect of his defeat, and what is said of him personally, and as King?

What is the contrast between Saul of Gibeah and Saul of Tarsus, in their lives, and in their deaths?

"TENT EVANGEL" MEETINGS.

Plans for Extension of the Evangelical Enterprise—Preachers for the Week.

Ever-growing congregations in "Tent Evangel," Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, prove that the work is constantly extending its influence, and the Superintendent Evangelist, the Rev. G. W. McPherson, is planning to extend it still further. He hopes to have large open-air meetings nightly on nearby corners during the last two weeks in September, for which some speakers have already been engaged and pastors and evangelists generally are asked to join in the work and are requested to write to Mr. McPherson in regard to the matter.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Stinson of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church will preach at the tent to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock and speakers for the coming week are: Monday, 8 P. M., the Rev. F. H. Jacobs, who sings as well as preaches; Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Donald D. MacLaurin; Wednesday, the Rev. E. C. Denham, First Church Disciples of Christ; Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Allen W. McCurdy, First Presbyterian Church; Friday, the Rev. G. W. McPherson, and on Saturday, the Rev. Dr. Edwin S. Holloway, West Thirty-third Street Baptist Church, with Prof. Lewis Armstrong, Mrs. W. Simpson, and Prof. William Griffith, vocal soloists.

Dr. Swanson's Farewell Sermons.

At the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Swanson of Glasgow will to-morrow preach his final sermons before his return to Scotland, at 11 and 8 o'clock. His morning topic will be "The Power of Silent Forces," and in the evening he will preach on "Wells of Joy from Valleys of Tears." Strangers are cordially invited.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

FRANCIS D. HAYWARD.—Francis D. Hayward of Worcester, Mass., yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, his liabilities being $22,274 and the stated assets $50. About ten years ago Mr. Hayward was associated with several other men in the general produce business here. Some of the members withdrew, and Mr. Hayward shouldered the liabilities, which he now finds he is unable to meet.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWARD MATHIAS.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Edward Mathias, manufacturer of hats and bonnet frames at 50 East Eighth Street, showing liabilities of $9,224 and assets of $5,490, consisting of real estate, $300; stock in trade, $734; tools and machinery, $2,755, and debts, $1,681. The largest creditors are A. Mathias, $1,850, and Joseph Mathias, $1,150. The business was started in 1886 as Mathias & Lazarus. It was formerly carried on at 23 Bond Street.

LOUIS MANN & CO.—Schedules of Louis Mann and Samuel Mann, composing the firm of Louis Mann & Co., jewelers at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 22, show liabilities of $21,267 and assets of $29,584, consisting of real estate in Kings County, $1,000; cash, $82; stock in trade and machinery, (in hands of receiver,) $17,500, and debts due, $11,001. The largest creditors are Nerisheimer & Co., $1,780, and L. & M. Wollstein, $1,924.

FISCHER TALMUD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Fischer Talmud, notions, 87 Chrystie Street, show liabilities of $2,074 and assets of $1,025, stock in trade.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 142 failures in the United States during the week, against 160 for the previous week, and 140, 188, 185, and 181 for the corresponding weeks from 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 41, New England 21, Southern 16, Western 37, Northwestern 12, Pacific 13, and Territories 2. Canada had 25, against 14 for the previous week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BECK, Robert W.—Adjustment Corporation	$[illegible]
BROADBELT, Geraldine—B. B. Simms and another	671
BOECK, J. Edward—A. H. Smith and another, costs	[illegible]
COLE, William T.—City of New York	102
CAPACCIO, Carmelo—R. Vitali	101
CELENTANO, Joseph, and Vito Fernando—M. Piccione	154
COLE, William T.—City of New York	102
DEWEY, Charles E.—City of New York	104
DAMBEAUX, Sara—Mechanics and Traders' Bank	[illegible]
ECONOMON, Petros—J. Soteriades	264
FINN, Charles F.—L. Noel	248
GREENWICH DAIRY COMPANY—G. W. Swift	1,239
HORTON, Dudley R.—J. Vickery, guardian, &c.	[illegible]
HORTON, Dudley R.—J. Vickery	[illegible]
HARRIS, Saul—City of New York	40
HORNSBY, Mary, or Mary Jones and John Hornsby—T. F. Wentworth and another	350
HOLSTEIN, John—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann	[illegible]
ISAACS, Morris—Henry Huber Company	130
KOCH, William—City of New York	441
KNOBLOCH, August—City of New York	105
KRIEGER, Jacob—W. Seedner	673
McGRATH, Elizabeth—H. E. Walton and another	70
MILLER, Julius—City of New York	291
NORDEN, Edwin J.—Indiana Steel and Wire Company	44
ROUSH, Lewis L.—J. J. Clairmont and another	306
ROSBOROUGH, William J., and William Kenny—J. J. Stanley	374
STREIFLER, John—L. Noel	103
STOSE, Paul E.—MacFadden	67
STREICHER, Morris—S. Becker	95
SHERMAN, Mildred—Iroquois Hotel and Apartment Company	258
STOMMELLI, Gaetano—Press Publishing Company, costs	[illegible]
WOOTEN, John W.—L. Mullinos	70

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FUTURITY IS RUN TO-DAY

Nineteen Horses to Start for American Turf's Rich Prize.

Prominent Stables Represented in Inaugural Event of Fall Racing Season at Sheepshead Bay.

The richest prize of the American turf, the Futurity Stakes, in its sixteenth running, will be decided this afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay race course. Nineteen horses are named to start, all others engaged in the race simply paying forfeit and so swelling the gross value of the stakes for the more fortunate who will run, the value of the race thus reaching the impressive total of $46,100, to be distributed among owners and nominators of the three placed horses at the finish of the struggle.

The running of the Futurity has long been recognized as an occasion for a popular holiday, and though the anniversary of the Futurity to-day gives promise of making extra demands on the enthusiasm of racegoers, the one certainty connected with the struggle for the honors and riches of the sixteenth Futurity is that there will be a great crowd on hand to witness the contest and cheer on the competing horses. It is beyond hope that the track will be any other than heavy and slow, a condition that is exceedingly rare in the history of the race, and a circumstance that, while it may not have much influence on the patronage of the Coney Island Jockey Club, certainly is regretted greatly by the owners of the horses engaged.

The fact that the famous fixture this year will be run on such a track is much regretted by the vast majority of turfmen, for all had anticipated a field much larger than the nineteen named, the open character of the stake having made promise of inducing the owners of every horse with anything like a shadow of a chance to try his fortune in the most problematic Futurity in the records of that important fixture.

The nineteen two-year-olds announced include about the best of the colts and fillies that have proved their worth in public competition, though there are some important performers who do not appear on the list. The Futurity, the feature event of the racing card which inaugurates the Fall Season on the metropolitan race tracks, seems to give a guarantee that it will produce a race by the very best horses that have survived the test of a first season on the turf. Putting aside the absent ones, and considering only those that are announced as runners, the colt and filly that were accepted generally as the best of their age earlier in the season both are named to run, these two stars of the field being Broomstick, who will carry Capt. S. S. Brown's colors, and the swift filly Hamburg Belle, who will race under the colors of Sydney Paget.

Broomstick, though beaten in his earlier efforts when carrying high weights, is said to have improved greatly since the Spring, and in his final trial for the race showed speed enough to make his stable confident that he would represent the establishment creditably. Hamburg Belle, who has a sweeping record of victories in the earlier part of the season, and who has proved her ownership of a flight of speed such as few horses ever have shown, was tried even better than Broomstick's six furlongs in 1:12, for, with fair weight up, she galloped the distance of the Futurity, three-quarters of a mile, on Thursday in 1:13 2-5, a trial of such superlative excellence that she promptly was established equal favorite for the race with the hero of the one other sensational trial, James R. Keene's Delhi, whose work over seven furlongs in 1:28 the day before was the sensation of the time at the Sheepshead Bay track.

One other fast trial for the race was six furlongs in 1:14 2-5 by John E. Madden's Adbell, and Adbell, accordingly is another of the starters announced who will have a strong support. Other horses that have been tried fast enough to attract attention are Raglan, who will carry Fred Gebhard's colors; Beldame, who is August Belmont's hope for the race, and Gettysburg, who, with Adbell and The Minuteman, will run under J. E. Madden's cherry and white. It is worthy of note that seven horses are fillies, each with some claim to attention, the number including Hamburg Belle, Beldame, regarded as a dangerous rival to Hamburg Belle until the season was well advanced; Raglan, a stake winner and one of the star performers of the Saratoga meeting, and Audience, on private form said to be nearly the equal of Broomstick. With so strong a proportion of the field made up of fillies, there would be no great surprise should the result of the race to-day add one more filly to the list of filly winners of the Futurity, and make the number three. The Butterflies and L'Alouette having been the successful fillies in former years.

As the entries stood in the announcements of the starters overnight, four of the larger stables will be represented in the race with two or more entries each, these being J. E. Madden, with three horses named, and James R. and Foxhall P. Keene, with three named—two by James R. Keene, and one by Foxhall P. Keene, though the three in all probability will be coupled in the betting, and S. S. Brown and W. C. Whitney with two entries each.

The race to-day will be the second ever run over the full six furlongs of the new Futurity course, which was used for the first time last season, when Savable was returned the winner in the colors of J. A. Drake. The value of the race will not be so great as it has been in some of the earlier years, though the worth of the race will exceed by a small amount the total value of the prize in the inaugural year 1888, when Proctor Knott, ridden by "Pike" Barnes in the "gamecock" colors of Sam Bryant, got to the winning post victor by a scant margin from Salvator and Galen.

The greatest value of the race was in 1890, when the late August Belmont ran first and second with Potomac and Masher, the gross value of the stakes that season having been $77,000, a sum never since reached, though it has retained its place as the most valuable race of the American turf in fifteen of sixteen years, and but once has taken second place in the matter of value, the exception having been in 1893, when the American Derby, run at Chicago and won by Boundless, surpassed the Futurity in value. The list of holders in the Coney Island Jockey Club's members' stand is:

William K. Vanderbilt,	William C. Whitney,
August Belmont,	Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.,
E. R. Thomas,	H. P. Whitney,
E. C. Potter,	J. E. Widener,
C. Fellowes,	W. S. Fanshawe,
J. H. Bradford,	E. M. Post,
J. H. Alexander,	C. G. Gates,
F. Gebhard,	J. A. Drake,
S. S. Brown,	Perry Belmont,
W. K. Gillett,	C. F. Watson,
J. E. Brady,	William H. Tailer,
A. H. Hummell,	"West Point Guests,"
Max Wernberg,	F. W. Henning,
J. F. Grady,	J. Britt,
W. B. Mack,	E. M. Bell,
J. Lewisohn,	R. H. Simpson,
W. B. Sweet,	A. C. Norris,
Frank Farrell,	M. L. Parrish,
L. U. Bell,	J. G. Folansbee,
J. Strauss,	W. R. Fales,
John Daly,	P. Lorillard,
S. Paget,	R. K. Cassatt,
M. Corwin,	R. A. Pinkerton,
J. E. Madden,	F. T. Huntoon,
E. C. Lamontagne,	James Rowe,
E. Berry Wall,	C. M. Garrison,
A. Goodman,	R. D. Winthrop,
Al Hayman,	A. Simons,
W. E. Cox,	Byron A. Cohen,
Maurice Schmitt,	Mr. Vatable.

The record of the Futurity winners in the fifteen years it has been established follows:

Year, Winner, Weight, and Rider.	Time.	Gross Value.
1888—Proctor Knott, 112, (Barnes)	1:15 1-5	$45,900
1889—Chaos, 109, (Day)	1:16 4-5	63,075
1890—Potomac, 115, (Hamilton)	1:14 1-5	77,000
1891—His Highness, 130, (J. McLaughlin)	1:12 1-5	72,000
1892—Morello, 118, (Hayward)	1:12 1-5	41,975
1893—Domino, 130, (Taral)	1:12 4-5	48,855
1894—Butterflies, 112, (Griffin)	1:11	55,950
1895—Requital, 115, (Griffin)	1:11 2-5	53,770
1896—Ogden, 115, (Tuberville)	1:10	50,570
1897—L'Alouette, 115, (Clawson)	1:11	43,300
1898—Martimas, 115, (H. Lewis)	1:12 3-5	40,840
1899—Chacornac, 114, (Spencer)	1:10 2-5	41,000
1900—Ballyhoo Bey, 112, (T. Sloan)	1:10	42,000
1901—Yankee, 119, (O'Connor)	1:09 1-5	36,210
1902—Savable, 119, (Lyne)	1:14	38,690

The distance in 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 was 170 feet less than six furlongs. Other years the distance was a full six furlongs.

The Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds, the produce of mares entered on or prior to Jan. 2, 1901, penalties and allowances, last six furlongs of the Futurity course, to be run as the fourth race.

Horse and Jockey.	Weight. Pounds.	Betting.
*Broomstick, Odom	127	4 to 1
*Audience, Helgerson	114	6 to 1
†Delhi, Gannon	127	5 to 1
†Kohinoor, Cobern	117	8 to 1
†Dovecote, Hoar	118	12 to 1
Highball, Winkfield	127	7 to 1
Raglan, Jenkins	124	10 to 1
‡Leonidas, T. Burns	122	10 to 1
Mercury, Redfern	117	10 to 1
§Gettysburg, Connell	122	4 to 1
§The Minuteman, Creamer	122	4 to 1
§Adbell, O'Neill	117	4 to 1
Hamburg Belle, Fuller	116	3 to 1
Collector Jessup, J. Daly	117	20 to 1
Midshipman, Hicks	117	20 to 1
Phaser, Haack	117	30 to 1
Beldame, Bullman	116	10 to 1
Little Em, J. Martin	114	50 to 1
Lady Amelia, Hoar	114	50 to 1

*S. S. Brown's entry. †J. R. and F. P. Keene's entry. ‡W. C. Whitney's entry. §J. E. Madden's entry.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles, through the field. Valdos, 156 pounds; Inspector Stevens, 150; Self-Protection, 148; Beau Gallant, 147; Salinst, 146; Adirdoumo, 143; Amur, Broadway, Suave, Negative, and Katherine C., 140 each, and Step Lightly (formerly Bleaway) and Ohnet, 135 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,500; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Grenada, 109 pounds; Bob Murphy, Knowledge, and Monster, 107 each; Sweet Tone and Donnelly, 104 each; Pleasant Memories, 103; Funny Side and Tom Cod, 102 each; Redman, 99; Ruby Ring, 94; Ertzalaw and Tommy Rot, 92 each, and Anne Hastings, Edna Edwards, Mildred L. M. and Mimon, 89 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, first of the Autumn Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. The Musketeer, 118 pounds; Flying Ship and Articulate, 114 each; River Pirate, 110; Shot Gun, 109; Himself, 106; Lady Uncas, 100, and Illyria, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the Futurity course.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile. Thorneycroft, 108 pounds; The Rhymer, 106; Conundrum and Vincennes, 106; Wild Pirate and Stroller, 103 each; Hoodwink, 102; Sir Roche, 101; Daisy Green, 100, and Locket and Paget, 98 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Lord Badge, 120 pounds; Flying Ship, 114; Black Hussar, 109; Collegian, Alabarch, and Swamplands, 109 each; Moon Daisy, 106; Florham Queen, 104, and Paget and The Banterer, 98 each.

Poolselling Stopped at Readville.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Pool selling was stopped at the Readville races this afternoon by the police of Dedham. As several of the State police were sent out by Chief Wade it was first thought they were the ones instrumental in the act, but later it developed the local authorities were behind the movement.

Prince of Orange was an even money favorite for the 2:08 trot, Dan T. being the hope of the field buyers. Unfortunately for them, Dan T. made a break in the first heat at the seven-eighths pole when closing fast in on the favorite, and again in the second at the half, which ruined his chances for the race, and Prince of Orange won by a neck.

A big plunge was made on Frank Wilson for the 2:12 pace, even in face of the fact that Major C. had defeated him at Brighton Beach last week. In the initial heat Cox, with Major C., kept hard after Frank Wilson, making him pace the heat in 2:06¼ in order to win.

This took a lot of pace out of the in-bred Gambetta Wilkes gelding, as was shown by his giving it up in the home stretch in the next two heats.

Scott Hudson did not want to start Dillon Boy in the 2:16 trot, but as he had not withdrawn him from the race last evening according to the rules, the Judges compelled him to start the horse. Hudson, on account of his suspension, engaged Ed. Benyon to drive for him. Dillon Boy won both heats only after a most severe drive the last hundred yards. It was his second victory of the week.

Another to win twice in the meeting was Al Bock, but he only had a good workout to take the 2:19 pace.

Horsemen Will Honor Lou Dillon.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The Gentlemen's Driving Club is making arrangements for the reception to be tendered to Lou Dillon on her return to Cleveland. It has been decided to postpone the event until next Tuesday, the opening day of the inter-city matinée races.

Lou Dillon will receive a greeting the like of which has never been given on the Glenville track. There will be a parade from the Billings stable to the track, headed by a brass band. The members of the Gentlemen's Driving Club will be in line. The trotting queen will be taken before the grand stand, where she will be crowned Queen of the Turf. H. K. Devereux, President of the club, will place a beautiful floral piece about the horse's neck. The same day the Queen of the Turf will go in an attempt to lower the world's record to wagon now held by herself.

RIFLEMEN AT SEA GIRT.

Preparing for the Big Shooting Matches Next Month—Hyposcope Invention to be Tested.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 28.—Everything is in readiness for the annual inter-State shooting tournament of the National Rifle Association of America, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and the United States Revolver Association, that will begin here, Sept. 2 and end Sept. 12. Competitors from several States are in camp and engaging in daily practice.

In the regimental team match the entries include two District of Columbia teams and one team each from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth New Jersey Regiments. Pennsylvania will have teams entered from the First, Second, Third, Sixth, and Thirteenth Regiments. Massachusetts will be represented by the First Corps of Cadets, the Sixth Regiment, and the First Regiment Heavy Artillery; New York by the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-second Regiments; Maryland by the Fourth and Fifth Regiments; Ohio by the Sixth Regiment, and the United States Marine Corps by two teams.

The competitors in the carbine team match will include Squadron A of New York, Troop C of Brooklyn, First Troop of New Jersey, First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, the Pennsylvania Squadron, and Troop A of Maryland. The majority of the foregoing organizations, particularly the cavalry, will enter the revolver matches.

One of the new team competitions is the Dryden match for a trophy valued at $4,000, presented by Senator Dryden of New Jersey. Col. A. Kuser, the well-known rifle shot, has given a trophy to be competed for in a rapid-fire contest. Bull's eye shooting will be eliminated at the coming meet, but a souvenir medal match and a National marksman's match will be substituted.

The conditions of the revolver team match have been changed so that all the shots will be fired at fifty yards, fifteen shots deliberate fire and fifteen shots rapid fire on the eight-inch bull's eye target. A new contest for the longer ranges is the Seabury match, seven shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. A departure this year will be the allowance of two sighting shots in all individual matches.

A new competition, and, it is believed, one that will arouse considerable interest, is for a device called the hyposcope. This is an invention which enables a person to shoot without being seen by the enemy and to spy out the land ahead without exposing himself. Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, made a special investigation of the hyposcope during the recent meeting at Bisley, England, and brought back with him a sample instrument which had been made by the inventor, for the Military Attaché at the United States Embassy, London, for the purpose of exhibiting it to the United States War Department.

This device will be given a thorough trial in connection with the meeting that begins next Wednesday. A target will be built showing the silhouette of a man on the 600-yard range, and an embankment constructed at the firing point behind which the competitor will be located. At the Bisley meeting, Capt. Martin of the Second New Jersey Regiment secured third place in the hyposcope match, scoring a total of 32 out of a possible 35.

"The" Allen's Patrons Discharged.

Four men, arrested under the names of Charles Elwood, Charles Brown, James Cantwell, and Thomas Williams, in a raid on "The" Allen's alleged poolroom at 80 Sixth Avenue, said to have then been invaded by the police for the eighty-eighth time, on Aug. 11, were discharged in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Justice Mayer had been taking testimony in the case for several days, but when the men were re-arraigned before Justice Holbrook, sitting as a Magistrate, he held that the evidence against them was insufficient. "The" Allen did not appear.

Denver County Clerk Indicted.

DENVER, Aug. 28.—Twenty-one indictments against City and County Clerk Alchele were reported by the Grand Jury to-day. The principal charges relate to the destruction of public records, and an alleged shortage of $6,000 in the County Clerk's office.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Nationals Again in Second Place—Rain Stops All American League Contests.

By winning the final game of the series from the Boston Nationals yesterday the New York team regained second place in the race for the championship pennant. The defeat of the Chicago club's representatives at Cincinnati forced the former back to third position, seven points behind McGraw's players. The St. Louis men were scheduled for a double-header at Pittsburg, but owing to wet grounds only one game was played, the champions winning by the score of 4 to 1. The final game of the transferred series between Philadelphia and Brooklyn was postponed, the rainstorm precluding any contest on the latter team's grounds.

Wet weather prevailed along the entire circuit of the American League yesterday, so that none of the four games scheduled was played. The Greater New York team will play at Philadelphia to-day, and, after a three-game series there, will visit Washington for three more games, returning to the Washington Heights grounds next Saturday.

Following are the scores of the National League games played yesterday:

New York, 12; Boston, 6.
Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Defeats Boston and Regains Second Place in the Race.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—In a game full of hard hitting and marred by the misplays of the local players, New York defeated Boston here to-day by a score of 12 to 6. McGraw's men started for their home grounds to-night in high feather, as they have regained second place in the race for championship honors. This was the fifth and last game of the series with the local team, and New York won the honors, having beaten Boston in three out of the five games. Malarkey and Mathewson were hit frequently, but the fielding support given the former was in part responsible for the victory of the visitors, and two of the six errors made by Boston were contributed by the pitcher himself.

Mathewson was a trifle wild in the first inning, but quickly settled down. He displayed almost perfect control at times, and struck out eleven of the opposing batsmen. Considerable feeling was in evidence on both sides during the contest, and Gilbert was put out of the game in the latter half of the ninth inning, for jostling Umpire Hurst, McGraw taking his place at second during the brief period which elapsed between his expulsion and the conclusion of the game.

At the outset Malarkey failed to locate the plate, giving Browne and Bresnahan bases on balls. The pitcher's wild throw of McGann's bunt scored Browne and Bresnahan. Mertes singled, and Greminger's fumble of Babb's bunt filled the bases. McGann tallied on Lauder's fly to Cooley, and the bases again were filled on Gilbert's single. The latter was forced by Warner, but Mertes and Babb scored on the play. Then Mathewson was taken care of by Abbaticchio and Tenney, retiring the side for a total of five runs.

Mathewson opened with a base on balls to Dexter, who was forced at second by Tenney. Cooley struck out, but Stanley's single and Moran's two-bagger to right sent Tenney home. Abbaticchio hit to Lauder, but the latter's bad throw allowed Stanley and Moran to score. Lauder in part redeemed himself by his fine stop and throw of Greminger's drive, which forced Abbaticchio at second. The visitors made two more runs in the fifth inning on a base on balls to Browne, Greminger's wild throw, and a three-base hit to deep centre by Mertes. They again tallied twice in the eighth. Babb was hit with a pitched ball, Lauder sacrificed, and Gilbert bunted safely, following up with a clever steal to second. Aubrey's fumble let Warner reach first base safely, while Babb scored. Gilbert was nipped at the plate, but Mathewson brought Warner home with his single to centre.

Each side scored three runs in the ninth. Bresnahan was passed to first, and reached third on Stanley's fumble of Van Haltren's hit, scoring when Babb flied to Dexter. Lauder sent Van Haltren in with a drive to right. Stanley's wild throw advanced Lauder to third, and the latter tallied on Gilbert's safe bunt. With one of the local men out, Dexter singled to centre, Tenney got a base on balls, but was forced by Cooley. Stanley's single scored Dexter. A wild pitch advanced the runners, and both men scored when Moran singled to centre. This ended the run-getting. The score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Dexter, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Browne, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Bresnah'n, cf.	2	0	1	0	0
Cooley, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Stanley, rf.	2	2	1	0	2	Mertes, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Moran, c.	1	2	6	1	0	V'Halt'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Ab't'chio, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0	Babb, ss.	2	0	2	5	1
Greming'r, 3b.	0	2	1	7	2	Lauder, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0
Aubrey, ss.	0	1	1	6	2	Gilbert, 2b.	0	2	3	3	0
Malarkey, p.	0	0	0	1	2	McGraw, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
*Carney	0	0	0	0	0	Warner, c.	1	0	11	0	0
						Mathews'n, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	6	10	27	24	6	Total	12	11	27	10	1

*Batted for Malarkey in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6
New York	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	—12

Two-base hits—Moran and Greminger. Three-base hit—Mertes. Stolen bases—Aubrey, Cooley, (2,) Gilbert, and Warner. Double plays—Aubrey, Abbaticchio, and Tenney; Tenney, Moran, Greminger, and Moran; Moran and Abbaticchio. First base on balls—Off Malarkey, 5; off Mathewson, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Malarkey, 1. Struck out—By Malarkey, 1; by Mathewson, 11. Wild pitch—Mathewson, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Moran. Attendance—2,096.

PITTSBURG, 4; ST. LOUIS, 1.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Instead of the double-header arranged for to-day between the St. Louis and local teams, only one game was played, as the grounds were rainsoaked and in very poor condition. The home team batted out a victory in the third inning, scoring four runs on five hits made off McFarland. Philippi kept the hits of the visiting batsmen well scattered, and they scored their only run in the eighth inning. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	10	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	0

Batteries—Philippi and Phelps; McFarland and O'Neill. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CINCINNATI, 5; CHICAGO, 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Timely hitting enabled the local team to win the last game of the series here from Chicago to-day. Hahn was hit more frequently than both of the visiting pitchers, but he was very effective when men were on bases. Weimer was relieved by Taylor in the seventh inning and the locals batted the newcomer in that and the following inning for four runs, winning out by the score of 5 to 2. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	.	—5	8	0
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	11	0

Batteries—Hahn and Peitz; Weimer, Taylor, and Raub. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	72	37	.661	Brooklyn	54	55	.495
New York	67	46	.593	Boston	46	61	.430
Chicago	65	46	.586	St. Louis	39	74	.345
Cincinnati	60	49	.550	Philadelphia	35	69	.337

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn, (two games.)
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	70	39	.642	New York	53	52	.505
Cleveland	61	47	.565	St. Louis	50	57	.467
Philadelphia	63	51	.541	Chicago	50	60	.455
Detroit	54	53	.505	Washington	35	73	.324

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Washington.
Detroit in Chicago.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 5; A., J. & G., 1.
At Schenectady—Albany, 10; Schenectady, 3.

American Association Games.

At Columbus—Columbus, 3; St. Paul, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 1. Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 0, (second game.)

MANY WANT GOLF HONORS

Big List of Entries for National Amateur Championship.

Sixty-three Clubs Will Send One Hundred and Forty-four Players for Tournament at Glen Cove Next Week.

Secretary Maturin Ballou of the United States Golf Association announced the entries yesterday for the coming national amateur golf championship, which will begin next Tuesday on the course of the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I. The list includes 144 names, representing sixty-three clubs. This is ten less than were entered last year. The competition this season is to be conducted on the all-match play basis for the first time in the history of American golf. Only thirty-two players, sixteen pairs, will start on Tuesday morning in the preliminary 18-hole round, the other 112 drawing byes. That will leave 128 players to be drawn for the afternoon round, leaving 64 to continue the rounds on Wednesday morning. Four players will be left for the 36-hole semi-final rounds on Friday, and the surviving two will meet in the final championship 36-hole match on Saturday.

The metropolitan district, as is natural, since the event is held in this territory, is represented by a larger number of players than any other of the sectional golf associations in the country. Former champions Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglas are both in and other prominent names are those of John Reid, Jr., Archie Reid, J. W. Baker, L. H. Conklin, F. O. Reinhart, A. L. Norris, Charles H. Seeley, Daniel Chauncey, John M. Ward, and L. L. Kellogg, Jr. The New England section is poorly represented, Arthur J. Lockwood of Allston and F. J. O. Alsop of New Haven being the most notable golfers.

The present national champion, Louis N. James, with Walter Egan and H. Chandler Egan, are the most formidable Chicago contestants. Philadelphia and the Pittsburg sections are represented by some good men, E. M. Byers and Dr. Fredericks, both of whom got into the semi-finals last year, being the most conspicuous. Texas and Louisiana both send entries.

Less than half of the sixty-four golfers who qualified in the medal play round last year are entered again. The number of comparatively new names for national golf honors is surprisingly large, and taken as a whole the list is not up to the all-around standard of acknowledged golfing excellence of a few years ago. The list by clubs is:

Nassau County—Findlay S. Douglas, T. D. Hooper, William L. Hicks, H. P. Whitney, O. E. Stevens, Howard R. Townsend, J. D. Travers, and J. R. C. Toppan.

Garden City—Walter J. Travis, James A. Stillman, Paul Murphy, F. C. Jennings, and Devereux Emmet.

Fox Hills—John M. Ward, Joseph F. Stier, Paul S. O'Connor, and N. Mallouf.

Deal—E. S. Armstrong, George T. Brokaw, and L. L. Kellogg, Jr.

St. Andrew's—John Reid, Jr., Archie M. Reid, and Percy R. Jennings.

Englewood—Howard M. Brittin, Matthew T. Murray, and Thomas D. Thatcher.

Princeton—J. Whitney Baker and L. H. Conklin.

Morris County—Max H. Behr, P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Josiah Macy, and Frederick H. Thomas.

Apawamis—Maturin Ballou, Harold Downey, E. A. Downey, Malcolm Graham, Jr., and Roger D. Lapham.

Tuxedo—Price Collier and Grenville Kane.

Dyker Meadow—Daniel Chauncey and A. L. Norris.

Fairfield County—Ralph Carroll, H. Mason Day, Calvin Truesdale, and S. J. Graham.

Hillside Tennis and Golf—Augustus R. Fish and Frank C. Talmage.

East Orange—Howard Griffin.

North Jersey—Archibald Graham.

Midland—Chadwick Sawyer.

Seabright—Arthur Havemeyer and Raymond Havemeyer.

Westbrook—E. S. Knapp.

Lakewood—Jasper Lynch and John Moller, Jr.

Essex County Country—Charles W. O'Connor.

Crescent Athletic—W. R. Pickett, James M. Rhett, William B. Rhett, and G. C. Cassells.

Baltusrol—Frank O. Reinhart.

Storm King—Frederick Lees Hawthorne.

New Brunswick—Tracey L. Smith and Nicholas Williamson.

Brooklawn—R. E. Sprott and William B. Wheeler.

Wee Burn—Charles H. Seeley.

Eastern Parkway—Andrew L. Sherman.

Montclair—Harold Wilcox.

Oakland—Herbert L. Riker.

Philadelphia Country—Alexander C. Williams, George J. Cooke, and Cecil R. Calvert.

St. David's—J. W. Watson and G. W. Bergner.

Huntingdon Valley—Wirt L. Thompson, W. P. Smith, H. B. McFarland, and Dr. Simon Carr.

Philadelphia Cricket—A. W. Tillinghast, Harold S. Naylor, Howard W. Perrin, and William Findlay Brown.

Oil City—S. Y. Ramage, C. H. Mattern, H. McSweeney, R. H. Kennerd, E. W. Judd, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, and James H. Snowden.

Allegheny Country—John E. Porter, T. K. Laughlin, William S. Eyster, John F. Byers, E. M. Byers, and O. D. Thompson.

Pittsburg—Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., and E. Ellsworth Giles.

New Haven—F. J. O. Alsop and Roger S. White, 2d.

Glen View, Chicago—Knowlton L. Ames, R. D. Bokum, Jr., Allen T. Haight, Louis N. James, George A. Thorne, and John M. Sellers.

Glen Echo—Albert E. Lambert.

Riverside, Ill.—Roswell F. Mundy.

Onwentsia—William Waller and Bruce D. Smith.

Detroit—E. W. Alexander, Newton Annis, Raymond Russell, and Wylie Carhart.

Rock Island, Ill.—J. D. Cady.

Euclid, Ohio—E. H. Brown.

Exmoor, Ill.—Walter Egan and H. Chandler Egan.

Belmont, Ill.—Herbert J. Tweedie.

Highland, Penn.—W. C. Fownes, Jr., Charles S. Fownes, H. C. Fownes, W. R. Haines, and G. A. Ormiston.

Stockbridge—Malcolm McBurney and Walter R. Tuckerman.

Wyoming Valley, Penn.—J. Frank Turner.

Point Judith—Chisholm Beach.

Austin, Texas—R. H. Connerly and D. A. MacFall.

Inverness—Harold Weber.

Woodland—A. J. Wellington.

Oakley, Mass.—George F. Willett.

Buffalo Country—Parke Wright.

Audubon, La.—Albert F. Schwartz.

Allston, Mass.—Arthur G. Lockwood.

Wollaston, Mass.—Charles R. Cory.

Agawam Hunt—N. Stuart Campbell.

Columbia Golf—John C. Davidson, Walter S. Harban, and Lee L. Harban.

Ekwanok Country—W. J. Evans.

Chevy Chase—F. Oden Horstman.

Alpine Golf—M. Frederic O'Connell.

GOLFERS AT DEAL.

Kellogg and Allen Will Meet for the Chief Trophy To-day—Results of Cup Rounds.

L. L. Kellogg, Jr., the Staten Island golf champion, and S. M. Allen will meet to-day on the Deal Club golf links in the final round for the President's Cup, the chief trophy in the club's open tournament. George T. Brokaw defaulted to Allen in the morning round as the former has been selected for the All-Eastern team that will meet the Oxford and Cambridge golfers to-day at Garden City. J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., defaulted to Kellogg in the morning, so the semi-final matches were the only ones the two chief cup survivors had to play.

In addition to the President's and the Governors' Cups, the defeated eight in the first round for each trophy met for the Secretary's and Treasurer's Cups, respectively, and two rounds were finished. The final rounds for all the four cups will be played to-day, and there will also be a handicap. The results of the day's play are:

President's Cup.—Second Round—L. L. Kellogg, Spring Lake, beat J. J. O'Donohue, Fox Hills, by default; R. Havemeyer, Seabright, beat A. McAllenan, Hollywood, by 8 up and 7 to play; E. S. Armstrong, Deal, beat P. A. Proal, Seabright, by 4 up and 3 to play; S. M. Allen, Deal, beat George T. Brokaw, Deal, by default.

Semi-final Round—Kellogg beat Havemeyer, 4 up and 3 to play; Allen beat Armstrong, 4 up and 3 to play.

Governors' Cup.—Second Round—F. D. Stoutenberg, Deal, beat Richard Croker, Jr., by default; S. D. Lounsbery, Deal, beat R. H. Stoutenberg, Deal, by 2 up; J. C. Oliver, Pittsburg, beat George Borup, Spring Lake, by 5 up and 3 to play; Garfield Scott, Spring Lake, beat W. M. Burch, Deal, by default.

Semi-final Round—Stoutenberg beat Lounsbery, 4 up and 2 to play; Scott beat Oliver, 7 up and 5 to play.

Secretary's Cup.—First Round—G. H. Bowley, Deal, beat F. H. Hurd, Deal, by 6 up and 5 to play; H. B. Davis, Colorado Springs, beat E. H. Brown, Cleveland, by default; N. W. Anthony, Deal, beat J. D. Travers, Nassau, by 3 up and 2 to play; A. Havemeyer, Seabright, beat Daniel Bacon, Garden City, by default.

Semi-final Round—Bowley beat Davis, 1 up; Havemeyer beat Anthony, 5 up and 4 to play.

Treasurer's Cup.—First Round—J. Campbell Phillips, Hollywood, beat T. Hagensburger, Hollywood, by default; C. R. Cameron, Deal, beat J. J. Manning, Garden City, by default; D. L. Oliver, Pittsburg, beat F. Larkin, Jr., Deal, by default; W. L. Gunther, Fox Hills, beat J. S. Guerin, Baltusrol, by 5 up and 3 to play.

Semi-final Round—Phillips beat Cameron, by default; Gunther beat Larkin, by default.

GOLF WINNERS AT SHINNECOCK.

Baker Beats Alsop for Chief Trophy—Knapp, Byers, and Brown Take the Lesser Cups.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 28.—The match play in the Shinnecock Hills Club invitation golf tournament was brought to a close to-day by the playing of the semi-final and final rounds for the four cups. The respective winners were J. Whitney Baker, Maidstone, who defeated F. J. O. Alsop, Middletown, for the first cup by 1 up; E. M. Knapp, Westbrook, who defeated Adrian H. Larkin, Yountakah Country Club, by 4 up and 2 to play, for the second cup; J. F. Byers, Allegheny Country Club, who beat C. G. Coakley, Englewood Golf Club, in the final round for the third cup by 7 up and 6 to play, and I. S. Brown, Bellport, who beat Dr. Charles McBurney, Stockbridge, in the final round for the fourth cup by 4 up and 2 to play.

It was a dismal day for golf, as there was a driving rain and high east wind which made accurate playing very difficult. J. Whitney Baker figured in two of the closest and most interesting matches of the day. He beat Malcolm McBurney in a twenty-hole contest in the morning and vanquished Alsop on the home green in the final round. There will be a thirty-six-hole medal play handicap to-morrow with about thirty entries. The summary:

First Cup.—Semi-finals—F. J. O. Alsop, Middletown, beat F. O. Reinhart, Baltusrol, by 5 up and 3 to play; J. Whitney Baker, Maidstone, beat Malcolm McBurney, Stockbridge, by 1 up in 20 holes.

Final Round—Baker beat Alsop by 1 up.

Second Cup.—Semi-finals—Adrian H. Larkin, Yountakah Country Club, beat Percy H. Jennings, New Haven Country Club, by 4 up and 3 to play; E. M. Knapp, Westbrook, beat L. B. Garretson, Morris County, by 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Knapp beat Larkin by 4 up and 2 to play.

Third Cup.—Semi-finals—C. G. Coakley, Englewood, beat W. M. Sinclair, Princeton, by 2 up and 1 to play; J. F. Byers, Allegheny Country Club, beat J. B. Naething, Watermill, by 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Byers beat Coakley by 7 up and 6 to play.

Fourth Cup.—Semi-finals—I. S. Brown, Bellport, beat W. A. Putnam, Shinnecock, by 5 up and 4 to play; Dr. Charles McBurney, Stockbridge, beat R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's, by 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Brown beat McBurney by 4 up and 2 to play.

Bryn Mawr Teams in Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—The Bryn Mawr Freebooters polo team gave the second team of the same club 13 goals handicap and beat the latter this afternoon in the contest for the Westchester Cups by the score of 19¾ goals to 16. Fast polo was played from start to finish, the youngsters putting up a very stiff game, but the skillful work of the Freebooters, combined with admirable team play, was too much for them. The line-up:

Bryn Mawr Freebooters—C. R. Snowden, 5; H. L. Agassiz, 7; M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., 5, and Charles Wheeler, 7. Total, 24.

Bryn Mawr, Second—A. F. A. Devereux, 1; H. W. Harrison, 5; R. E. Strawbridge, 4; Alexander Brown, 3. Total, 11.

Goals were made by Agassiz, 9; Snowden, 6; Rosengarten, 4; Wheeler, 1; Harrison, 2, and Strawbridge, 1.

There being no regular match to-morrow, P. F. Collier, W. A. Hazard, and George H. Norman have offered cups for a match on the flat between two teams of local players.

Manhattan Beach Cycle Races.

The struggle for the American cycling championship will be resumed at Manhattan Beach this afternoon when Ivor Lawson, Frank Kramer, Floyd McFarland, George Collett, Willie Fenn, and others will meet in the half-mile and two-mile events. By virtue of his victory Thursday night at New Haven, Kramer now leads in the race with 32 points to his credit, with Lawson second, 26 points, and McFarland, Fenn, Collett, and Root following closely at their heels.

A number of out-of-town riders are entered in the amateur events, and a large field will face the starter. The first race to-day will start at 3 P. M. The following is a list of the events: One-third mile handicap, amateur; five-mile handicap, half-mile National championship professional, (increased points,) two-mile handicap, professional, and special events.

Water Sports at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—The water sports at the swimming club drew out a large attendance to-day. The judges were Capt. Thomas, James Bush, and John Jay White, Jr., and the results were announced by Edgar Scott.

The children's tub race was the first event, and was won by Charles Fry, Jr., with Frances Mears second. The tug of war in canoes was quite exciting and resulted in the victory of A. L. Derby and L. Lewellyn Barry, with Percy Taylor and A. Derby second. There were but two entries in the ladies' diving contest, Miss Elizabeth Potter and Miss Mabel Taylor. Both are much at home in the water, and gave a pretty exhibition of diving. Miss Potter took first and Miss Taylor second. In the ladies' swimming race there were four entries, and Miss Taylor won with Miss Searsa close second; time, 34 seconds.

The men's diving class had the largest number of entries. G. Robbins won first and Mr. Johnson second. The first attempt in the men's swimming resulted in a dead heat for R. Wellman, A. Derby, and H. Peabody. This being swum off resulted in a victory for Mr. Peabody, with Mr. Wellman second; time, 31 seconds. The egg and spoon race created much amusement, and was won by W. Elkins, with H. Peabody second.

Newport Tennis Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—A tennis tournament for young men has been started at the Casino, and this afternoon two matches in the preliminary round and three in the first round were played, resulting as follows:

Preliminary Round—T. Townsend beat E. Morgan, 6—3, 6—4; C. S. Cutting beat A. Jones, [illegible].

First Round—H. Twombly beat G. Warren, 6—1, 6—1; D. Mortimer beat R. Gambrill, 6—2, 6—1; F. Cutting beat A. Sands, 6—3, 6—4.

The other players are F. French, S. Mortimer, J. Drexel, H. Oelrichs, W. V. Astor, P. Jones, B. Rives, H. Storer, and C. Morgan.

Germans Preparing for Motor Cup Race.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The German Automobile Club has appropriated $20,000 for the expenses incidental to the international race next year for the James Gordon Bennett Cup.

Special telegrams from Homburg aver that Emperor William is taking personal interest in the event and that he may possibly be present at the race.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

6 A. M.—300 Broadway; Sperry & Alexander; damage, $300.

10:20 A. M.—211 Rivington Street; Levi Brodski; damage trifling.

12:05 P. M.—34 Pitt Street; Sarah Schlost; damage, $200.

12:45 P. M.—Foot of East Seventh Street; James Frogathon & Son; damage, $200.

1:05 P. M.—134 Goerck Street; Samuel Brandt; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—35 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

2 P. M.—1,617 Park Avenue; William White; damage, $10.

2:40 P. M.—160 Essex Street; Louis Goldstein; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—116 East Ninetieth Street; Joseph Kerwsky; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—30 Broadway; Holland-American Line; damage, $100.

8:35 P. M.—26 Barrow Street; owner's name not given; damage slight.

10:20 P. M.—772 Third Avenue; owner's name not given; damage, $30.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—During the past twenty-four hours there have been rains over the north half of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the middle slope and Northern New England, accompanied by comparatively low temperature. Over the south half the weather has been warm and generally fair. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, with higher temperatures and falling pressure.

Rain will continue to-morrow in the Middle Atlantic States and the east lower lake region, and extend throughout New England, except the extreme north portion. There will be showers to-morrow and Sunday in East Florida, and showers Sunday in West Montana, elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Sunday. It will be cooler to-morrow in the Ohio Valley, and continue cooler over the north districts east of the Mississippi River. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Northwest, and warmer Sunday in the upper lake region and the central valleys.

On the New England Coast winds will be fresh to brisk east; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh east becoming variable, except on the Jersey Coast, where they will be fresh to brisk east; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southeast to west; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south to southwest; on the upper lakes fresh north to northeast, and on the lower lakes fresh north to east.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh to brisk east winds, with rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Rain Saturday, except fair in North and East Maine; fresh to brisk east wind; Sunday fair.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware—Showers Saturday; Sunday fair; variable wind.

Virginia—Showers and cooler Saturday, except fair in extreme west portion; Sunday fair; variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday; fresh to brisk winds, mostly east; Sunday fair, warmer.

North Carolina—Generally fair Saturday; cooler in the west and central portions; Sunday fair; light to fresh south to west winds.

South Carolina—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light south to southwest winds.

North Dakota—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday, except showers in extreme northeast portion; warmer in west portion; Sunday fair, warmer; fresh northeast to east winds.

South Dakota—Fair; warmer Saturday and Sunday.

West Virginia—Partly cloudy and cooler; Saturday showers in east portion; Sunday fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday, followed by clearing; Sunday fair; fresh north wind.

Western New York—Showers Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh east to north winds.

Eastern New York—Showers Saturday; fresh to brisk winds, mostly east to northwest; Sunday fair.

New Jersey—Showers Saturday; fresh to brisk winds; mostly east; Sunday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; fresh to brisk winds, mostly easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	—TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	67	65	64
6 A. M.	67	64	63
9 A. M.	70	63	65
12 M.	75	62	65
3 P. M.	76	65	65
6 P. M.	74	62	64
9 P. M.	71	61	63
12 P. M.	68	60	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 4 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¼
Weather Bureau	62¾
Corresponding date 1902	71
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	70

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 63 degrees and at 8 P. M. 61 degrees, the maximum register being 65 degrees at 1 A. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 11 P. M. There was 88 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

Sheepshead Bay Autumn Meeting, 1903. EVERY WEEK DAY, Aug. 29th to Sept. 12th.

First race at 2:30 P. M. (rain or shine.)

TO-DAY (Saturday), Aug. 29.

"FUTURITY"

Fall Handicap, Inaugural Steeplechase, and 3 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M. 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Take ferry foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th Street, Brooklyn, with Brooklyn Heights Trolley direct to track. Fare, 40 cents. Ample accommodations returning by this route; 35 minutes by trolley. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (N. Y. side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road, every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. Concert by Lander.

Grand Stand, $2.00. Field Stand, 75c.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

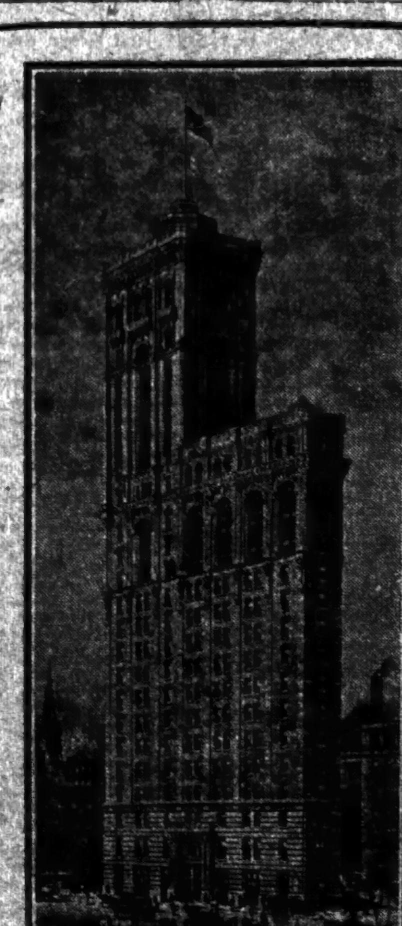
FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

Space May Now Be Reserved in

The Times Building

Broadway—Seventh Avenue—42d and 43d Streets.

Ready for Occupancy April, 1904.



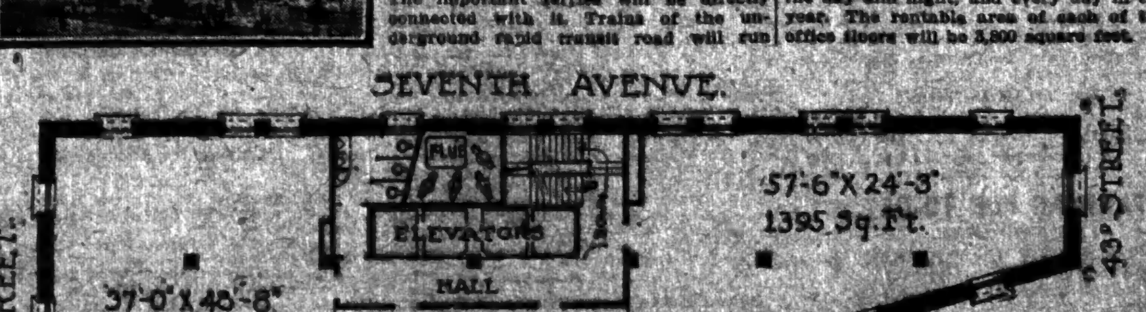
The building of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be erected on the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, promises to be one of the handsomest structures in New York. It will be sixteen stories high, with a six-story tower, and will be built of terra-cotta and brick, with granite base. Streets one hundred feet wide will surround its four sides, so that every office in the building will have an abundance of light and air. There will be no dark corners on any floor—no place where lights will burn continuously.

The conspicuous situation of the building, its monumental proportions, and its architectural beauty, will make it a landmark. Its location is in the centre of travel and activity on Manhattan Island. It will be accessible to a greater degree than any other location. It is close to the termini of the New York Central, the New Haven line, and the Pennsylvania Road. Surface car lines pass along three sides of the property. The important ferries will be directly connected with it. Trains of the underground rapid transit road will run through the basement of the building. A station of the subway road on the basement level will give access to trains without leaving the building.

THE TIMES Building will be the second highest in New York, and possibly the tallest steel structure of any—440 feet, if measured from the bottom of the excavation, fifty-five feet below the street, where the steel structure begins. It may be interesting to compare its height with that of some other famous edifices:

	Feet.
Park Row Building	390
TIMES Building	375
Manhattan Life Insurance Building	348
Madison Square Garden Tower	332
St. Paul Building	317
Pulitzer Building	309
American Surety Building	306
Masonic Temple, Chicago	302
Fuller Building ("Flatiron")	290
Trinity Church	286

The construction is fireproof throughout. Elevators will run at all hours of the day and night, and every day in the year. The rentable area of each of the office floors will be 3,800 square feet.



L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents,
158 Broadway or 261 Columbus Av.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks higher.

Money easy, 1@2 per cent.

Business was more active yesterday, almost reaching one-half of the corresponding day last year. It will be inferred that the activity still leaves much to be desired from the standpoint of those who live upon their commissions, even though dullness and rest as promoting recuperations are just now qualities standing higher in bankers' esteem. The increased activity was accompanied by a better tone. Prices were irregular, but they were not heavy; upon the contrary, there was a quite general improvement. Erie descriptions showed a belated and moderate appreciation of its excellent report, but only the second preferred improved more than a point. Atchison, the most active stock, improved only a fraction. The copper stocks, St. Paul, General Electric, and Consolidated Gas were all strong together, Gas rising 5½. They rose for different ostensible reasons, but those who explain the market by attributing motives to individuals found significance in the simultaneous strength of the group, after simultaneous weakness. The situation has not changed enough to carry them up together, the argument runs, unless persons largely interested in them are so disposed. United States Realty rose with the market as easily as it had fallen with the market, negativing any inferences based upon its individual affairs. Similarly, Union Pacific rose 1½, possibly rather more than the average, but scarcely enough more to justify the fanciful inference that Secretary Shaw's new plan to help the money market implied the positive failure of the Panama Canal plan to the benefit of transcontinental carriers. If one canal is not built another will be, and any way the result is rather too remote to be a present factor in day-to-day values.

Doubtless Secretary Shaw's imputed purpose had a beneficial effect upon the rank and file, but officials of experience not inferior to his, when asked to explain it, declared their inability to understand accounts reaching them during business hours. The technicality by which money can be in the control of the Secretary, and in the custody of the Treasurer, and yet not be "covered into" the Treasury was too much for the understanding of those familiar with Treasury procedure hitherto. There were others, of less technical experience, who thought history was making fast. Taxation for surplus was thought bad enough, but taxation for the purpose of providing funds for the banks to loan was thought indefensible, economically or politically. It was remarked that hitherto the surplus had been deposited with the depositaries, but the tendency is to deposit current receipts—not the balance above disbursements—in the banks. From a banking point of view this is approved, as the money in the Treasury is dead, while the money in the banks is alive, and the basis of credit and commerce. Moreover, if the deposits are thus increased, either by something like the Aldrich bill, or by an intelligent and executive anticipation of its enactment, it will lead to substitution of checks upon depositaries for Treasury warrants. This is desirable, as the deposits now are stagnant, being seldom drawn against, and possibly incapable of being drawn against without inconvenience. Quite apart from either point of view, or the merits of the proposed action, is the familiar demonstration of the dependence of the money market upon individual official discretion. Things are being done which could not be enacted, or defended by Congressmen to many constituencies. This mingling of finance and politics was regretted even by those who approve the object aimed at. Still the promise of relief if necessary, and growing indications that relief will not be necessary, joined to relax a fear which next to the crop uncertainty has held the market in check.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Car & Fdy	¾	Met. Securities	¾
Am. Linseed	2	Met. St. Ry	1½
Am. Linseed pf	3	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Smelting pf	¾	New York Central	1
Am. Sugar	1	Norfolk & Western	1¼
Anaconda Copper	4½	North Amer	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Pullman	2
Baltimore & Ohio	¾	Ry. Steel Sp	¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf	½	Reading	¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr	1	Rock Island	¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	½	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	Rubber Goods pf	4
Chi. & N'w'n	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	St. L. S'w'n	¾
Col. South. 1st pf	1½	St. L. S'w'n pf	1¼
Consolidated Gas	5½	Southern Pacific	¾
Corn Products	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Denver & R. G. pf	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie	½	Texas & Pac. L. Tr	½
Erie 2d pf	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Evans. & T. H	1¾	U. S. Leather pf	1
General Electric	2	U. S. Realty pf	1⅝
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Steel pf	¾
Int. Paper	¾	Va.-Car. Chem	¾
Int. Paper pf	¾	Wabash	½
Louisville & Nashv	¾	Wabash pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Snuff pf	4	Kan. City South. pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1	Minn. & St. L	½
Des M. & Ft. D	1⅜	National Lead	½
Detroit Southern	¾	Northern Central	48
Homestake	4⅝	Peoria & Eastern	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	2½	St. L. S'w'n 2d inc	1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 28	296,423
To date this year	110,828,407
Corresponding date last year	118,182,071

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 28	$1,205,000
To date this year	$447,928,750
Corresponding date last year	$612,870,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Diamond Match Co.
Horn Silver Mining Co.
Union Pacific Railroad common and preferred shares.

WEEKLY CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The principal movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $2,456,800 in reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,291,300, and sent to the interior $1,982,000, of which $200,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $2,209,300.

Receipts of new gold were $1,943,300, of which $843,300 was on New York Assay Office checks, $313,900 on San Francisco mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $786,100 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $16,957,700; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $18,652,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $1,694,300.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $4,152,600; deducting the loss of $1,694,300 on Sub-Treasury operations, the net gain was $2,458,300.

The feature of this week is the gain of $2,209,300 from the interior. Although this gain is the smallest for any week since July 3, it compares with a loss to the interior of $2,084,600 in the corresponding week of 1902 and of $3,452,500 in the last week of August, 1901.

The lateness of the crops, and particularly of the cotton crop, has delayed requisitions upon the New York banks for currency. Barely $100,000 was sent direct to the South in addition to the $200,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. By far the greater part of the currency received came from near by and eastern points, and most of the shipments were of like character.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations was nearly $1,000,000 less than last week, although pension payments of $1,131,000 were $1,458,000 below those of the previous week. These figures show that transfers of internal revenue collections fell off considerably, indicating a light demand for currency at the interior.

Collections of customs were $3,475,800, a daily average of $579,300, comparing with a daily average of $639,800 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $2,908,000 mutilated currency.—Dow, Jones & Co.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORTS.

Cheerful Accounts of Commerce and Industry by Dun's and Bradstreet's.

There is still no indication of the depression in trade and industry that pessimists predicted would follow the decline in securities. Conservatism was developed by the uncertainty regarding the effect upon financial conditions, but legitimate business is able to secure funds as they are required, and the more cautious progress of business gives promise of greater permanent gain. Weak spots have been disclosed and the technical position strengthened, just as occurred in the stock market. Readjustment after a period of inflation must of necessity bring some losses, yet the outlook is brightened by the removal of threatening industrial clouds. Dispatches from all sections testify to the liberal distribution of merchandise and the disposition to prepare for greater consumption of all the necessaries of life, while the crops are making good progress aside from some cotton districts in Texas. Chicago reports activity in building materials, hardware, and dry goods, sales comparing favorably with last year. Prospects for Fall business are encouraging at Cleveland, the millinery season is opening well and collections are prompt. Lumber receipts at Philadelphia are largely exceeding last year's and building operations are rapidly pushed, but textile markets are unsettled. Trade is quiet at Boston owing to the idleness in textile mills, although paper mills and shoe shops are busy. Fall buyers are arriving at Baltimore and wholesale trade is active. The number of buyers in New York is increasing, and a heavy Fall trade is anticipated. Security dealing is light and prices are lower, despite railway earnings for August 9.2 per cent. larger than last year and 17.1 per cent. above 1901. Diminished speculation accounts for the loss of 30.2 per cent. in bank exchanges at New York, compared with the same week last year, for at other leading cities there is a gain of 2.9 per cent.

It is gratifying to learn that consumers of pig iron have at last apparently decided to place contracts without waiting for further concessions. It has been a long pull for the furnacemen who saw prices gradually lose the gain of the previous year, but the situation was reversed, and instead of being forced by the pressure of business to pay sellers' figures, the diminished needs of consumers and increased production of furnaces made buyers the dictators. The decline has now reached its limit, judging by the larger amount of contracts offered, and this is the most important indication of a restoration to normal conditions of prosperity in the steel industry. Comparison with last year is very favorable as to the supply of fuel, which in part accounts for the lower level of prices. It is estimated that a large tonnage of structural steel will soon be ordered for delivery in 1904, although this is in a large degree dependent on the absence of labor controversies. The railways are still vigorous purchasers of steel, especially as to rails. There is a fair business in plates and sheets, but an effort to resell an oversupply of billets has produced temporary weakness in that division.—Dun's Review.

Bradstreet's says:

"Trade conditions are still slightly uneven, due to the backwardness of crops in some sections, damage reports from others, and uncertainty as to the monetary outlook. The best reports, as heretofore, come from the Southwest, where assurance as to the corn crop results is most marked. Insect damage in Texas has given a less satisfactory turn to cotton crop reports, which are, however, still much better than last year. Wet weather in the Northwest affects harvesting and thrashing operations, and heavy rains in parts of the corn belt tend to obscure the good progress making in other sections as a result of warmer weather. Fall trade in favorably situated sections compares well with a year ago, while in others a disposition to hold back is manifested. Car congestion reports are still numerous. The feeling grows that the iron trade is grounding on the bottom as regards prices, and small buying of pig iron is more marked; but here again some uncertainty is still noticeable. The paucity of speculation limits bank clearings totals, and it is necessary to go back to the second week of September, 1901, to find a smaller total than that now recorded this week, the decrease from last week being 14 per cent. and over this week a year ago of 19 per cent. The decrease is at New York, as outside of that city clearings gain 4 per cent. over last year. Taken as a whole, however, the situation has many elements of strength. What business is doing is of a solid character, and, in fact, any tendency to overextension is conspicuously absent."

NORTHERN CENTRAL'S DECLINE.

A striking instance of the heavy decline in securities this year is shown in a sale of Northern Central which took place yesterday at 160, as against 246, the last previous transaction, on Sept. 25, 1902. Eight per cent. in dividends has since been paid, so that the exact drop in the price of the security is 48 per cent. The road is controlled by the Pennsylvania, which owns a majority of its shares.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Dispatches to Dun's Review from the Dominion testify to a better volume of trade than last year, with farming returns especially satisfactory and firm prices secured for crops. Retail trade is quiet at Halifax, but wholesale lines are reviving. Hardware and sporting goods are in especially good demand, while flour and lumber are in light supply and firm in price. Jobbing trade continues above the average at St. John, farm produce arrives freely at good prices, and conditions are favorable for Fall trade. Business is good for the season at Quebec, farm products command high prices, and payments are fairly well met. Montreal reports satisfactory trade conditions, with remittances less prompt than in the preceding months, which is customary. Wholesale trade is comparatively quiet at Toronto, but Fall prospects are favorable and the coming exhibition will accelerate trade. Hamilton reports better trade than a year ago, despite some carnival interruption, and weather is favorable for farming operations. Trade conditions are satisfactory at Winnipeg, with harvesting progressing rapidly.

Consolidated Lake Superior Plans.

It was stated yesterday by a New York director of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company that the Philadelphia despatches relative to the corporation's reorganization plan were premature, and that the details of that plan had not been arranged as yet. According to the telegrams from Philadelphia, the plan calls for assessments of $8 a share on stockholders and the formation of a new company, the holders of the old stock to exchange it for the new on not very advantageous terms.

Additional Securities Listed.

The Stock Exchange's Committee on Stock List, acting under authority from the Governing Committee, has authorized the listing of the following securities:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—$5,342,000 additional 3½ per cent. mortgage coupon bonds of 1997, for $1,000 each, Nos. 48,584 to 53,925 inclusive, making the total amount now listed $70,287,000, being coupon bonds Nos. 1 to 56,928 inclusive and registered bonds of various numbers.

The American Bicycle Company's five per cent. debenture bonds of 1918 have been stricken from the list, almost all of them having been exchanged in the reorganization.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

St. Paul advices that on Sept. 1 a new system of car interchange will go into effect in St. Paul and Minneapolis, which it is expected will greatly simplify the forwarding of cars.

A prominent Western steel authority credited with saying that the Illinois Steel Company is sold ahead for one year on rails and has just closed the largest contract that has been taken in years.

According to Easton (Penn.) dispatches the Lehigh Valley intends to store at least 100,000 tons of coal at that point and has already stored at South Plainfield, N. J., over 700,000 tons of coal.

Statement from Greensborough, N. C., that another cotton mill to cost $250,000 is to be built there. A larger mill operating 50,000 spindles is to be built at Neal, Ga.

Announcement that the contract for the building of the Indianapolis Southern Road has been awarded to the Southern Construction and Equipment Company.

Glasgow cables stating that the month of August shows a record output from the Clyde shipyards. Nearly 62,000 tons of shipping have been launched so far this month.

Milwaukee advices that the Wisconsin Trust and Security Company, with $1,000,000 capital, will open for business there Jan. 1, 1904.

Estimates from Boston that September dividend disbursements will amount to $7,210,250, as against $5,814,754 the same period last year, and $5,188,994 in 1901.

According to Chicago dispatches a new bank, to be known as the Jackson Trust and Savings Bank, is being organized in that city.

Increase of $46,418 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $30,577 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 1@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5¼ per cent. for four and five months, and 5¼@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $122,088,811; balances, $8,015,073; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $731,117.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86⅝. Commercial bills were $4.82¾@$4.83⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95⅜@95 7-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was offered freely yesterday for the night, but there was a fair demand for loans over the month's end. Discount rates were firm.

The Stock Exchange was inactive. The tone was dull in the morning, in sympathy with consols, but was better when consols recovered later. Home rails declined, closing generally lower.

American rails were weak in the morning, but afterward prices rose on New York buying orders.

Foreigns were steady, and closed firm. The mining market was quiet.

Silver was higher, at 26d. per ounce spot and 25⅞d. forward.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Rates for money were easy in the market to-day and discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was depressed, owing to the Balkan situation, though the weakness of consols was partly due to the large bull account. At the close, however, the tone had improved. Home rails sympathised with consols. Americans opened dull and mostly below parity, Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fé and Erie were the weakest, on profit-taking, though the Erie statement was considered satisfactory. Trading generally was light, but prices improved during the last hour and closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for Money, 90 9-16; consols for account, 90 9-16; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 64⅞; Atchison preferred, 91⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 85¼; Canadian Pacific, 126⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34½; Chicago Great Western, 17⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 145; De Beers, 20⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 25¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80; Erie, 30⅝; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 137; Louisville and Nashville, 106½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20¾; New York Central, 124⅜; Norfolk and Western, 64¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 24⅝; Pennsylvania, 63⅜; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 28¼; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 23; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 46⅝; Union Pacific, 76⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 86; United States Steel, 23⅜; United States Steel preferred, 72⅜; Wabash, 22¼; Wabash preferred, 37; Bar Silver, steady, 26d per ounce; Money, 1@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾@2 15-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.62; Lisbon, 29.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened quiet, and prices became heavy. At the close business was calm.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—On the Boerse to-day trading was light, but prices were slightly higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 28.—The local money market remains unchanged. Although there is quite a range in the quotations on call money most of the loans are made at 4@4½ per cent. Time money is dull.

Call loans 3½@5 per cent. Time loans collateral 5@6 per cent. Time loans mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans 4½ per cent. New York funds 10 cents discount. Clearings $15,670,912. Balances $976,140.

The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged. Speculation was dull. The transactions in Copper Range nearly equaled those in all the other stocks combined, although there was a fair amount of trading in Amalgamated which went above 50 and closed near that price. Copper Range held strong during the day and was not quite as irregular as usual. A special meeting of the company will be called for Sept. 8. The books close to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
160	Atchison	63½	63	63½
70	Boston Elevated	138	137	138
19	Boston & Albany	249	249	249
15	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
3	Boston & Maine	168	168	168
7	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	120	120	120
1	Con. & Mont. Cl. 4	190½	190½	190½
150	Mass. Electric	22	21½	22
45	Mass. Electric pf	80⅝	80	80½
13	N. Y., N. H. & H	195⅞	195	195⅞
75	Pere Marquette	75⅝	75½	75⅝
100	Union Pacific	74½	74⅜	74½
10	*Union Pacific pf	86	86	86
15	West End	89½	89	89½
	TELEPHONES.			
480	American	134	133	133½
4	N. E.	125	125	125
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
15	Am. Pneumatic Service	4½	4½	4½
150	Am. Sugar	115⅞	115½	115⅞
8	Am. Sugar pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
65	Am. Woolen pf	70	69½	69½
10	Edison	234	234	234
100	Mass. Gas	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
10	Mass. Gas pf	78	78	78
28	Mergenthaler	174½	174½	174½
76	Pullman	220	219	220
20	Seattle Electric pf	95	95	95
10	Swift & Co	104	104	104
441	United Fruit	96	95½	96
19	United Shoe Machine pf	28	28	28
315	U. S. Steel	22½	22⅝	22⅝
75	U. S. Steel pf	70½	70	70½
	MINING.			
65	Allouez	6	5½	5½
10,495	*Amalgamated	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞
20	Anaconda	21	21	21
50	Arcadian	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Bingham	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
27	*Calumet & Hecla	464½	455	464
1,025	Centennial	21⅛	21	21⅛
250	Cons. Mercur	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
18,312	Copper Range	67	65½	66⅞
245	Daly West	40	40	40
25	Elm River	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
350	Granby	4	4	4
100	Guanajuato	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Isle Royale	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	Michigan	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
250	Mohawk	44	43½	44
50	†Old Colony	1	1	1
360	Old Dominion	10½	10	10½
125	Osceola	62	61	62
100	Parrot	22	22	22
115	Phoenix	5½	5½	5½
750	Shannon	11	10½	10⅞
250	Tri-Mountain	81	80⅝	81
1,620	Trinity	8	7½	7⅞
275	U. S.	20⅝	20	20
2	Utah	28	27⅝	28
250	Winona	9	8⅝	9

British Columbia, 2 bid, 4 asked.
*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Trading on the floor of the local Stock Exchange was exceedingly dull and almost featureless. There was a little more trading doing in Marsden, Erie, and in Electric Company of America up to 8½, but otherwise business generally fell away. Consolidated Lake Superior shares with the common went to ⅝, although the preferred was better held at 3. It is understood that the $8,000,000 syndicate formed in New York and this city to acquire the company's properties is about made up, and the shorts, who have generally covered, do not seem now disposed to put out fresh lines at the present low price level. There is considerable unrest among the stockholders, and they anxiously await the details of the new plan. To-day's "Street" report was that the preferred stock is to get 46 per cent. and the common stock, 28 per cent., in the new company when the assessment is paid, but this could not be verified. The anthracite railroad shares were strong on the good July earnings, Reading advancing 7-16, Erie ⅜ and Lehigh Valley ⅝, while Pennsylvania common stock closed 7-16 higher. Among the reports to-day is that the Asphalt Company while keeping very quiet is enjoying very good earnings, with the prospect of showing a comfortable surplus for the current run over fixed charges under the reorganization. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways	46½	46⅜	46½
10	American Cement	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Atchison	63⅝	63	63⅝
25	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
1,950	Con. Lake Superior	1	⅝	15-16
1,171	Con. Lake Superior pf	3⅜	3	3
2	Con. Traction of N. J	62½	62½	62½
25	Diamond Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,063	Electric Co. of Am	8½	8 3-16	8½
2,900	Erie	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝
100	T. & Broad Top	54	54	54
905	Lehigh Valley	41	40	40⅝
1,350	Marsden	2	2	2
14	Norristown R. R	160	160	160
418	Pennsylvania R. R	62 5-16	61⅞	62 5-16
124	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
300	Philadelphia Electric	5 5-16	5 5-16	5 5-16
50	Philadelphia Company	40	40	40
15	Philadelphia Co. pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
10	Phila. Rapid Transit	14	14	14
7,545	Reading	28 1-16	27⅞	27 15-16
5	Reading 1st pf	40	40	40
100	Rochester Passenger	78	78	78
100	Rock Island	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
77	Susquehanna Steel	1	1	1
100	Union Traction	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1,008	United States Steel	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
100	Warwick Steel	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Welsbach Company	30	30	30

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—New York exchange was 10c. discount to-day. Time and call loans 5½@6 per cent.

Locally the interest of the Street centred about the report that President J. W. Duntley of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company was to resign. The result of the report was a drop in the stock from 55 to 50 on small sales. Later half the loss was made up. Can preferred, after selling at 43¼, eased off to 43. Trade was not active, and in general price changes were not important. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	American Can com	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
527	American Can pf	44	43⅝	44
136	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	55	50	53
70	*Diamond Match	132½	132½	132½
60	Lake Street Elevated	6⅛	6	6⅛
22	National Biscuit	38	37⅝	37⅝
15	National Biscuit pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10	National Carbon pf	90	90	90
20	Quaker Oats pf	90	90	90
25	Swift & Co	104	104	104
100	Union Boxboard	2½	2½	2½
50	Union Boxboard pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛

*Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—There is as yet no break in the continued dullness of the local market. The decline is so slack that any pressure to sell occasions a decline, as is attested by the three-point break in Northern Central. Money on call were at 5 and 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 288 shares of stock and $35,000 in bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	STOCKS.			
35	Seaboard Ry. common	21¼	21	21¼
150	Northern Central	97	97	97
6	Consolidated Gas	65½	65½	65½
97	Fidelity & Deposit	67½	67½	67½
	BONDS.			
$12,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2,000	South Bound 5s	108	108	108
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	67½	67½	67½
5,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s	84	84	84
10,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	32	32	32
1,000	Nor. St. Ry. 5s	106	106	106

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—These transactions were reported in the local stock market to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
520	Crucible Steel Co	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
160	Crucible Steel Co. pf	70⅝	70	70⅝
210	U. S. Steel	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
300	U. S. Glass	35	35	35
650	Pittsburg Coal	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝
30	Pittsburg Coal pf	83⅝	82½	83⅝
390	Pittsburg Brewing	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
90	Pittsburg Brewing pf	45	44½	44½
150	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	54	54	54
105	National Fire-proofing pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
115	Monong. River Coal pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
25	Philadelphia Company	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
50	Ohio Fuel Supply	40	40	40
10	Commonwealth Trust	210	210	210
10	Exchange National Bank	85	85	85
50	Federal National Bank	148	148	148

BIG DEAL IN COAL LAND.

Pittsburg Company Pays $1,000,000 for Holdings of H. W. Oliver.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—The Pittsburg Coal Company has just closed the deal for the purchase of all the coal land holdings of Henry W. Oliver except those in the Blaine Coal Company, Shallenberger Coal Company, and the Second Pool Coal Company, for a sum approximating $1,000,000.

The tract comprises about 4,500 acres, and the purchase gives the combine practically all of the Pittsburg coal in the first pool outside of that held by the Pittsburg Terminal Railroad and Coal Company. The tract lies near Finleyville, on the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The strength of the inside market helped materially to better quotations in the trading in curb securities yesterday, resulting in numerous advances, the principal one of which was the 15-point rise in Standard Oil. Northern Securities was fairly active, and, opening at 89, moved up to 89⅝, closing there with a gain of ⅝ on transactions of about 2,000 shares. Manhattan Transit, which sold at 1⅞ on Thursday, regained a portion of the loss, about 300 shares selling at 2. American Can preferred was bid up sharply during the latter portion of the session selling at 44¼, as compared with the opening sale of 43. The final sale was made at 44, a gain of ½. United Gas and Electric and Bay State Gas were the two most active stocks of the day, with the former selling from 3¼ to 3⅝; the closing sale, at 3½, showed an advance of ¼. Seaboard Air Line issues were fractionally higher, with a gain of ¼ in the common and ¼ in the preferred. Greene Consolidated Copper sold as low as 18⅝, but later recovered to 18¾, closing there with a ⅝ gain.

International Mercantile Marine opened decidedly weak, with the preferred down still another point, selling at 14, with a recovery to 15, a drop to 14¼, and the final sale at 15. The $50,000 of underwriter's certificates, which sold Thursday at 95, were the full-paid certificates, and yesterday $100,000 of these full-paid certificates were offered, with no bid, at 95. The common stock was slightly better, 3⅝ being bid.

Standard Oil showed the largest change in price for the day, selling from 615 to 625. This figure shows a gain for the day of 15, in addition to the 5-point advance on Thursday. Only 30 shares were traded in on this advance, and the stock closed 620 bid.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Can	4½	4½	4½
1,000	American Can pf	44¼	43	44
10	Am. Writing Paper	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Bamberger De Lamar	9	9	9
9,100	Bay S. Gas, old stock	⅛	3-16	3-16
175	Buff. & Sus. R. R. pf	90	90	90
500	Con. Gas rights, w. i	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Con. Lake Superior	15-16	⅞	⅞
70	Con. L. Superior pf	3½	3½	3½
150	Con. Refrigerating	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
350	Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
600	Greene Con. Copper	18¾	18⅝	18¾
100	Hackensack Meadows	5¾	5¾	5¾
720	Inter. M. Marine pf	15	14	15
1	International Salt	9½	9½	9½
200	Light, Fuel & Power	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
300	Manhattan Transit	2	2	2
600	Montreal & B. Copper	15-16	⅞	15-16
2,100	Northern Securities	89⅝	89	89⅝
700	Seaboard Air Line	21⅝	21	21¼
200	Seaboard Air Line pf	34⅝	34	34⅝
30	Standard Oil	625	615	625
300	Union Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	United Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5,830	U. Gas & Electric, w. i. (Bay State Gas)	3⅝	3¼	3½
100	Wash. Ry. & Electric	10	10	10

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	*S. Elberon Land 5s	65	65	65
4,000	*U. Lumber 1st 6s	65½	65½	65½

*Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknotes	50	52	50	53
American Can	4⅝	5	4⅜	4⅝
American Can pf	43	44¼	42½	43⅜
American Chicle	..	110	..	110
American Chicle pf	..	87	..	87
American De Forest	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
American Diesel Engine	15	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
American Elevated	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
American Malting 6s	96	98	96	98
American Typefounders	29½	32⅝	29½	32⅝
Amer. Typefounders pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Amer. Writing Paper	3	3⅛	3	3⅜
Amer. Writing Paper pf	14⅜	15¼	14	15¼
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	69	71	69	71
Bamberger De Lamar	9	9⅝	9	9⅝
Borden's Cond. Milk	112	117	112	117
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	105	108	105	108
British Columbia Copper	3½	..	3	3½
Buffalo & Susque. RR	60	..	60	..
Buf. & Susque. RR. pf	89	90	88	90
California Copper	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
Camden Land	¼	½	¼	½
Casein Co. of America	..	10	..	10
Casein Co. of Am. pf	..	35	..	35
Central Fireworks	20½	23	20½	23
Central Fireworks pf	62	67	62	67
Central Foundry	2	3	2	3
Central Foundry pf	10	14	10	14
Central Foundry 6s	54	56	54	56
Compressed Air	..	1	..	1
Cons. Lake Superior	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cons. Lake Superior pf	3⅛	3½	3	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire	..	1¼	..	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	7½	..	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	5	8	5	8
Detroit & Mackinac	..	32½	..	32½
Detroit & Mackinac pf	..	82	..	82
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140	160
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	5	20	5	20
Electric Boat pf	44	46	35	45
Electric Lead Reduction	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	5	10	5	10
Electric Vehicle	5	6½	5	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8	11	8	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	..	11	..	11
Empire Steel pf	..	35	..	35
Erie Con. 4s	86	88	86	88
Fuel Oil Power	..	⅝	..	⅝
Gold Hill Copper	3-16	½	3-16	½
Greene Cons. Copper	18¾	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	102	110	102	110
Guggenheim Exploration	110	120	110	120
Hackensack Meadows	5¾	6	5¾	6½
Hall Signal	..	90	..	90
Havana Tobacco	25	28	22	28
Havana Tobacco pf	35	50	35	50
Houston Oil	4	8	4	8
Houston Oil pf	25	35	25	35
Inter. Rapid Transit	95	98½	96	100
Inter. Mer. Marine	3⅝	4	3¼	3⅞
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	14	15	14	16
Int. Mer. Mar. underwriters' certf., full paid	..	95	..	95
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	97½	100	97½	100
International Salt	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10½
International Salt 5s	39	42	39	42
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	..	98	..	98
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	85	..	85
Inter. Silver	..	8¼	..	8¼
Inter. Silver pf	30	..	30	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, 60% paid	70	80	70	80
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	..	80	..	80
Lack Steel 5s, 75% paid	95½	96⅝	95½	96⅝
Lanston Monotype	7⅞	8	7⅛	8
Maine Steamship	15	22	15	22
Maine Steamship 5s	75	78	75	78
Marconi Wireless of Can.	3	4	3	4
Mex. Central new deb.	73	76½	74	76
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5⅜	7	5⅜	6⅜
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅞	15-16	⅞	15-16
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	45	35	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	65	75	65	75
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4½	5
North Am. L. & Pulp	..	5	..	5
Otis Elevator	32	35	32	35
Otis Elevator pf	90	93	90	93
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1⅜	3	1⅜	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	100⅝	99	101
Safety Car Heating	165	170	160	170
Seaboard Air Line	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	21
Seaboard Air Line pf	33⅞	34¼	33⅝	34
Seminole Mining	⅞	1	⅞	1
Simpson-Crawford	..	35	..	35
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	81	..	81
South Elberon Land 5s	..	70	..	70
Standard Coupler	28½	34	28½	34
Standard Coupler pf	120	140	120	140
Standard Milling	3⅝	5	3⅝	5
Standard Milling pf	16	22	16	22
Standard Milling 5s	..	70	..	70
Standard Oil	620	625	612	620
Storage Power	..	¼	..	⅜
Tennessee Copper	25	30	25	30
Tonopah Mining	6⅝	7	6⅝	7½
Trenton Potteries	13⅝	16	13⅝	16
Trenton Potteries pf	80	88	80	88
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	1	1⅜	⅞	1⅜
Union Typewriter	100	108	100	108
Union Typewriter 1st pf	108	114	108	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	108	114	108	114
United Box Board	2⅜	2⅞	2¼	2⅞
United Box Board pf	15⅝	19	15	17
United Copper	14	17	14	17
United Lumber 1st 6s	..	66	..	65
U. S. Cotton Duck	1	2	1	2
U. S. Light & Heat	5⅜	6	5¼	6¼
Universal Tobacco	1	1¼	1	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	..	3	..	3
Virginia & Southwestern	25	31	25	31
White Knob Copper	10⅜	12¼	10¼	12
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	110	130	110	130
Street Railways.				
Broadway & 7th Av	237	245	237	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	98	100	98	100
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	98½	100¼	98½	100¼
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	238	235	238
Brooklyn R. Tr. new 4s	..	78½	..	78½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	190	200	190	200
Con. Traction of N. J	60	63	60	63
Con. Traction 5s	104	105	104	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	405	390	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	105	108	105	108
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	95	100	95	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	40	45	40	45
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	80	90	80	90
Jersey City, H. & P	15	18	15	18
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	73	74	73	74
Nassau Electric 4s	75	79	75	79
New Orleans Railways	9	11	8½	11
New Orleans Rys pf	30	40	30	40
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	81½	83	81½	83
Ninth Avenue R. R	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry	16	20	16	20
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	73	74	73	74
St. Louis Transit	18	19	18	19
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	93½	95	93½	95
Second Av. R. R. cons	111	114	111	114
Sixth Avenue R. R	165	175	165	175
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	114	116	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	30	25	30
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	73	78½	73	78
28th and 29th St. 5s	108⅝	110⅝	108⅝	110⅝
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
United Rys. of St. L. pf	67	68	67	68
United Traction, Prov	95	99	95	99
United Traction, bonds	107	111	107	111
Wash. Ry. & Electric	9½	10	9½	10
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	38⅝	39⅝	39	39⅝
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	72⅝	73⅝	71½	73
Gas Companies.				
Amer. Light & Traction	59	65	59	65
Amer. Light & Trac. pf	89	93	89	93
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	⅛	3-16
Buffalo Gas	4½	5½	4½	5½
Cent. Union G. gtd. 5s	104	107	104	107
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87	90	87	90
Cons. Gas of N. Y. rights	2⅛	2⅜	2	2⅛
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	100	103	100	102
Denver Gas	20	23	20	23
Denver Gas 5s	60	65	60	65
Denver Gas 6s	80	85	80	85
Indianapolis Gas	40	45	40	45
Indianapolis Gas 6s	104⅝	106	104⅝	..
Mutual Gas	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con. 5s	103	106	103	106
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	106	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	88	92	88	92
St. Paul Gas 5s	87	90	87	90
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	93½	95	93½	95
Un. Gas & El. w. i. (Bay State Gas)	3⅝	3⅝	3	3⅝
Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	4	4½	4	5⅛
East River Ferry	80	85	80	85
East River Ferry 5s	89	92	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	104	106	104	106
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	102	104	102	104
Union Ferry	35	37	35	37
Union Ferry 5s	93	96	93	96

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.05	.05
Andes	.12	.12
Belcher	.23	.23
Best & Belcher	1.50	1.45
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.84	.81
Challenge Consolidated	.22	.24
Chollar	.12	.11
Confidence	.95	1.05
Con. California & Virginia	1.40	1.35
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.27	.25
Hale & Norcross	.37	.35
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.04	.04
Mexican	.98	.95
Occidental Consolidated	.36	.36
Ophir	1.50	1.50
Overman	.23	.22
Potosi	.12	.11
Savage	.21	.20
Seg. Belcher	.08	.08
Sierra Nevada	.61	.61
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Consolidated	.61	.60
Utah Consolidated	.22	.20
Yellow Jacket	.50	.50
Silver bars	.56½	.56¼
Mexican dollars	.43@.43½	.43@.43½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
American	1¾	2	1¾	2
Anaconda	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛
C. C. & C.	4	4½	4	4½
C. C. & M.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
C. K. & N.	17½	18½	17	17½
Consolidated	3⅝	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝
Coriolanus	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Dante	1½	2	1½	2
Doctor Jackpot	2	..	2	..
Elkton	41	43	40½	42
El Paso	58½	60	58½	60
Findlay	13	13½	13	13½
Gold Bond	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Golden Cycle	65½	67	65½	67
Golden Fleece	6	15	6	15
Gold Dollar	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Gold Exploration	1⅞	2	1⅝	2
Gold Sovereign	3	3½	3	3½
Isabella	11	12	10⅞	11⅝
Jackpot	5	10	5	10
Keystone	1	3⅝	1	3⅝
Last Dollar	55	60	55	60
Lexington	3	3½	3	3½
Little Bessie	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Little Puck	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Mary Cashen	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Mollie Gibson	4	5⅝	4	5⅝
Moon Anchor	3⅝	9	3⅝	9
New Haven	2⅝	7	2⅝	7
Old Gold	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝
Pharmacist	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Pinnacle	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Portland	121	122	121	122
Rose Maud	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Rose Nicol	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Sunset Eclipse	2	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝
Work	5⅝	6⅝	5	6⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$231,510,740
Gold	102,110,594
Silver	29,174,751
United States notes	12,007,619
Treasury notes of 1890	108,229
National banknotes	19,707,319
Total receipts this day	1,599,117
Total receipts this month	45,083,198
Total receipts this year	84,804,774
Total expenditures this day	1,300,000
Total expenditures this month	41,490,000
Total expenditures this year	87,883,189
Deposits in National banks	155,480,593

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$417,432,869
Silver dollars	462,342,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,411,016
Silver bullion of 1890	15,613,984
Total	$897,799,869
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$417,432,869
Silver certificates outstanding	462,342,000
Treasury notes outstanding	18,205,000
Total	$897,799,869
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$79,223,054
Gold certificates	22,887,530
Silver coin and bullion	22,134,215
Silver certificates	6,040,565
United States notes	12,007,619
Other assets	28,549,261
Total in Treasury	$170,842,245
Deposits in National banks	155,480,593
Total	$326,322,838
Current liabilities	94,812,096
Available cash balance	$231,510,740

CONDITION OF NAVESINK BANK.

Liabilities Prove to be More Than $33,000 in Excess of Assets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The report of the receiver of the Navesink National Bank of Red Bank, N. J., has been received and shows the assets and liabilities of the bank to be as follows:

Assets—Bills receivable, estimated good, $211,624; bills receivable, estimated doubtful, $81,603; bills receivable, estimated worthless, $58,409; all other resources, estimated good, $125,479; all other resources, estimated doubtful, $11,021; all other resources, estimated worthless, $3,816; total, $491,545.

Liabilities—Individual deposits, $287,891; outstanding drafts, $26,592; certificates of deposit, $7,855; due to National banks, $105,154; rediscounted paper, $36,000; total, $462,993.

Eliminating the assets which the receiver designates as worthless, the report shows that the liabilities of the bank exceed the assets by $33,173.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The C. Zwickel Malting Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—Christian Zwickel, Charles Newton, and F. A. Dole, Buffalo.

The Rudolph Food Product Company, White Plains, Westchester County; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. R. Randolph, W. J. Randolph, and F. H. Snyder, White Plains.

The Naboth Vineyards, Brocton, Chatauqua County; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. C. Lewis, A. W. Lewis, and Vernon Mathews, Brocton.

Empire Last Works, Rochester; capital, $40,000. Directors—J. G. Robins, C. J. Partridge, and J. C. Sabetter, Rochester.

The McCausland Shipbuilding Company, Kingston; capital, $25,000. Directors—John McCausland, Arthur McCausland, and Abram Hasbrouck, Kingston.

Transatlantic Correspondence Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. F. De Fraca, G. T. Van Valkenburgh, and F. W. Elder, New York.

Manhattan Therapeutic Association, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—R. L. Smith and W. C. Gaudy, New York, and E. W. Smith, Jersey City.

James E. Tompkins Company, New York, (to manufacture mattresses, bedsteads, and furniture;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. E. Tompkins, H. B. Singer, and H. W. Pollock, New York.

Incorporations in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 28.—The Basic Pigment and Chemical Company of Wilmington was incorporated to manufacture and sell zinc, lead, paints, and chemicals; capital, $50,000.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 28, 1903.

U S 3s, reg, 1908-18	
1,000	108⅝
Adams Express 4s	
500	104½
500	104½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
5,000	93½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe gen 4s	
12,000	99⅝
14,000	99⅝
Adjustment 4s	
1,000	88⅝
7,000	89
Stamped	
500	87
Atlan Coast L 4s	
5,000	89⅝
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s	
9,000	91⅝
1,000	91⅝
2,000	92
Gold 4s	
7,000	99⅝
5,000	99⅝
1,000	99⅝
10,000	100
2,000	99⅝
S'w'n div 3½s	
5,000	88
Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s	
5,000	18½
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
2,000	97⅝
4,000	97⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	
2,000	84½
Ches & O gen 4½s	
3,000	101⅝
25,000	102½
2,000	102⅝
Ches & O con 5s	
3,000	115
Chi & Alton R R 3s	
15,000	81½
Chi, Bur & Q & joint bonds	
9,000	91⅝
10,000	92
2,000	91⅝
1,000	92
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
5,000	114½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
5,000	99⅝
4,000	100
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	
45,000	73
1,000	73½
30,000	73
3,000	73½
5,000	73½
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s	
6,000	74½
5,000	74½
Col & South 1st 4s	
5,000	84
Consol Tobacco 4s	
10,000	56⅝
20,000	56⅝
2,000	56⅝
4,000	57
Dist Sec Cor 5s	
1,000	59½
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s	
3,000	116
Erie 1st con 4s	
3,000	98⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s	
5,000	82⅝
Gulf & Ship I 5s	
5,000	102½
Kan City South 3s	
5,000	67
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	
6,000	98⅝
Manhattan con 4s	
15,000	101⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc	
7,000	17
Mid of N J 1st 5s	
5,000	110
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s	
1,000	97½
M & St L con 5s	
1,000	112
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
5,000 s30f	77½
2,000	77½
Mo, K & T ext 5s	
1,000	98
4,000	98
7,000	98⅝
5,000	98⅝
Mob & O new 6s	
3,000	128⅝
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
20,000	76⅝
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
2,000	88⅝
Nor & W con 4s	
25,000	97
2,000	96⅝
5,000	97
North Pac 4s	
23,000	100⅝
North Pac gen 3s	
10,000	70⅝
2,000	70⅝
20,000	70⅝
2,000	71
Ore R & N con 4s	
15,000	99⅝
Oregon Short Line partic 4s	
10,000	86
40,000	86⅝
4,000 s10f	86
5,000	86⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s	
1,000	103⅝
2,000	103⅝
Penn R R con 4s	
1,000	106
Penn conv 3½s	
2,000	95⅝
5,000	95⅝
Reading gen 4s	
11,000	94⅝
21,000	94⅝
St L, I M & South gen 5s	
3,000	111⅝
Unify & ref 4s	
6,000	86⅝
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
10,000	81½
40,000	81
St L S'w'n 2d inc	
6,000	72½
Cons 4s	
5,000	67⅝
5,000	67⅝
5,000	68
5,000	68⅝
San A & A P 4s	
2,000	77½
10,000	77
2,000	77½
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
5,000	77
5,000	77⅝
South Car & Ga 1st	
2,000	108
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
17,000	113⅝
Standard R & T inc	
10,000	4½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	114⅝
1,000	114⅝
Tol & Ohio Cent. Western div 5s	
5,000	110
Union Pac 1st 4s	
14,000	99⅝
500	99⅝
2,000	99⅝
1,000	99⅝
33,000	99⅝
Union Pac conv 4s	
78,000	94½
25,000	94⅝
20,000	94⅝
2,000	94⅝
United Railroads of San Fran 4s	
15,000	78½
10,000	78⅝
10,000	78⅝
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
5,000	79
3,000	79
118,000	79
1,000	79½
22,000	79
19,000	78⅝
Wabash deb B	
10,000	58½
2,000	58½
15,000	60
10,000	60
5,000	60
30,000	60
Wis Cent gen 4s	
2,000	89⅝
Total sales	$1,285,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106⅝	107⅝
2s, c., 1930	106⅝	107⅝
3s, r., 1918	106⅝	107⅝
3s, c., 1918	106⅝	107⅝
3s, 1918, sm.	106⅝	..
4s, r., 1907	109⅝	110
4s, c., 1907	109⅝	110
4s, r., 1925	133⅝	134⅝
4s, c., 1925	134	135
5s, r., 1904	101⅝	102⅝
5s, c., 1904	101⅝	102⅝
D. C. 3-65s	120	..
Adams Ex.	222	..
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Allis-Chalm.	11½	15
Allis-Ch. pf.	..	60
Am. Ag. C.	14½	15
A. A. C. pf.	75⅝	80
Am. B. Sug.	25	35
Am. B. S. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Bicycle	..	..
Am. By. pf.	⅝	1
A. C. & F. pf.	82	84
Am. Coal	185	225
Am. C. Oil	29½	30
Am. C. O. pf.	85	90
Am. Dis. Tel.	24	30
Am. Gr. Tw.	9	12
Am. Ice Co.	5½	7
A. Ice Co. pf.	23	25
Am. M. Co.	3	5
A. S. & R.	44⅝	45
Am. Snuff	92	100
A. S. F.	9	10
A. S. F. pf.	45	50
A. S. R. pf.	112⅝	119⅝
Am. T. & C.	75	80
Am. Tob. pf.	134	136
Am. W. Co.	9⅝	10
A. W. Co. pf.	65⅝	75
Ann Arbor	25	35
Ann Arb. pf.	57	62
A. M. 1st pf.	88	95
At. C. Line	..	120
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas	185	200
Bruns. City	6⅝	7
B. R. & P. pf.	140	..
Butterick Co.	..	43
C. & S. A. Tel.	94	99
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	159	163
Chi. & A. pf.	63½	65
C. B. & Q.	170	200
C. & E. I. pf.	120	140
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	72½	73½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	29½	30
Chi. Gt. W. deb	85⅝	86
C., St. P., M. & O.	118	127
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	170
Chi. T. & T.	11	11½
Chi. T. & T. pf.	21½	22
Chi. Un. Tr.	5	6
Chi. U. T. pf.	30	35
C., C., C. & St. L.	71	73½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	110
C. L. & W.	55	75
C. L. & W. pf.	75	85
Cleve. & P.	180	..
C. F. & I. pf.	95	..
Col. South.	14	14½
Col. S. 2d pf.	22⅝	22½
C. & H. C. & I.	14½	15½
Com. Cable	145	167
Con. Coal	75	85
C. P. C. pf.	75	79½
D., L. & W.	240	245
D. & R. G.	24	26
D. & S. W.	5	15
D. & S. W. pf.	5	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. Un. Ry.	67⅝	68½
Diam. Match ex div.	131	134
Dist. Sec.	21	22⅝
D. S. S. & A.	10	12⅝
D. S. S. & A. pf.	14	15⅝
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	82
Ft. W. & D. City	45	60
G. Ch. Co.	64	67
G. C. Co. pf.	95	100
G. North. pf.	160	175
Hock. Val.	60	70½
Hock. V. pf.	80½	82
Ill. C. L.	161	167
Int. Power	35	45
Int. S. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. S. P. pf.	70	80
Iowa C. pf.	32½	40
Joliet & Chi.	130	..
Kan. & M.	29⅝	34
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	67	70
K. & D. M. pf.	44	50
Laclede G. pf.	80½	..
L. E. & W.	25	35
L. E. & W. pf.	95	105
Long Island	55	57
Man. Beach	8	11
Md. Coal pf.	95	125
M. W. S. E. Chi.	20	25
M. W. S. E. Chi. pf.	..	60
Mich. Cent.	120	..
M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
M. & E. pf.	94½	100
N. C. & St. L.	96	106
Nat. Enam.	26	..
Nat. L. pf. ex div.	85½	..
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	41½	41⅝
New C. Coal ex div.	45	50
N. Y. A. B.	120	126
N. Y. B. & M. B.	100	110
N.Y. & N.H.	195	196
N. Y. C. & St. L.	22	28
N.Y.C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	52	56
N. Y. D. Co.	15	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	46½	55
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	149	157½
N. & W. pf.	86	90
Ont. Mining	4	6
Pac. Coast	40½	47
P. C. 1st pf.	85	105
P. C. 2d pf.	55	60
Pac. Mail	21½	23
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	100
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	170	..
P. S. Car pf.	81	82
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicks. pf.	5⅝	7½
R.R. Sec. Ill. C. st. ctfs.	70	80
Read. 1st pf.	78½	79½
Read. 2d pf.	68⅝	70
Rens. & S.	200	..
R. W. & O.	130	..
St. J. & G. I.	10	15
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	36	40
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	17
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	160	165
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. ctfs.	107½	124
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	65	75
S.-Sh. S. & I.	32⅝	34
S.-Sh. S. & I. pf.	77	85
S. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	89½	90
Third Av.	115	118
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. Rys. & L.	22	23½
T., St. L. & W.	20	22⅝
T., St. L. & W. pf.	29⅝	30½
Twin C. R.T. pf.	..	160
Un. R. Inv.	14	15½
U. S. Ex.	108	109
U. S. Rubber	12	13½
U. S. R. pf.	40½	42
Va. I. C. & C.	25	..
Wells-F. Ex.	200	240
Westing. ex.	160	170
Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	175
W. & L. E.	16½	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	50
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	25½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of August showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$8,276
Grand Trunk	124,895
Rio Grande Southern	34
Texas Central	706
Total increase, 4 roads	$129,012
Increase previously reported	748,153
Total increase, 35 roads	$877,165
Decrease, 4 roads, previously reported	42,900
Net increase, 30 roads	$834,265

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25⅞d per ounce and in New York at 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44⅛c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 50 shares of Alice sold at .20, 100 Breece at .33, 1,000 Brunswick at .06½, 1,000 Comstock at .07½, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08½, 200 Elkton at .40, 1,000 Isabella at .12, 500 Occidental at .37, and 100 Portland at 1.22.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 28, 1903.

Sales.	Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
42,515	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	46¾	50⅝	45¾	49⅝	+1⅝
900	Am. Car & F. Co.	35	35	35	35	+1
25	Am. Express	190	190	190	190	...
645	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅞	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+1⅞
2,245	*Am. Linseed Co.	9⅞	12⅞	9⅞	12⅞	+3
400	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	+1
375	*Am. Locomo. Co.	19	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
20	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	85	85¼	85¼	85¼	...
10	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	16	16	16	16	...
300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90¼	+¼
100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	+¼
900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	115¼	116⅞	115¼	116⅞	+1
100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	...
4,200	*Canada Car & F. Co.	83	86⅞	83	86⅞	+4⅞
34,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	62⅞	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	+⅞
622	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+⅞
4,300	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅞	83	82⅞	82⅞	+⅞
800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+1⅞
1,300	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	134⅞	135	134⅞	135	+1
300	Canada Southern	60	60⅞	60	60⅞	+⅞
2,300	Canadian Pacific	126¼	127⅞	126¼	126⅞	+⅞
900	Chesapeake & Ohio	33⅞	34	33⅞	33⅞	+⅞
725	Chicago & Alton	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	+⅞
400	Chicago Great West.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+⅞
28,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	140⅞	142⅞	140⅞	142	+1⅞
100	Chi., Ind. & So.	171	171	171	171	+1
167	Chicago & Northw.	166	166	166	166	+1
1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52⅞	54⅞	52⅞	53⅞	+1⅞
300	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	82⅞	83	82⅞	83	+1⅞
6,610	Consolidated Gas	173	176	173	175⅞	+3⅞
11,800	Consolidated Gas rts.	2	2⅞	2	2⅞	+⅞
100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+⅞
100	Corn Products Co.	23	23	23	23	+1
100	Delaware & Hudson	165	165	165	165	...
200	Denver & R. G. pf.	75	75	75	75	+1
300	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅞
100	Detroit Southern	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅞
225	Detroit Southern pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅞
20,050	Erie	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30	+⅞
4,450	Erie 1st pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+1⅞
500	Erie 2d pf.	51⅞	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞	+1⅞
600	Evans. & T. H.	49	50⅞	49	50⅞	+1⅞
200	General Electric	163⅞	164	162⅞	162	+1⅞
100	Homestake Mining	56	56	56	56	...
100	Illinois Central	133	133⅞	133	133⅞	+1⅞
500	Internat. Paper	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅞
500	Internat. Paper pf.	67	68	67	68	+1⅞
10	Iowa Central	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅞
300	Kansas City South. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+⅞
600	Louisville & Nashville	104⅞	105⅞	104⅞	105	+1⅞
820	Manhattan Elevated	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	+⅞
100	Met. Securities	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+⅞
1,000	*Met. Street Railway	112⅞	114⅞	112⅞	114⅞	+1⅞
400	Mexican Central	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	...
32	Minn. & St. Louis	61	61	61	61	...
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	58	58	58	58	+⅞
180	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅞
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	42	42	42	42	...
11,600	Missouri Pacific	93⅞	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞	+⅞
49	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	87⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞	...
100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	...
100	*Nat. Lead Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅞
92	*Nat. Enameling pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	...
24⅞	*N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	...
2,700	New York Central	120⅞	122	120⅞	121⅞	+1
1,700	N. Y., Ont. & Western	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅞
700	Norfolk & Western	62⅞	63	62⅞	63	+⅞
400	North American	17	17⅞	17	17⅞	+⅞
100	Northern Central	190	190	190	190	+2
9,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	120⅞	122⅞	120⅞	121⅞	+⅞
500	People's Gas, Chicago	94⅞	95	94⅞	94⅞	+⅞
500	Peoria & Eastern	21	21	21	21	+1⅞
100	Pere Marquette	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+⅞
100	P., C., C. & St. L.	62	62	62	62	+⅞
100	Pressed Steel Car	42	42	42	42	...
200	Pullman Co.	220	220	220	220	+⅞
200	*Railway Steel Spring	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅞
50	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	...
10,220	Reading	55	56⅞	55	55⅞	+⅞
100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅞
200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	85	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞	+⅞
12,500	Rock Island Co.	29⅞	32	29⅞	32	+2⅞
200	Rock Island Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	+1
1,500	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	16⅞	18	16⅞	17⅞	+1⅞
700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	71	75	71	75	+4
600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+⅞
600	St. Louis Southw.	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+⅞
1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+1⅞
6,500	Southern Pacific	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞	+⅞
2,420	Southern Railway	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	+⅞
375	Southern Ry. pf.	88⅞	89⅞	88⅞	89⅞	+⅞
300	Stand. Rope & Twine	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅞
1,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron	42	43	42	42⅞	+⅞
200	Texas & Pacific	26	26⅞	26	26⅞	+⅞
200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	25	25⅞	25	25⅞	+⅞
325	Twin City R. T.	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	+⅞
100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
300	Union Pacific	76⅞	76⅞	74⅞	76⅞	+⅞
18,150	Union Pacific, ex d.	73⅞	75⅞	73⅞	75⅞	+1⅞
50	Union Pacific pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	...
400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	46	46	46	46	...
800	*U. S. Leather	6	6	6	6	+⅞
210	*U. S. Leather pf.	81	81⅞	81	81⅞	+⅞
1,910	U. S. Realty & Con.	60	61	60	61	+⅞
1,500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	88⅞	89⅞	87⅞	89⅞	+⅞
1,267	U. S. Steel	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+⅞
4,230	U. S. Steel pf.	70	71	69⅞	70⅞	+⅞
400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	25	25⅞	25	25⅞	+⅞
100	Wabash	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅞
1,010	Wabash pf.	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+1
100	Western Union Tel.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+⅞
200	Wisconsin Central	19	19	19	19	...
200	Wisconsin Central pf.	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	+⅞
Sales.	288,422					

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Aug. 28, 1903.

Sales.	Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,210	Amal. Copper	49⅞	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞
10	Am. Car & F.	35⅞	35	35⅞	35
100	Am. Express	190	190	190	190
1,600	Am. Hide & L.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
5,900	Am. Linseed Co.	12⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞
100	Am. Locomo. Co.	19	19	19	19
1,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115⅞	116⅞	115⅞	116⅞
100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞
100	Am. Tob. Co. pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	62⅞	63	62⅞	63
100	Atlantic Coast Line	137	137	137	137
4,000	Balt. & Ohio	82⅞	83	82⅞	83
100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
100	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞
1,000	Canadian Pacific	126⅞	127⅞	126⅞	127⅞
1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	33⅞	34	33⅞	34
100	Chicago & Alton	22	22	22	22
1,100	Chicago Great West.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	140⅞	142⅞	140⅞	142
100	Chi., Ind. & So.	171	171	171	171
167	Chicago & Northw.	166	166	166	166
1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52⅞	54⅞	52⅞	53⅞
300	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	82⅞	83	82⅞	83
6,610	Consolidated Gas	173	176	173	175⅞
11,800	Consolidated Gas rts.	2	2⅞	2	2⅞
100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
100	Corn Products Co.	23	23	23	23
100	Delaware & Hudson	165	165	165	165
200	Denver & R. G. pf.	75	75	75	75
300	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Detroit Southern	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
225	Detroit Southern pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
20,050	Erie	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30
4,450	Erie 1st pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
500	Erie 2d pf.	51⅞	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞
600	Evans. & T. H.	49	50⅞	49	50⅞
200	General Electric	163⅞	164	162⅞	162
100	Homestake Mining	56	56	56	56
100	Illinois Central	133	133⅞	133	133⅞
500	Internat. Paper	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
500	Internat. Paper pf.	67	68	67	68
10	Iowa Central	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
300	Kansas City South. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
600	Louisville & Nashville	104⅞	105⅞	104⅞	105
820	Manhattan Elevated	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞
100	Met. Securities	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1,000	*Met. Street Railway	112⅞	114⅞	112⅞	114⅞
400	Mexican Central	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
32	Minn. & St. Louis	61	61	61	61
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	58	58	58	58
180	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	120	120	120	120
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	42	42	42	42
11,600	Missouri Pacific	93⅞	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞
49	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	87⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞
100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
100	*Nat. Lead Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
92	*Nat. Enameling pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
24⅞	*N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	28	28	28	28
2,700	New York Central	120⅞	122	120⅞	121⅞
1,700	N. Y., Ont. & Western	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
700	Norfolk & Western	62⅞	63	62⅞	63
400	North American	17	17⅞	17	17⅞
100	Northern Central	190	190	190	190
9,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	120⅞	122⅞	120⅞	121⅞
500	People's Gas, Chicago	94⅞	95	94⅞	94⅞
500	Peoria & Eastern	21	21	21	21
100	Pere Marquette	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
100	P., C., C. & St. L.	62	62	62	62
100	Pressed Steel Car	42	42	42	42
200	Pullman Co.	220	220	220	220
200	*Railway Steel Spring	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
50	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
10,220	Reading	55	56⅞	55	55⅞
100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	85	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞
12,500	Rock Island Co.	29⅞	32	29⅞	32
200	Rock Island Co. pf.	65	65	65	65
1,500	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	16⅞	18	16⅞	17⅞
700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	71	75	71	75
600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
600	St. Louis Southw.	16	16⅞	16	16⅞
1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞
6,500	Southern Pacific	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞
2,420	Southern Railway	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞
375	Southern Ry. pf.	88⅞	89⅞	88⅞	89⅞
300	Stand. Rope & Twine	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron	42	43	42	42⅞
200	Texas & Pacific	26	26⅞	26	26⅞
200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	25	25⅞	25	25⅞
325	Twin City R. T.	92⅞	93	92⅞	93
100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Union Pacific	76⅞	76⅞	74⅞	76⅞
18,150	Union Pacific, ex d.	73⅞	75⅞	73⅞	75⅞
50	Union Pacific pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	46	46	46	46
800	*U. S. Leather	6	6	6	6
210	*U. S. Leather pf.	81	81⅞	81	81⅞
1,910	U. S. Realty & Con.	60	61	60	61
1,500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	88⅞	89⅞	87⅞	89⅞
1,267	U. S. Steel	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞
4,230	U. S. Steel pf.	70	71	69⅞	70⅞
400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	25	25⅞	25	25⅞
100	Wabash	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1,010	Wabash pf.	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞
100	Western Union Tel.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
200	Wisconsin Central	19	19	19	19
200	Wisconsin Central pf.	40	40⅞	40	40⅞

Bonds.

Sales.	Bonds.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chic. & O. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10,000	Reading gen. 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
11,000	S. R. Steel 5s	79	79	79	79
18,000	Wabash deb. B.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
$64,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.			
Miles.	1,846	1,846	1,845
2d week August.	$180,800	$147,000	$130,400
From July 1.	1,171,475	1,116,540	.....
GRAND TRUNK. System.			
Miles.	4,094	4,094	4,088
2d week August.	$27,000	$22,407	$20,410
From July 1.	6,540,000	6,000,000	4,117,644
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN.			
Miles.	180	180	180
2d week August.	11,457	11,450	10,303
From July 1.	85,042	85,224	78,150
TEXAS CENTRAL.			
Miles.	227	227	227
2d week August.	9,710	8,502	10,401
From July 1.	60,152	48,976	70,806
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT.			
1st week August.	69,281	73,964	69,673
From July 1.	2,910,904	2,836,461	.....
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for July.			
Gross earnings.	249,040	202,440	181,873
Op. exp. and taxes.	198,207	158,267	135,261
Net earnings.	50,833	44,173	46,621
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for July.			
Gross earnings.	717,522	612,005	567,412
Operating ex.	497,818	454,005	404,546
Net earnings.	220,078	177,000	161,800
CHICAGO & ALTON for July.			
Gross earnings.	826,977	806,474	827,658
Op. exp. and taxes.	606,748	586,215	606,309
Net earnings.	220,129	207,661	218,050
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for July.			
Gross earnings.	456,667	475,073	462,848
Op. exp. and taxes.	427,494	449,402	452,408
Net earnings.	29,173	25,670	10,451
HOCKING VALLEY for July.			
Gross earnings.	551,087	499,147	439,959
Op. exp. & taxes.	378,198	321,878	262,799
Net earnings.	172,889	177,269	177,160
Total income.	212,027	225,420	177,171
Charges.	92,100	70,218	72,420
Surplus.	120,126	155,202	104,751
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for July.			
Gross earnings.	542,000	520,110	451,291
Op. expenses.	417,830	394,000	330,000
Net earnings.	124,170	126,007	121,259
Gross, 7 months.	4,202,441	3,648,201	.....
Net, 7 months.	1,000,711	1,000,841	.....
NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY for the year ended June 30.			
Gross earnings.	612,547	543,019	430,017
Oper. expenses.	343,040	311,048	230,027
Net earnings.	269,507	231,971	200,000
Int. charges.	161,464	161,464	132,000
Surplus.	107,043	70,507	68,000
Charges.	121,200	121,131	111,140
Surplus.	51,330	31,343	18,128
TEXAS CENTRAL for July.			
Gross earnings.	64,145	55,007	59,218
Op. exp. & taxes.	44,484	34,000	41,341
Net earnings.	19,661	21,007	17,877
Charges.	8,333	8,333	.....
Surplus.	10,978	12,666	.....

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,081,874, as against $2,612,856 for the previous week and $2,610,007 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods imported was $2,504,116, as against $2,091,848 for the previous week and $2,686,[illegible] for the corresponding week last year.

Condensed Milk Company Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—With a capital of $1,500,000, the Union Condensed Milk Company was incorporated here to-day. The capital is divided into 15,000 shares at a par value of $100 each. The incorporators are James E. Richardson, Walter M. Bond, and Francis M. Hutchins.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.87⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.00
Cotton, middling	13.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	14.85
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¼
Lard, prime	8.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.75
Butter, Western, creamery	.19⅞

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Flour firm; No. 2 red spring wheat, 80¾@83c; No. 3 corn, 61c; No. 2 yellow, 52c; No. 2 oats, 27¾@27½c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30c; No. 2 rye, 64@65c; choice feed barley, 45@46c; fair to choice malting, 51@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.01½; prime timothy seed, $3.20; mess pork, per barrel, $12.60@12.65; lard, per 100 lb, $8.20; short ribs, sides (loose), $7.25@7.50; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 8¼@8½c; short clear sides (boxed), 7¾@8c; clover, contract grade, $10, nominal.

COTTON.—The volume of transactions yesterday again showed a diminishing tendency, though trading was fairly active in a commodity sort of way with fluctuations irregular, showing first firmness, then weakness as the market accorded with the alternating period of activity and dullness. The market opened firm, 3 to 5 points higher, on the higher cables and talk of a better demand in Manchester in connection with aggressive pool support. The excellent weather, on the other hand encouraged liquidation, and while at first prices were moved upward by fits and starts, reaching a level some 7@10 points net higher, there was very little outside demand, and soon the room took a turn to the short side, checking the advancing tendency and forcing prices back to practically the opening basis. Just before the close October came in for good support at the hands of a New England full leader and rallied some 7 points, while August also rallied up slightly with the list finally steady 2 to 4 points higher. Sales were estimated at 800,000 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.00	12.14	12.00	12.08@12.09
September	11.92	11.97	11.80	11.90@11.91
October	10.93	10.94	10.42	10.60@10.61
November	10.23	10.30	10.20	10.20@10.22
December	10.19	10.22	10.15	10.17@10.18
January	10.17	10.22	10.14	10.16@10.18
February	.....	.....	.....	10.16@10.18
March	10.18	10.21	10.15	10.16@10.18

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 2,600 bales; American, 1,000 bales; mid-uplands, 5.86d; mid-Orleans, 5.91d; steady, 4 to 5 points decline; closed very steady, net 10½ points higher on August and 6½ points higher to 2 points lower on later options; August, 5.64; August-September, 5.64; September, 5.62; September-October, 5.60; October-November, 5.47@5.48; November-December, 5.46@5.47; December-January, 5.51; January-February, 5.49; February-March, 5.46; March-April, 5.47; April-May, 5.48. Manchester yarns in good inquiry. Cloths hardening.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

Weekly Movement.

	1903-08. Bales.	1901-02. Bales.
Port receipts	1,497	82,959
Overland to mills and Canada	79	1,549
Southern mill takings (estimated)	4,000	24,000
Brought into sight for week	5,519	98,098
Total Crop Movement.		
	1903-04. Bales.	1901-02. Bales.
Port receipts	7,705,380	9,424,904
Overland to mills and Canada	1,002,976	1,111,473
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,000,000	1,970,707
Brought into sight this far for season	10,779,069	10,741,180
The total crop movement is for 335 days this season against 365 days in 1901-02.		

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Friends of wheat found it somewhat difficult to make further progress with the market on cash wheat, first and last, and after supporting it more or less energetically throughout the session finally withdrew outside demand, and soon the room took a turn to the short side, checking the advancing tendency and forcing prices back to practically the opening basis. Just before the close October came in for good support at the hands of a New England full leader and rallied some 7 points, while August also rallied up slightly with the list finally steady 2 to 4 points higher. Sales were estimated at 800,000 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.00	12.14	12.00	12.08@12.09
September	11.92	11.97	11.80	11.90@11.91
October	10.93	10.94	10.42	10.60@10.61
November	10.23	10.30	10.20	10.20@10.22
December	10.19	10.22	10.15	10.17@10.18
January	10.17	10.22	10.14	10.16@10.18
February	.....	.....	.....	10.16@10.18
March	10.18	10.21	10.15	10.16@10.18

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	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.00	12.14	12.00	12.08@12.09
September	11.92	11.97	11.80	11.90@11.91
October	10.93	10.94	10.42	10.60@10.61
November	10.23	10.30	10.20	10.20@10.22
December	10.19	10.22	10.15	10.17@10.18
January	10.17	10.22	10.14	10.16@10.18
February	.....	.....	.....	10.16@10.18
March	10.18	10.21	10.15	10.16@10.18

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 2,600 bales; American, 1,000 bales; mid-uplands, 5.86d; mid-Orleans, 5.91d; steady, 4 to 5 points decline; closed very steady, net 10½ points higher on August and 6½ points higher to 2 points lower on later options; August, 5.64; August-September, 5.64; September, 5.62; September-October, 5.60; October-November, 5.47@5.48; November-December, 5.46@5.47; December-January, 5.51; January-February, 5.49; February-March, 5.46; March-April, 5.47; April-May, 5.48. Manchester yarns in good inquiry.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Thirtieth Street Property Near Wallack's Sold for $100,000 for Business Purposes—Other Deals of Interest.

S. Matshak has, through Millard Veit, leased to D. Gluck for a term of years 310 and 312 East Nineteenth Street, a double flat, 41.6 by 92.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold for $10,000 to Arthur Berel 25 Beck Street, the Bronx, a two-family brick and stone dwelling, 20 by 80.

Abram Bachrach has bought 11 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story marble-front apartment house, 34.10 by 100.11.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for S. Epstein 205 to 215 East One Hundred and Third Street, four-story tenements.

Sonner & Denlin have sold for $22,500 to a client 200 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Dr. H. W. Schlesinger has bought from the Conway estate 412 and 414 East Tenth Street, 40 by 92.3, on which tenements will be built.

H. T. Gurney has sold to J. D. Trimble for an estate the dwelling 107 West Thirtieth Street, for about $100,000. The property, which is on a lot 25 by 98.9 and east of Wallack's Theatre, will be altered for business purposes.

William D. Kilpatrick and the East Side Realty Company have sold for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 639 East Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement, with store, 33 by 103.3.

The Whitehall Realty Company has bought 220 West Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, 16.8 by 98.9.

Isaac R. Wakeman has sold for about $60,000 9 Jones Street, a seven-story brick store and loft building, 25 by 100.

Edward Beinhauer has sold for about $33,000 to August Eitsen 312 West Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story-and-basement brownstone-front dwelling, 20 by 100.5.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for E. A. Rollins the property fronting on Lafayette Avenue, Whittier, Drake, and Halleck Streets, and Edgewater Road, Hunt's Point, comprising about seventy-five city lots.

William J. Roome has sold to a builder for Mandelbaum & Lewine 255 and 257 West Twenty-second Street, 37.6 by 98.9, on the site of which a six-story modern apartment house will be erected.

John Peters has sold in conjunction with P. D. Benson for J. T. Mulhall to Nicholas M. Daly 475 Third Avenue, a four-story building, on a lot 24 by 85.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 308 and 310 East Eighth Street, for a six-story brick tenement with stores, 46.6 by 84.6; Schlessinger & Feinchel of 230 Grand Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $45,000.

No. 50 Chrystie Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 26.3 by 4.6; C. A. F. Casanood of 28 Third Avenue, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $900.

Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, northeast corner, for five one-story brick stores, 20 by 40; Hyman & Sonn of 448 Washington Street, owners; H. Davidson of 349 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 56 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 100; Hyman & Sonn, owners; H. Davidson, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 150 and 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for two-story brick auction rooms, 50 by 100; G. Merle of 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; J. J. Smith of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $30,000.

Broadway, east side, 55.6 feet north of Forty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick store, 20.3 by 54; T. B. Hedden of 24 Nassau Street, owner; H. I. Cobb of 115 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

Leggett Place, east side, 150 feet north of McGraw Avenue, one-story frame stable, 16 by 16; William Freutel, premises, owner; M. J. Garvan of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Columbus Avenue, north side, 147 feet west of Unionport Road, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48; E. J. Cahill of Morris Park Avenue, owner; B. Ebling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 361 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, two three-story brick tenements, 18.10 by 70; Robert E. Lavelle of 720 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; J. H. Lavelle of 1,120 Jackson Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, three five-story brick tenements and stores, one is 40 by 90, and the other two 40 by 88; Charles Ash of 2,072 Belmont Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 40 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick loft, with stores; E. K. C. Lorillard of New Rochelle, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, northeast corner, to eight four and five story brick dwellings, with stores; T. B. Hedden of 24 Nassau Street, owner; H. I. Cobb of 115 Broadway, architect; cost, $14,000.

Sixty-first Street, north side, 134 feet west of Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. R. Bossange of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Morse of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a four-story brick store and tenement, 24.8 by 85.3; Herman U. Meyer, premises, owner; M. J. Garvan of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 28.

BEACH AV, 180, e s, 19.8x88.11x18.4x85.3; William H. Keenan and another to Dora Gottfried, (mtg $4,350)	$6,650
CANNON ST, 115 and 117, w s, 41.6x100; Nathan Feldman and another to Michael Kramer, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and	100
CLAY AV, w s, 314.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x82.1x25x82.3; Isabella McDonald and another to Agnes F. Hayes, (mtg $2,500)	Nom.
CLAY AV, 1,049, w s, 25x100; Ernest Wenigman to Mary Weyrauch, (mtg $7,000)	Nom.
HOME ST, n s, 66.11 ft w of Tinton Av, 60x138x60x135; Home St, n s, 126.11 ft w of Tinton Av, 20.3x137.5x20.3x136.5, ½ part; William Dickmann to Kate Dickmann	Nom.
LEWIS ST, e s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 21x100; Jacob A. Rauth to Agatha Thomas	Nom.
LOT 47, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, 25x100; Luigi Soviero to Giovanni Di Iorio	3,500
LUDLOW ST, 114, e s, 25.5x87.6x25x87.6; Joseph Rabinowitz to Morris Kantrowitz and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and	100
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 55.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Sigmond Saxe to Constance R. Saxe, (mtg $8,000)	Nom.
STEBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 25x99x25x106; Mary E. Keisher to Luigi Mignogna, other consideration and	100
TINTON AV, 1,133, w s, 18.6x110; Elizabeth Biringer to John Reilly, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and	100
WEST ST, 221 and 222, e s, 40.2x58.6x40x57.9; William Dickmann to Asmus Evertsen	Nom.
1ST AV, 193 and 195, w s, 45.11x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Herman Fichter, (mtg $50,000)	Nom.
1ST AV, 193 and 195, w s, 45.11x100; Herman Fichter to Max Kessler, (mtg $64,500,) other consideration and	100
1ST AV, 1,330, e s, 20x75; Fred Wolf to Morris Charwat, (mtg $10,000)	Nom.
2D AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x80; Joseph Epstein to Mary Rohrs, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and	100
2D AV, s e corner of 49th St, 25.2x100; 2d Av, e s, 25.2 ft s of 49th St, 25.1x100; Julius Rayner and another, executors and trustees, to John J. Murphy, (mtg $31,250,) other consideration and	1,000
2D ST, 71 East, 16.8x61.9x16.9x64.2; Annie Hiller to Esther Maslon, (mtg $9,000)	Nom.
7TH ST, 249.5 ft n w of Avenue C, 23.4x97.6; Michael Kramer to Nathan Feldman and another, (mtg $23,000)	Nom.
32D ST, 350 West, 18.9x98.9; Joseph Spota to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, other consideration and	100
71ST ST, n s, 84 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x102.2; Maria Heim to St. Rose's Settlement of the Catholic Social Union	Nom.
72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society	50,000
93TH ST, n s, 137 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.8; John Reilly to Catherine M. Cogan, other consideration and	17,000
97TH ST, 151 West, 16x100.11; Robert W. Beck to Anna Reid, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and	100
102D ST, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Helfer to Harris Hausmann, (mtg $11,000)	Nom.
102D ST, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Markus Pollak to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $11,000)	Nom.
105TH ST, 341 to 345 East, 75x100.9; Morris Weintraub to Isaac Fox, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and	100
109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth G. Mortimer to Jacob Gabions and another, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and	100
129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; John Bannen to Mayer Hoffman, (mtg $14,000)	Nom.
139TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to the Riverside Bank	11,000
164TH ST, 1,027, n s, 75 ft e of Prospect Av, 30x74.7; Knickerbocker Trust Company to Christian Rieger and others, (mtg $6,000)	5,600
165TH ST, 1,120, s s, 83.7 ft e of Intervale Av, 16.8x70.5x21x16.8x70.5x69.11; Lawrence Davis to Mary Dubin, (mtg $4,250,) other consideration and	100

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 9; Isidor Singer to David Michaels, 5 years	$1,300

OLIVER ST, 44; Andrea Maniscalco to Theresa Cappella, 3 years	408
WEBSTER AV, e s, 190 ft s of Gun Hill Road, Elizabeth Riedel to Fred Mirtheu, 5 2-12 years	$720 and 900
7TH AV, 2,373; John Schreiner to Della A. Scanlon, 5 years	$1,200 and 1,500
60TH ST, 14 East; Alpha Realty Company to Ernest W. Eager, 21 years	$25,000 to 43,367
61ST ST, 226 and 230 West; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, to Jabesl Friedland, 5 years	1,860

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to John T. Willets, guardian; 117th St, 7 West, 5 years	$22,000
BRANDT, Anna, and another to the Franklin Savings Bank; 41st St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent	12,000
BRESLAUER, Henry, to George Kocher; Broome St, 219, prior mtg —, 4 years, 6 per cent	4,000
CUNNINGHAM, John J., to German Savings Bank; 89th St, n s, 171.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent	15,000
DUBIN, Mary, to Lawrence Davis; 165th St, 1,110 East, installments	550
FELLER, Mary, to Adolf Mandel; 14th St, n s, 83.1 ft w of 2d Av; also 14th St, 248 East, building loan, due July 28, 1904, 6 per cent	60,000
FICHTER, Herman, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, s w corner of 12th St; also, 1st Av, w s, Lot 267, map of land n w of Stuyvesant, 2 years, 6 per cent	14,500
FOOTE, Clara W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; William St, 152 and 154, 2-6 part, all title, 2 years, 6 per cent	8,000
FOX, Isaac, to Morris Weintraub; 105th St, 341 to 345 East, installments, 6 per cent	2,500
FREMBERGER, Michael, to Dollar Savings Bank; 153d St, n s, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, 1 year	2,800
GOTTFRIED, Dora, to William H. Keenan; Beach Av, 180, 5 years, 6 per cent	1,230
HAUSMAN, Harris, to Markus Pollak; 102d St, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, prior mtg $11,000, installments, 6 per cent	1,500
HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 102d St, 108 East, due Aug. 1, 1906	11,000
HOFFMAN, Mayer, to John Bannen; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $14,000, due Feb. 27, 1904	6,750
JABLONS, Jacob, and another to Julia Raudnitz; 106th St, 111 West, prior mtg, 2 years, 6 per cent	1,600
KANTROWITZ, Morris, and another to Joseph Rabinowitz; Ludlow St, 114, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent	2,750
KESSLER, Max, to Herman Fichter; 1st Av, s w corner of 12th St; also 1st Av, w s, Lot 267, map of lands of N. W. Stuyvesant, installments, 6 per cent	6,450
KOTZEN, Max, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 5th St, 705 to 711 East, building loan, prior mtgs —, 1 year, 6 per cent	36,000
KRAMER, Michael, to Nathan Feldman and another; Cannon St, 115 and 117, prior mtg $42,000, due Aug. 26, 1911, 6 per cent	11,000
KUEBLER, Caroline, to Katharine Maedler; 8th St or St. Mark's Place, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $17,000, due Oct. 15, 1906	2,500
LEDERER, Charles, and another to Rosie Buxbaum; 7th St, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue D, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent	3,200
LINDENBAUM, Emma, and another to Charles Wynne; 114th St, 41 West, prior mtg $19,500, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent	3,500
MANN, Katherine M., to J. Clemens Justin; 155th St, s s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years, 4 per cent	1,500
MIGNOGNA, Luigi, to Mary E. Keisher; Stebbins Av, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, old line, 3 years	2,500
MULLER, Elizabeth, widow, to New York Savings Bank; Avenue A, e s, 50.4 ft s of 88th St, due Dec. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent	2,000
MURPHY, John J., to Julius Rayner and another, executors and trustees; 2d Av, s e corner of 49th St; also 2d Av, e s, 25.2 ft s of 49th St, 1 year, 5 per cent	31,250
PFLUGER, Henrietta, to Henry Muhler; 131st St, 225 West, 1 year, correction	3,500
PIQUERON, George H., to Atlantic Dock Company; Wooster St, 14 and 16, demand, 6 per cent	10,000
RATHOWSKY, Bernard, to Joseph T. D. Cornwell; East Broadway, 54 and 56, prior mtg $50,000, due Dec. 24, 1903, 6 per cent	10,000
REED, Anna, to Robert W. Beck; 97th St, 151 West, due March 1, 1905	500
ROHRS, Mary, to Joseph Epstein; 2d Av, e s, 57.2 ft s of 78th St, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent	4,500
ROTHSCHILD, Yetta, and another to Katharina Elias; 119th St, s s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	14,500
SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Marion E. Van Dyke; 45th St, 146 West, demand	1,000
SCHOCH, Ulrich, and another to Katharine Fischer; 156th (Melrose) St, 537; also, strip of land, 3 years, 4½ per cent, gold	6,000
ST. ROSE'S SETTLEMENT OF THE Catholic Social Union to Maria Heim; 71st St, n s, 84 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent	8,000
THE SOCIETY OF THE HELPERS OF the Holy Souls of the City of New York to the German Savings Bank; 86th St, 112 East, 3 years, 4 per cent	8,000
WELSH, Margaretta E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Waverley Place, n s, 103.5 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent	4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, William, to Sadie B. Clocke	446
FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another	11,000
FOX, Isaac, to Morris Weintraub	4,817
HALL, Jeanette, to George S. Ludlow	2,500
HARD, Julia E., to Isabella G. Francis	3,000
HARD, Melvin T., and others, executors, to Julia E. Hard, assigns six mtgs	1
KRAMER, Samuel, and another to Hannah K. Levy and another, executors	1
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New York	12,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky	50,000
MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Van Norden Trust Company, two assignments	1
MOJE, John, to Haaren & Meinken	6,000
MUETZLER, Morris, and another to William P. Maynard	1,200
MUTUAL MORTGAGE COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	6,000
ROWLEY, Horace T., to Lillian F. Lithgow	1
SIRE, Meyer L., to Marion E. Van Dyke	4,000
SKILLMAN, James H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	10,000
STATE REALTY AND MORTGAGE Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, two assignments, other consideration and	100
WESTERVELT, Charles H., to James H. Skillman	1

Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, 3,403 to 3,407; Domenico Guarino and another against Andrea Vaccarizzi, owner and contractor	235
3D AV, 3,403 to 3,409; Giuseppe D'Anna and another against Andrea Vaccarizzi, owner and contractor	215
58TH ST, 133 East; Levin & Meyer against James H. McLean, owner; George H. McLean, contractor	2,244

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

5TH ST, 705 to 711 East; Sender Jarmulowsky, loans to Max Kotzen	36,000

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

129TH ST, 556 to 562 West; Simon Goldbach against Harry Overington, Aug. 22, 1903	$280

Lis Pendens.

ALBANY ST, 24, and 18th St, 239 West, and 19th St, 240 West; Julia L. Dwight against Samuel R. Lawrence and another, (partition;) attorney, De L. Berier.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 355.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x122.5x irregular; James Dowd against John Mynaght, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

8TH ST, s s, and 7th St, n s, Lot 162, map of Unionport, Bronx, 100x120; Margaret Mullane against Michael Flanagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. O'Neill.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:23	Sun sets	6:30	Moon sets	11:00

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:00	Gov. Isl'd	12:29	H. Gate	2:25
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:39	Gov. Isl'd	1:08	H. Gate	3:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allegheny, Fortune Isl. and Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minneapolis, London		10:00 M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		10:30 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao, Venezuela, &c.	8:30 A. M. *8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 31.

Halisones, Argentina, Paraguay, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Kiowa, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Alliance, Colon	*10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Carpathia, Liverpool via Queenstown		1:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Orangense, Barbados and Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		2:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Mexico via Progreso	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

Arabic, Liverpool via Queenstown		12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojan Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates, Manila, July 25; Hongkong, July 28; Shanghai, Aug. 1; Yokohama, Aug. 8, and Honolulu, Aug. 18, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. Aug. 24, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 29.

Arabic, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 26.
Louisiana, Stettin, July 26.
Moltke, Hamburg, Aug. 20.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, Aug. 22.
Queen Christina, Algiers, Aug. 4.

SUNDAY, AUG. 30.

Axminster, Haiti, Aug. 24.
City of Washington, Havana, Aug. 26.
Liguria, Naples, Aug. 19.
Queen Mary, Gibraltar, Aug. 12.
Toronto, Portland, Aug. 27.

MONDAY, AUG. 31.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 20.
Armenian, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Bernard, Para, Aug. 19.
El Siglo, Galveston, Aug. 26.
Maracaibo, Porto Cabello, Aug. 21.
Minnehaha, London, Aug. 22.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Aug. 22.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Calabria, Naples, Aug. 19.
Grenada, Trinidad, Aug. 25.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Aug. 25.
Liguria, Naples, Aug. 19.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Arara, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 22.
El Monte, Galveston, Aug. 27.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Aug. 22.
Seguranca, Colon, Aug. 24.

Arrived.

Ss La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Alix, Havre Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6:08 P. M.

Ss Coronda, (Br.,) Le Sauteur, Rosario and Buenos Ayres, July —, St. Lucia Aug. 14, and Havana 24th, to Norton & Son. Passed in Sandy Hook at 6:39 P. M.

Ss City of Macon, Fisher, Savannah, Ga., Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Arrived off Scotland Lightship at 8:30 P. M. and anchored.

Ss Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Aug. 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 P. M.

Ss Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:38 P. M.

Albano, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, Hamburg Aug. 12 and Halifax 26th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Ss Kentucky, (Dan.,) Thiedemann, Copenhagen Aug. 16, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

Ss Lancaster, Sablich, Philadelphia Aug. 27, for Boston, with barge Henry Clay for Somerville.

Ss Seriphos, (Ger.,) Schultz, Smyrna, &c., June 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

Ss Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ss Captain Bennett, (Nor.,) Olsen, Santa Marta 6 ds, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Ss El Rio, Parker, Galveston Aug. 22, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Co.

Ss Santiago, Hathaway, Tampico Aug. 20 and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:18 A. M.

Ss Patria, (Port.,) Harbords, Lisbon, &c., Aug. 10, with mdse. to Havemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

Ss Sabine, Young, Galveston Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Sailed.

Ss Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Ss Bolivia, (Ger.,) for Port de Paix.
Ss Tjomo, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
Ss Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
Ss Hindoo, (Br.,) for Hull.
Ss Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Spoken.

Ship George T. Hay, (Br.,) Spicer, from New York for Havre and Rouen, was spoken Aug. 21 in lat. 41, lon. 54.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Ss Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Bolte, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 7 P. M. yesterday.

Ss Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 10:50 P. M. to-day.

Ss Blucher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 12:25 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

Ss Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from New York for —, passed the Lizard to-day.

Ss Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Cabot, from New York for Southampton, passed Prawle Point to-day.

Ss Basil, (Br.,) Capt. Stokes, from New York, arr. at Para yesterday.

Ss Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

Ss Dorset, (Br.,) Capt. Prentice, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., Freemantle, &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., to-day.

Ss Himera, (Br.,) Capt. Lockhart, from New York via Cape Verde, Cape Town, &c., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

Ss Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

Ss Narragansett, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York, arr. here to-day.

Ss Afghan Prince, (Br.,) sld. from Sunderland for New York yesterday.

Ss Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

Ss Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Dalldorff, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

Ss Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Raffo, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.

Ss St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

Ss Seneca, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York, via Kurrachee, for Yokohama, &c., arr. at Bombay previous to to-day.

Ss Vincenzo Bomanno, (Ital.,) Capt. Bologna, sld. from Licata for New York Aug. 18.

Ss Buenos Ayres, (Span.,) Capt. Aldamiz, sld. from Naples for New York Aug. 28.

Ss Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer at 2 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

Ss Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:11 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

Ss Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, (from Hamburg and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:40 P. M. to-day.

Ss Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, sld. from Liverpool for New York via Queenstown to-day.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS—SOUND VIEW AVENUE.

THIS OLD HISTORIC VILLAGE

on the beautiful hills of Westchester County, over 400 feet above the sea, lying half way between the Hudson River and the Sound, with a population of 9,000, is only 22 miles from

THE CENTRE OF MANHATTAN.

BARGAINS

A LARGE NUMBER OF ½-ACRE PLOTS.

PRICES $500 AND UPWARD

According to Location. Payable in 25 Monthly Payments.

These plots are situated on Sound View Avenue or directly back, in the southern part of the town, near the New York Post Road, on which the trolley connects direct to New York, the Railroad Station and every large town in Westchester County.

THIS PROPERTY is entered by either of two massive stone entrances, with fine drives, has beautiful shade trees, pure air and water; no Mosquitoes or Malaria, is surrounded with large, magnificent residences valued from $5,000 to $30,000, making it the ideal spot for a home.

WHITE PLAINS has good schools, fine macadamized roads, the best in the State for driving, automobiling and bicycling. Churches of all denominations, public library, stores, and is the County Seat of Westchester County, with handsome public buildings.

Commutation, 10½ Cents. By Trolley, 10 Cents.

With Connections Over All Manhattan Elevated Lines, 13 Cents.

Within 34 minutes of 42d Street, Grand Central Station, and has 49 trains each way daily. Service unequalled by any railroad in the country.

WHITE PLAINS, with the New Electric Road—as shown by "New York Herald" Feb. 4, 1903, and as shown by the daily papers of Aug. 11 and 12, 1903, will connect with the subway, touching all business sections of Manhattan from 138th Street to Battery, and will be the greatest residential suburban town, with the best equipped railroad in North America, and within less than 30 minutes of 42d Street, New York City.

Do not delay and let this wonderful opportunity pass. It is within the reach of everybody.

SUCCESS NEVER COMES UNLESS ONE GOES AFTER IT

NOR AN IDEAL SPOT for a HOME or INVESTMENT until one seeks for it. We have spent time and money looking for a place—have had the success in finding both in one—SOUND VIEW AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS. We give you the benefit of our work by asking you to visit and inspect our property.

CALL, SEND OR WRITE for further particulars and FREE TICKETS to the property. EXCURSIONS every day except Sunday on the 11:40 A. M., 2:08 or 3:06 P. M. Any other time by appointment.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY,

503 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, N. E. Corner 42d St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EAST 62D STREET, No. 155. Charming modern small house. Bargain. Address owner, Wm. A. Baring, 32 Broadway.

New four-story, bay window front, medium-sized American basement dwellings, 235 to 243 West 100th St.; steam heated and electric lighting; moderate prices.

Residences, vicinity Washington Square and Gramercy Park and other sections; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 48th St.; price, $16,500; rents, $1,946. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 124th St., near Grant's Tomb, $35,000; mortgage, $24,000; elegant 5-story flat. John J. Hoeckl, 460 9th Av.

West 83d St.—Single flat, price $17,500; Amsterdam Av, double flat, price $28,000, mtge. $20,000. Stockdale & Julian, 2,762 Broadway.

A number of houses in different parts of the city for sale cheap. Wallenstein, 185 East 93d St.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights.
A BARGAIN
The Prettiest Three-Story House on Washington Heights;
Perfectly planned; beautifully decorated; TWO BATHROOMS; PORCELAIN TUBS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD; TERMS EASY.
14 Hamilton Terrace.
N. B.—Hamilton Terrace is first street west of St. Nicholas Ave.; commences at 141st St.

BROADWAY CORNER
Plot about 200x125; located in choicest section of Dyckman tract; free and clear; immediate purchaser can secure a bargain and suitable terms. Apply to sole agent,
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Bronx.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT TWO-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

5-story business corner, 28x95x100; all improvements; good location; price, $32,500; rent, $3,400; bank mortgage, $25,000; must be sold quick. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner of 135th St.

$400 up, $5 monthly; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station; also houses, lots exchanged. Open Sundays and evenings. Shatzkin, 746 East 171st St.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.
Beauties of the Bronx; one-family brick houses; select neighborhood; Belmont Av., 181st St., near L station; open for inspection; terms easy.

Willis Av.—5-story double flat near 138th St.; 25x75x100; price, $24,500; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Flatbush lots, $175; closing estate below acreage prices; splendid improved neighborhood; easy payments. Call, daily or Sunday, Executor, 850 Flatbush Av.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—FRANCES W. A. DONOHOE, as guardian of Marjorie M., Frances E., Garret E., and Frank H. Wisants, plaintiff, against PATRICK RYAN, William H. Spencer, and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff, Jennie C. Johnston, Richard L. Edwards, Charles A. Wittmack, James Shanahan, William Thompson, John Lehtonen, "Charles" B. Clark, the name "Charles" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the tenant of the second floor east of the premises hereinafter described, Sadie Powers, Charles W. Jacocks, Paul Steinborn, Catharine Hart, Thomas Hines, Charles Seymour, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1903.

HARRIS & TOWNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 258 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendants William H. Spencer and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1903, and on the 21st day of July, 1903, filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 18th day of June, 1903.—Dated July 21st, 1903. HARRIS & TOWNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Aug. 29

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Byrne vs. Van Dolsen—Robert F. Wagner. Milliken vs. La Grasse—Meyer J. Stein. Knauf vs. Bernarts—William P. Schoen. In re Martin—Thomas F. Donnelly. Seymour vs. Stringham—William J. A. Caffrey.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Smith vs. Irving—Gustavus W. Rawson.

REAL ESTATE.

Surveys and Engineering Data furnished by our Survey and Engineering department which is thoroughly equipped for its work.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

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37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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Firm of
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41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND
LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES
BELLE HARBOR
The natural summer home for the New York business man, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay. Within forty-five minutes of the city. Sewerage, gas, electric light, and water at your door. Land beautifully laid out, handsome summer villas now being built.
Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, Room 1,806, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone, 1,749—Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Those looking for building plots of from 1 to 10 acres each would do well to examine those offered at Bellport. Location unsurpassed; neighborhood the best. Maps on application. John A. Potter, Patchogue, L. I.

Port Jefferson, 1,000 acres woodland; solid block; mile depot; $12 acre. Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

For Sale—Cheap, 25 acres South Bay shore front; price, $2,700; come, see it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $720; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

To close estate, will sell corner plot, 10 lots, near Summer resort, for $25 (only $2.50 each;) terms, $1 weekly. Administrator, Box 80, Times.

Upper Montclair.—8-room house, $6,500; $1,000 down; architect will alter to suit; make offer. E. R. North, architect, 220 Broadway. Photos.

MONTCLAIR—Architect will sacrifice 2 houses; $6,500-$8,500; plans. 220 Broadway. E. F. North.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS
Profitably Managed.
COLORED SPECIALIST.
First and best in this line in the city. Proofs furnished of wide successful experience in the management of colored tenements.
Philip A. Payton, Jr.
Agent—Broker—Appraiser.
67 W. 134th St.

FLATS AND PRIVATE HOUSES
wanted for select colored tenants, to sell or manage; reference, bonds.
COLORED TENEMENTS A SPECIALTY.
CLOYD L. BOYKIN.
118 W. 134th St. Tel. 2188 J M'n'sd.

"A."—Owners.—My specialty is buying, selling, exchanging, and appraising real estate; please call or send full particulars. F. E. Mainhart, 145 West 125th St.

I am looking for houses on lease in any part of the city; security and references furnished. Address "Lessee," advertisement office, 1,360 3d Av.

I am looking for an uptown house, avenue property preferred. "Investor," advertisement office, 1,360 3d Av.

Will take the entire charge of real estate in any part of the city; references and bonds furnished. S. L. Wallenstein, 185 East 93d St.

Manhattan real estate wanted to sell, rent, exchange, manage. E. J. Kehoe, 137 West 125th St.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 42d; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A first-class farm and a paying one, pleasantly located, two miles from Bedford Station, N. Y., (Harlem R. R.;) house of 16 rooms; large barns and other buildings, four acres of apple orchard, 14 acres of woods; never-failing spring water; 14 head cattle, three horses, and all farming implements and wagons; old age is the only reason for selling; price, $12,500.
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO.,
7 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

¼ Acre high ground, plots 75x100, on macadamized street, $300 up; no ferries to cross; on line with 6th Ave. Elevated; "Elmsford," Putnam Division, 38 minutes out, fare 8c; small monthly payments; no taxes; no assessments; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Write, or call evenings.

Building Lots, $250 upward; streets, sidewalks, water, gas paid; no assessments; no taxes; small monthly payments; "Marbledale," 3 minutes walk from Tuckahoe Station; 30 minutes from 42d; fare, 8c. Title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Write, or call evenings.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 118 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale or Exchange.—Beautiful house in Mount Vernon. Law, 511 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 65K Tribune Building, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A five-story building to let, on Chambers St., in centre of harness and hardware trade; for term of years; possession May 1, 1904; particulars, &c., of E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Factory Specialists, Dow-Kaven, 235 Broadway.—Factories, buildings, lofts, salesrooms, all locations, with or without power.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Doctor's Office.—A large office, with window and entrance on the street, $1,500. The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

Skylight studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat, light, attendance; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable office or desk room to rent; telephone, typewriter. 917 St. James Building, 26th and Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 110 WEST 42D STREET.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 523 West 34th St.

Loft, 50x100; light, heat, power, elevator; suitable any manufacturing. 258-260 Broome St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

A.—We are offering to rent in the Schermerhorn Block of private residences, East 68th Street, near 3d Avenue, a modern three-story high-stoop dwelling; open plumbing; tastefully decorated; rent, $1,100. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Twelve-room frame house, all improvements, with stable and three acres of land, Jerome Avenue and 168th Street, adjacent to "L" station, Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, and Union trolley; rent, $60.00. H. S. Clark, 170 William St.

EAST 37TH STREET.
PRIVATE DWELLING, near Lexington Ave., for rent. John Kensett Kellogg, 30 William St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished House to Let.—An unusual offering of a two-story and basement white stone house; tastefully and fully furnished; parquetry floors, Oriental rugs, well-stocked library; electric light; finest section of Flatbush; five minutes to Prospect Park; L trains and Flatbush cars; can be seen by appointment only; $75.00 month in advance. Address F. S. K., Room 67, 105 Hudson St., Manhattan.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL
117 WEST 58TH ST.
One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $3,000; several smaller apartments, $800 to $1,600, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant a la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENT,
Near 5th Av. & 33d St.
TO LET,
2 large, bright rooms and bath, $56 per month
SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

2067-2069 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door above 123d St.; eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one light apartment; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St., and 27 West 30th St.

FERNLEIGH HALL,
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Five and six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light; moderate rentals.

For doctor, from Oct. 1st, an apartment of 8 rooms, first floor, in corner in modern apartment house, 119th to 118th St., on Morningside Av.; rent, $900.

Apartments in semi-public building, for bachelor or couple; bath, Dutch kitchen; artistic and unusual; excellent attendance. 226 West 58th St.

Elegant parlor floor to rent. 348 West 84th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

Modern DUNSBRO Fireproof.
$1,200 120 East 31st St. $1,500
Apartments of 9 rooms and bath, servant's toilet; all-night service; electric light; electric elevator. Hall service, steam, hot water, telephone in each apartment, mail chute. Parquet floors, mirror doors, filtered water, glass-lined refrigerators, tiled open plumbing.

$800 66, 68, and 72 East 77th St. $816
Between Madison and Park Avs.
Apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and bath, telephone, hall service, steam, hot water, tiled open plumbing.

$540 200 and 202 West 78th St. $720
Apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and bath, steam, hot water, hall service, open plumbing, tiled bathroom, telephone.

$1,200 The Milano. $1,500
125 and 127 West 58th Street.
Broadway and "L" terminals on block.
Apartments of 7 rooms and bath; all-night elevators; modern appointments; fire-proof building; entire woodwork trim cabinet finish; telephone in each apartment.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT COMPANY,
7 East 42d St., or on premises.

Renting REMCO. Systems
Supplies
High Class Apartments
of any size, Anywhere,
Between Washington square and 180th st.
800 Houses represented,
1,700 Apartments to let,
at $420 to $6,000 a year.
Prospectuses and floor plans of 1,500 houses.
Selected list sent free.
Apply by mail, phone or in person.
State size, price and location desired.
REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT COMPANY,
7 East 42d st.
'Phone, 3,314—38th, or 3,066—38th.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
COR. 72D ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
OFFER APARTMENTS TO RENT IN
THE CECIL,
929 WEST END AVE., 105TH ST.
Very Desirable 8-Room Apart. at $1,200.
The Portland, 53 West 72d St.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms at $1,320.

65d St., 101 W.; 8r. & bath, steam heat		$32
64th St., 100 W.; 8r. & bath, steam heat	$35 &	$40
71st St., 100 W.; 8r. & bath, steam heat	$35 &	$40
86th St., 61 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service		$50
86th St., 101 W.; 7r. & bath, hall serv.	$40 &	$50
87th St., 72 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service		$45
87th St., 100 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service		$45
90th St., 100 W.; 7r. & bath, steam heat		$40

Apply on Premises or to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 72d St. & Columbus Ave.

THE STUART,
Cor. Broadway & 94th St.
A very desirable nine-room apartment to rent; first-class in every particular.
Also, a six-room and bath apartment in the Stuart Annex, 2511 Broadway.
Steam Heat, Private Entrance, suitable for bachelors or private family.
Apply to CHRIS HEISER, 60 Liberty St., or janitor. Tel. 455—Cortlandt.

THE BRAENDER
Central Park West, S. W. cor. 102d St.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
One of the Choicest Residential Sections in the City, AN IDEAL LOCATION,
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Suites of 5 to 24 Rooms, with 2 to 6 Baths.
These Apartments are especially adapted to those who are accustomed to refined surroundings.
RENTS $850 TO $7,600.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 2464 Harlem.

MARJORIE & TERESA
241 TO 247 WEST 112TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
RENTS $1,000-$1,150.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, with every modern convenience; all night elevator service; telephone in each apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 3506 Morningside.

THE KAUNEONGA
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,
326-330 West 85th St.
Apartments of 5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath,
with all the latest modern improvements,
Elevator and Uniform Service.
GORDON S. McCREEDY & CO., AGTS.,
581 Columbus Av.

THE RAYMOND,
42 East 28th St.
A High-class Family Apartment Hotel.
First-class Restaurant.
Doctor's apartment and other apartments; every modern improvement for comfort and convenience.

THE LANGDON,
124TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
Finest 10-story fire-proof apartments in N. Y.
Parlor, room, and bath; service, restaurant; $37.50 to $55; telephone; all-night elevator; all-light rooms.

THE NORMA,
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
BET. PARK AND MADISON AVES.
Elegant spacious apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, hallboy service; rents $660 to $1,000 per year. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

THE "WYOMING."
145 SECOND AVE., COR. 9TH STREET.
Suites of 6 rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric light, telephone, &c. Rents $40 and $45. Attractive and modern.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

MILTONA
28 AND 30 WEST 131ST ST.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, electric lights, elevator service.
RENTS MODERATE.

THE "TREVYLLIAN,"
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service, electric lighting, telephones, and other modern conveniences. Rents $480 to $720.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 39TH ST.
6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, electric lights, elevator service.
RENTS MODERATE.

HOLYOKE.
Apartments 758 West End Av., corner 97th St.; apartments of 7 exceptionally large rooms and bath, with all improvements and conveniences. Inquire on premises.

$52.50. 243 WEST 138TH ST. $58.50.
An elegant fourth floor; eight extra large rooms, new tiled bath, and kitchen a model of perfection; appointments of private house. See janitor.

Corner Bachelor Apartments, 153 East 34th St.; two rooms and bath; latest improvements; rent, including light and attendance, $35 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Healthiest location; 8-room elevator apartment; electric light; telephone; special inducements. 509 West 112th St.

BROOKLYN APARTMENTS TO LET.

"THE UNITED STATES"
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC AV.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in Brooklyn; two elevators; large reception room; steam heat; sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chute, telephone, liveried attendants; every improvement. Superintendent. Booklet mailed—22-14.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Young married couple want rooms in a furnished flat; free use of kitchen; or will rent entire small flat. B Box 193 Times.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows: North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 8:00, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 28 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†Adirondack, Thousand Islands and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:15, Niagara Falls [illegible].
9:40 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:45 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 24½ via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 6:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:03 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:46 P. M. Sunday at 9:30 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light. Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD. (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.) Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: *9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston 9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:45 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.) Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:15 AM—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
*11:30 AM—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 PM—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*[illegible] PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*[illegible] PM—(5) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*[illegible] PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve. & Chi.
*[illegible] PM—For Buff., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M., (2) at †10:45 A. M., (3) at †12:20 P. M., (4) at †2:45 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †9:47 A. M., (2) at †11:20 A. M., (5) at †12:50 P. M., (6) at †3:55 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—a4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:20 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—a4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:20 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—a4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 1:30, 3:40 P. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturday.)

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—a4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—a4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:10 Saturday only), 2:45, 3:40, 3:55, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, (11:30 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) [illegible]

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—[illegible]

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[illegible]

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:30 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:25PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 4:50PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:30nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:25pm.	*3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

	Lv. W. 23d St.	Lv. Ft. Cort. & Desb.
Mauch Chunk Local	†7:10 AM	†7:10 AM
Buffalo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Diamond Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Buffalo Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 1,300 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square W., 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 344 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:18) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 7:50, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only), 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:30 P. M. From Desbrosses Street only, 3:30 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 8:45 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55, (Dining Car), 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car), (9:55 St. Louis Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:25 (Penna. Limited), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 1:55, (Dining Car), 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20), 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only), 5:55 (Dining Car), 6:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night, week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55 (Dining Car), 8:25, 8:55, (Dining Car), 9:25, (St. Louis Limited), 9:55, 10:25 (Penna. Limited), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car), 1:55, (Dining Car), 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car), (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:55 (Dining Car), 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. 6-27-1903.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lve. Franklin St.		Lve. W. 42d St.
†3:15 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
†7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

is the most delightful sea trip out of New York

Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail for PORTLAND Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.

Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Umbria..Aug. 29, 10 AM	Etruria...Sept. 12, 9 AM
Lucania..Sept. 5, 2 PM	Campania.Sept.19, 2 PM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Carpathia.Sept. 1, 1 PM	Aurania..Sept. 15, 11 AM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila.....Sept. 2, 10 AM	New York.Sept.16,10 AM
St. Louis.Sept. 9, 10 AM	Phila...Sept. 23, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland.Aug.29, 10AM	Finland..Sept. 12, 10 AM
Zeeland.Sept. 5, 10 AM	Vaderland.Sept.19, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Ethiopia..Aug. 29, Noon	Furnessia..Sept. 12, Noon
Anchoria...Sept. 5, Noon	Columbia.Sept. 19, 3 PM

First saloon, $60 to $100. Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam.......Sept. 2	Ryndam...........Sept. 23
Potsdam...........Sept. 9	Noordam.........Sept. 30
Statendam.......Sept. 16	Rotterdam.........Oct. 7

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, 'Phone 6860—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..Sept. 2, Noon	Germanic.Sept. 9, Noon
Arabic.....Sept. 4, 4 PM	Cedric...Sept. 11, 8 AM
Armenian.Sept. 8, 7 AM	Majestic. Sept. 16, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minneap.Aug. 29, 10 AM	Mesaba...Sept. 12, 9 AM
Minnehaha.Sept. 5, 4 PM	Minnetonka.Sept.19, 4PM

Only first-class passengers carried. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

100-HOUR SEA TRIP

$32 covers all expenses. New York, Savannah and Return.

SAVANNAH LINE

Can be made in one week. New ships. Superior service. Cheapest and most luxurious trip out of New York. Full information 317 B'way. Tel. 416 Franklin. C. B. Walworth, G. P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Boleguest, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise to Halifax & St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM	Kronprinz..Oct. 6, 4 PM
Kronprinz.Sept.8, 6:30AM	K.Wm. II. Oct. 20, 3 PM
K.Wm.II.Sep.22, 6:30PM	Kaiser...Oct. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 29, 10 AM	Kronprinz.Nov. 3, 3 PM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS AUG. 25, SEPT. 22, OCT. 20.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Friedrich..Sept. 3, 3 PM	Bremen..Sept. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.Sept. 10, 3 PM	Friedrich..Oct. 8, 11 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 17, 1 PM	Barbarossa.Oct.15, Noon
Albert...Sept. 24, Noon	Kurfuerst.Oct.22, 11AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA. From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Hohens'n.Aug.29, 11 AM	K. Irene..Oct. 24, 11 AM
K. Irene.Sept. 12, 11 AM	Lahn.......Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn...Sept. 26, 11 AM	Hohens'n.Nov. 21, 11 AM
Hohens'n.Oct. 10, 11 AM	K. Irene..Dec. 5, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service. THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.

S. S. Deutschland.

Record Voyage, 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min. SAILS SEPT. 10, OCT. 15, NOV. 12.

Patricia.Aug.29 10:30AM	Pretoria..Sept. 12, 8 AM
Moltke..Sept. 3, 10 AM	Deutsch.Sept.10, 11 AM
Phoenicia.Sept. 5, 4 PM	Bluecher.Sept.17, 10 AM
F.Bism'k.Sept.10, 10AM	Waldersee.Sep.19, 3 PM

TO THE Mediterranean

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA. By superb Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Oskar..Nov. 5, 10AM	Pr. Oskar..Jan. 5, 10AM
*A.Victoria.Nov.19, 10AM	P.Adalbert..Jan.30, 10AM
P.Adalbert..Dec.5, 10AM	*A.Victoria.Feb.2, 10AM

*Calls at Gibraltar and Algiers.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PILGRIM and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Week days Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., 3:00 P. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Steamer CITY OF LAWRENCE leaves Pier 40, N. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 10:15 A. M., returning due New York 8:00 P. M.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS all lines at 167, 261, 672, 1,182, 1,354 Broadway, 6 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" West 22d St......................9:00 "
" West 129th St...................9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), West 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.), 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Famous Mary Powell Orchestra.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 7 P. M.

Extra boat (ONTEORA,) Saturdays, 1:30 P. M., from Pier 43, 1:30 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex and Malden.

Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis, Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville. Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL. Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. and 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:30 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M., Saturdays at 3:00 P. M., W. 129th St. 5:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE ONLY $2.00

New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.

New York to Boston, $3. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours' sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 6 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY. ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.20. Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display. Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND and SAG HARBOR. Boats leave Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M. MONDAYS EXTRA TRIP, 9 A. M. FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR. Excursion tickets, good only to return same day—by boat, $2.00; by rail, $3.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 35 (new,) E. R., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings (except Sunday,) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..................9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier................9:20 "

Returning due in New York 6:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

IDEAL SUNDAY OUTING TRIP

TO NEW HAVEN on Sunday, Aug. 30th, the fleet steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN will leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 9:30; E. 31st St. 10:15 A. M. Returning, due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful L. I. Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tickets, $1.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Counter, Café, &c. Popular prices.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 22D St., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ACKER, MERRALL AND CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

REDUCTION IN FARE TO YACHT RACES.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company having seagoing licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests;

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M. Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9.20 A.M.

VIEW THE FINISH STEAMER "TAURUS"

Will leave Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12 M. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 12:30 P. M.

Tickets $1.00

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 159, 39 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot 22d St., N. R.

"The New York World's Fair."

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. Exhibition extraordinary: a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE; Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clambake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Daily. Bowling, Billiards, Fishing, Boating, Bathing.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:

Cortlandt Street pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 3:00, 4:00 P. M. East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:20, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d St. and Brooklyn; 12:30 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

FOR THE YACHT RACE TO-DAY.

RATE REDUCED on the Great Steel Steamer

$3.00 PLYMOUTH of the Fall River Line. $3.00

and the Steel Twin Screw Flyer,

$2.00 Richard Peck of the New Haven Line $2.00

Steamer PLYMOUTH will leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK, from Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., at 9:30 A. M.

The PLYMOUTH and RICHARD PECK are unquestionably the most popular and satisfactory steamboats engaged in yacht race service, and are comfortable under all weather conditions. Always with the yachts, ample deck room, spacious saloons.

ANOTHER TRIP OUT ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1903

THE FALL RIVER LINE STEAMER PLYMOUTH, $1.00

At the suggestion of many passengers who enjoyed a most delightful day on the Ocean on board the Steamer PLYMOUTH last Sunday, the trip will be repeated on Sunday, August 30th, when, weather permitting, the PLYMOUTH will make a trip down the Bay and out on the Atlantic in view of Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, Rockaway Beach, along the South Shore of Long Island, thence to within view of Long Branch, up the coast in sight of the famous New Jersey Summer Resorts, past Sandy Hook Lightship, the Government Fortifications on Sandy Hook, and if possible in close proximity to the yachts RELIANCE and SHAMROCK III, at anchor.

Steamer will leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 11:00 A. M., returning to the city at about 5:00 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. "THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.

Leave East N. Y. 26 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days 5:30, 6:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:00, 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M. Additional trains Saturday 1:30, 2:30, 3:20, 9:50 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays), 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 5:30, 6:50, 9:00, 10:00 P. M.

AN EARLY START FOR THE RACES to see the manoeuvres of the

YACHTS

before starting. The ocean-going steamer

"CITY OF KEY WEST"

will leave from

Pier 1, North River, at 8:45 A.M. TICKETS, 1.00.

Lunch. Meals a la carte. Music.

MAUCH CHUNK,

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO EXCURSION AUG. 30th Via New Jersey Central.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS. Adults, $1.50. Children, 75c. SWITCHBACK TICKETS 50c. ADDITIONAL.

Special train from Liberty Street Station, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

NORTH BEACH

EAST 134TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx).

SUNDAYS—Hourly 8 A.M. to 3 P.M., then half-hourly. WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.

SUNDAYS—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly. WEEK DAYS—Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEWPORT & RETURN SUNDAYS $1.50

LONG ISLAND R. R. & STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER" from Greenport, L. I. Express train leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. B. Av., 8:10; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices. Right is reserved to postpone excursion and redeem tickets. Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

GRAND EXCURSION.

Up the Hudson this Sunday, Aug. 30. Stopping WEST POINT AND NEWBURG.

3-Decked Iron Steamer TOLCHESTER. Abarno's Orchestra. Leaves 24th St., Recreation Pier, 8:30 A. M.; South 5th St., Williamsburgh, 9:00 A. M.; Christopher St. Recreation Pier, 9:30 A. M.; 129th St. Recreation Pier, 10:00 A. M. EXCURSION, 50C.

DAILY EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON. COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL. Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Newburgh 3:30 P. M. Round trip to West Point or Newburgh, 75c. Round trip to Mt. Beacon, $1.00.

Saturday Half Holiday Excursion	UP THE SOUND to Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove and Glenwood. Steamer leaves Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St. 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R. 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York at 9:35 P. M. Excursion, 50c.

EXCURSIONS.

DRESS SUITS.

Here's a Dress Suit case trip (without the suit) for Labor Day—Niagara, $15.50, all included. Cheaper then staying at home.

If you have "forty-five and a week," try that run to Canada by sea, September 12. Our circulars tell the story.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Two Broadway Offices: Downtown, 261, cor. Warren St. Uptown, 1185, cor. 28th St. PHILADELPHIA—828 Chestnut St. BOSTON—332 Washington St.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Ocean Going Steamer GRAND REPUBLIC

Leaves West 129th St., 9 A. M. West 22d St., 10:00 A. M. Battery Landing, 10:40 A. M. Leaves Rockaway, 5:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50c.

Floating Roof Garden every eve. except Friday.

Str. GEN'L SLOCUM

WILL LEAVE SATURDAY FOR THE YACHT RACES

West 22d St. 8:45 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:15 A. M. FARE REDUCED TO $1.00.

UP THE SOUND	EVERY SUNDAY TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD. The popular steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Tennessee.—At April Term, 1903.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, vs. THE AETNA IRON MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OIL COMPANY. No. 2280—Equity.

Pursuant to a decree of sale by the above-styled court in the above-entitled cause, of record upon pages 560 et seq. of Minute Book "DD" of said court, and amended upon page 633 of said Book "DD," I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, county seat of Hickman County, State of Tennessee, upon the fifteenth day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties, rights, franchises, etc., of the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company, to wit:

The following real estate situate in the County of Hickman, State of Tennessee, fully described in the mortgage dated January 29th, 1894, made by the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and registered in Book 5, pages 1, 2 and 3, in the Register's Office of Hickman County; and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at two white oak trees, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,122, for 1447 acres from State of Tennessee to W. C. Napier, and the northwest corner of Lovelace's land; said corner being about one mile west of Centreville, the county seat of Hickman County, and running thence west with Cake's line, passing a sycamore his corner, and crossing Little Piney Creek at 150 poles, and continuing with Porter's line, in all 370 poles to a stake, his corner, in Lewis Campbell's east line; thence south with said Campbell's line 140 poles to a stake, his corner; thence with said Campbell's line west 104 poles to a hickory, his corner, in the line of the 141 acre entry in the name of W. C. Napier; thence with the same north 166 poles to a beech; thence west, crossing Bear Creek, 41 poles to an elm and pointers on the east bank of Duck River; thence down said river south 10 poles to the mouth of Bear Creek at 32 poles, in all 90 poles to a stake; thence south [illegible] west 16 poles to a chinquapin oak on the south bank of Duck River; thence south 32 poles to a stake on the top of the river cliff; thence west with the same 16 poles to a stake; thence south [illegible] west, along the same bluff, 32 poles to a chestnut oak; thence south 112 poles to a chestnut oak; thence east 110 poles to a stake in Peeler's line, in all 123 poles to a black gum and chestnut; thence south 128 poles to a stake, Peeler's southeast corner; thence west 56 poles to a dogwood, Bate's corner; thence south along Bate's east line, crossing the public road at 154 poles, in all 170 poles to a white oak and red oak in Mileham's line, Bate's corner; thence continued further south 136 poles, in all 307 poles to a stake in the north line of grant No. 18,705 for 25 acres; thence west 76 poles to a stone, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,705; thence south with its west line 76 poles to a point in Beaver Dam Creek; thence up said creek in a southeast direction 56 poles; thence in an east direction 19 poles to a white oak on the east bank of said creek; thence east 62 poles to a white oak, the corner of Young's land; thence north along the east line of grant No. 18,705 25 poles to the southwest corner of Young's 130 acre tract; thence east with the south line of said tract 76 poles to a double white oak, the northwest corner of W. C. Napier's grant of 1,160 acres; thence south with the west line of same, passing a corner at 84 poles, and continuing the same course with Langford's tract, in all 160 poles to a white oak corner to same; thence west with the same 84 poles to a white oak on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek; thence south 90 poles to an elm and sweet gum; thence west, crossing the creek, 4 poles west of the sweet gum, to a stake 13 poles; thence south 78 poles to a stake, the southeast corner of Blackford's 75 acre entry in the northeast corner of grant No. 18,709 and the northwest corner of Hick's tract; thence west 356 poles, crossing a branch of Wade's Branch, to a post oak and chestnut oak pointers; thence south with Adkinson's east line 58 poles to a red oak on a west hill side, east of small drain, corner to Wade's tract; thence with it west 40 poles to a hickory and black oak pointer; thence south 73 poles to a small hickory, poplar and chestnut pointers on an east hill side, near the top of ridge; thence west, at 114 poles, passing a black walnut, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,709, in all 169 poles to a stake and pointers; thence west, crossing the east fork of Wade's Branch, 64 poles to a black gum; thence south 112 poles to a black oak; thence west 119 poles to a white oak corner; thence south 184 poles to a white oak; thence west 41 poles to S. C. Smith's corner; thence south 57 poles to a stake; thence west 80 poles to a stake in James Bate's field, in the east boundary line of Smith's 175 acre tract; thence south 540 poles to a black oak with hickory and white oak pointers on east hill side, lettered E. F., near a drain, corner to Joel Morrison's land; thence south 60 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence west 30 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence south 211 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence east 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence north 132 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner on the north boundary of grant No. 19,122; thence with the north boundary of said grant 804 poles to a corner in the west boundary of a 274 acre tract; thence south with said west boundary line 116 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 120 poles to a corner in the west boundary line of the Maker tract; thence south 16 poles to Harder's corner, near Piney Fork of Beaver Dam; thence with Harder's line west 34 poles to his northwest corner; thence 64 poles to the northeast corner of the Morrison tract; thence west with the north boundary of said tract 156 poles to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 156 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 156 poles to the southeast corner of said tract adjoining the Harder tract; thence north 80 poles along the eastern boundary line of the Morrison tract to the southern boundary line of the Harder tract; thence east with the southern boundary of the Harder tract, and the northern boundary line of the Perry and Warren survey, 874 poles to the eastern boundary line of grant No. 19,121; thence with the eastern boundary of said grant, north, passing at 832 poles to a small white oak, hickory, and dogwood, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,121, and in all 1,604 poles to a stake about 90 poles north of Indian Creek, with chestnut and post oak pointers, it being the northeast corner of grant No. 28,912 and the northwest corner of Bakely and others 5,000 acre survey; thence west, crossing two branches of Indian Creek, 180 poles to a stake in the old conditions, the northwest corner of grant No. 19,122 to W. C. Napier for 1,447 acres; thence north with east line of said grant 80 poles to two white oaks in the south line of an occupant entry in the name of A. Hickman; thence west 112 poles with the same to a chestnut the southwest corner; thence north with the same 222 poles to a stake with chestnut post oak and black gum pointers in Warford's south line, just north of a branch of Indian Creek; thence west 24 poles to his southwest corner; thence north with the same 176 poles to his northwest corner; thence east with the same 6 poles to Lovelace's southwest corner in his north line; thence north with said Lovelace's west line, crossing the Centreville road at 52 poles, in all 206 poles to the beginning, containing 15,000 acres.

Together with the blast furnace situated on said tract, and all the forests, timber, materials, mining rights, mines, buildings, and fixtures thereon, mills, farms, improvements, franchises, rights, and immunities belonging to said Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining & Oil Company upon January 29th, 1894, and described in the aforesaid mortgage, and all of its property thereafter acquired.

Terms:—The sale will be made for one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months, without appraisement, equity of redemption or exemption. Interest-bearing notes will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained upon the property sold to secure the payment thereof.

Payment of purchase money may, however, be made in valid outstanding bonds and coupons of said company at such value as will equal the holder-purchaser's right to share in the proceeds of sale, except as to such parts thereof as the court may, from time to time, require to be paid in cash.

Every intending bidder, before bidding, will be required to deposit with me a certified check or cash for the sum of $5,000.00, which shall be forfeited if the terms of the sale shall not be complied with.

H. M. DOAK, Master Commissioner.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

STOKES & STOKES, Church and College Streets, Nashville, Tenn., Complainants and Solicitors. Jel7-law12w&s6

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST. AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

WHERE TO DINE.

A. A la Carte; T. Table d'Hote; D. Dinner; L. Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway.	Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant à la Carte. Suppers.
Cafe des Beaux-Arts	80 W. 40 St. Musique et chants des Troubadours. SELECT AND EXCLUSIVE RESTAURANT.
Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St.	Parisian Dinner, $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.
Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St.	Tab. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service à la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch.
Cafe Boulevard	2d Av. & 10th St. Alla. Hungarian Orchestra.
Burns'	World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin. Game. Shellfish.
Healy's	B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine A.L.C. Dinner.
Jack's	6th Av. & 43d St. Noted for shell fish and game.
Broadway Central	3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.
Vendome Garden	B'way & 41 St. New York's latest fad. Elevators. Ale. Novel music.
Harlem Casino	124th St. & 7th Av. Ale. Tab. 75c, $1. Sat., Sun. Vienna music.
[illegible]	6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.
Pabst's Grand Circle	58th St. & 8th Av., opp. Central Park. Ale. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by Eimberg.
Hotel Empire	B'way, 63d St. Orchestral Concerts. T. d'Hote D., $1; also Alc.
Terrace Garden	58th St. & Lex. Av. A la Carte. Opera & open air Concerts.
"Hugot's"	ST. GEORGE, S. I. Table d'hote & à la carte. De Costa's orchestra.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17th St., 110 East, Near Union Square.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; exceptionally clean house; gentlemen.

22d St., 50 East.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

68d St., 122 West, Near "L" station.—Desirable rooms, with every convenience; good board; references.

125th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large, also small rooms, to let with board.

The Mary Fisher House, 2,460 Grand Av., Fordham Heights; fine rural location; $6 per week upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14th St., 108 West.—Nicely furnished, cool, clean rooms; excellent board; reasonable; transients, $1 day; Southerners invited.

22d St., 456 West.—Newly furnished rooms, single, suite; also rear parlor; references.

[illegible] St., 130 East.—Elegant furnished rooms, running water, bath, all conveniences; excellent board; telephone. Stoltz.

79th St., 131 West.—Cheerfully furnished rooms; closets, running water; all conveniences.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earl A. Knake, 1,133 B'way.

Gentleman or party desiring beautiful room or luxurious suite, with bath, in lady's private house near West 72d St. L. Station, address E., Box 108 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BEAUTIFUL Dutchess County is the ideal spot for a September vacation; owner of a large farm can accommodate a few more boarders; house situated on fine stream; large shady grounds; cool, airy rooms; exceptional table; near village, 75 miles from New York; references if desired; special rate for September; write for particulars. Address Box 37, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 50; adults $6 to $8, children $4, transient $1.50; free transportation; situated on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, &c. Benjamin R. Wood. References given upon request.

Fall pleasures at farm house; fine gunning, boating, and fishing; game of all kinds; table supplied from own garden and dairy; free transportation. For particulars address Mrs. E. B. Haines, Woodbine Cottage, Glenrock, Dutchess Co., New York.

Berkshire Hills.—Country residence; modern improvements; shady lawns; spacious verandas; table and service excellent; own vegetables; terms moderate; special September rates. Mrs. S. E. Lynd, Lyndwood, Poestenkill, N. Y.

Lake View Farm.—Gentleman's place; one hour out, West Shore R. R.; boating, bathing, fishing, driving, hunting in season; new house, with improvements. Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Mapleton Farm is located between two beautiful mountains; good accommodations for boarders; very healthy; boating; very low rates for September. A. Stinson, Clove, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

MT. AIRY HOUSE, BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY. A private boarding house. Arrangements can now be made for Fall board.

Wiston Hall, Spring Valley, N. Y.—Fine country place; hour out; eight minutes from station; airy rooms; A1 table and service; bath and toilet; outdoor sports. J. L. Wiston.

Few select boarders wanted for Fall and Winter on large place near station; private family; all improvements; our milk and eggs; references. H. M. Yoppke, Tenafly, New Jersey.

Good board; large airy rooms; bathing and fishing; large piazzas, stable, &c.; adults only; open all year around. Telephone 208 L. Tompkinsville. Blue Cottage, Arrochar, S. I.

Sullivan County.—Open all September; comfortable rooms; excellent table; toilet, bath; near churches, depot, Post Office; picturesque scenery; fishing; moderate. Joseph Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.

Upper Montclair.—All-year resort; near golf and station; few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; (no children;) references. H. 503 Third St., Brooklyn.

Comfortable, cool rooms facing the ocean, with good view of yacht races; home table; near depot. Call immediately, 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale, Louis Levy, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 9:30 o'clock, at Number 181 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the fixtures, chattels and furniture of a saloon and one pool table complete. By order of Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 9:30 o'clock, at Number 84 Sullivan Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. By order of attorneys for mortgagee.

M. Schlansky, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 41 Delancey St., fancy goods, bric-a-brac.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY Y. T. SMITH, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dress goods, piece goods, and other dry goods, and also fixtures will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, at No. 51-55 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the premises formerly occupied by the alleged bankrupt, on the 31st day of August, 1903, at 10:30 A. M. The remainder of the stock will be sold at the warerooms of Charles Shongood, at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 1 P. M. on 31st day of August, 1903.

Dated N. Y., Aug. 28, 1903.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver, 68 Wall Street, New York City.

M. B. RYTTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 135 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK TENNYSON NEELY, Bankrupt.—No. 5,100.

To the creditors of Frank Tennyson Neely of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1903, the said Frank Tennyson Neely was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 28, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY Y. T. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 31, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 51-55 Franklin St., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fine imported dress goods, piece goods, lawns, serges, fixtures, &c., and immediately after, 113-115 Leonard St., 18 cases of same class of goods.

Order of EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver. MOSES B. RYTTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 135 B'way, City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty case, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS, RENTS. [illegible] 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

Crance lifetime; new upright piano; fine maker; guarantee; sacrifice, instead of prices. 1,133 Madison, 80th; parlor floor.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; fine $; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2240 Frank.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,

309 B'way, cor. Park Place. Tel. 1859 Cort.

A woman's antique shop; has nothing new or reproduced; all old furniture, china, &c., of your grandmother's time; useful and ornamental. 225 East 42d St.

Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklin; Sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriter Headquarters, 302 Broadway.—Call up 5195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel., 5,886 Cortlandt, Central Typewriter Exchange, 302 Broadway.

LOANS.

MONEY SUPPLIED Salaried People.

without security; easy payments; largest business in 46 principal cities. Tolman, Room 415, 640 Broadway; Room 60, 317 West 125th St.; Room 14, 1,133 Broadway; Room 153, World Building; Room 814, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Salary loans procured without indorsement promptly, confidentially; lowest terms. Room 140 Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

MUSICAL.

CRANE NORMAL INSTITUTE OF MUSIC.

Training school for supervisors; superior voice culture. Teaching positions furnished. Address Julia E. Crane, Potsdam, N. Y.

HENRY LOREN CLEMENTS,

Voice Culture, 2 East 14th St. Would be pleased to correspond with anyone desiring particulars in regard to method. Season opens Sept. 15.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—At Far Rockaway or Lawrence, Sunday, a small horseshoe scarfpin, with guard attached; liberal reward for return. Address L. W., Box 101 Times.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 400-420 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping, estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned. Separate rooms. Telephone, 187—Melrose.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1856. 105 East 9th St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

English, Irish, and Gordon setters; several broken; also pups; pointers; all champion registered pedigrees; low for lodge. Bedford Kennels, Prospect Av., corner East 165th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 307 8th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by F. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 5 John St.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Wanted—Thoroughly competent designer of tailor-made and ready-to-wear hats; permanent position; salary, one thousand dollars a year. Call, Room 700, 621 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Wanted—Thoroughly competent designer of tailor-made and ready-to-wear hats; permanent position; salary, one thousand dollars a year. Call, Room 700, 621 Broadway.

Wanted—Men, $7 England, $10 Antwerp, Germany; $25 Africa; also free transportation return passage. 113 1st St.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Competent, accurate, desires permanent position; A1 references. Viola, 744 Lexington Av.

Wanted—By a lady of refinement, educated in England and Belgium, good pianist, accustomed to traveling, a position as companion, secretary, librarian, matron in large institution, or housekeeper; unexceptionable references given and required. Mrs. L. E. Forlong, 283 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ontario.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; sixteen years' reference from present employer; sober, willing, and obliging; married; 5 feet 8 inches. Slattery, 28 West 133d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ALFRED ARCASH and WILLIAM ARCASH, alleged bankrupts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court by the petition of Richard Cochran, John M. Kleese, and Bennett Braude, verified the 18th day of August, 1903, and the return of the United States Marshal, dated the 31st day of July, 1903, that a petition has been filed in this court on the 31st day of July, 1903, praying that said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash may be declared bankrupts in involuntary proceedings; that a subpoena was duly issued on the 31st day of July, 1903, directed to said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash, and that service thereof could not be made upon the said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash personally for the reason that said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash departed from this jurisdiction, and that diligent search has been made to ascertain their whereabouts since that time, and that the whereabouts of said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash cannot with due diligence be ascertained and the same are unknown, and that service of said subpoena herein cannot be made personally upon said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash within this district, it is, on motion of Isaac M. Aron, Attorney for the petitioners herein,

Ordered, That said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 12th day of September, 1903, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and in case of their failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur herein, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 20th day of August, 1903, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash at their last-known place of abode on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1903.

GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. D. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES JAMES, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Monday, September 14, 1903, 10:30 A. M., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of burnt wood novelties of every kind and description, chairs, cigar, glove, jewelry, and manicure boxes, tables, tabourettes, and many other articles, consisting of catalogues and books; also fixtures, tools, and machinery.

Order of HANFORD S. WEED, Trustee. NATHAN D. STERN, Attorney for Trustee, 11-13 William St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY A. BUTT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Monday, August 31, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 1,011 Third Avenue, cor. 60th St., Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of GROCERIES, can goods, teas, soaps, &c., counters, shelving, desk, safe, refrigerators, and immediately after sale of groceries and fixtures will sell at O'Dell National Stables, 304 E. 60th St., horse, wagons, blankets, and harness.

Order of JOHN WIDDECOMBE, Receiver. JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Receiver, 280 Broadway, New York City.

BUILDING LOAN'S PLAN TO ESCAPE RECEIVER

Shareholders Are Asked to Release One-fifth of Their Claims.

Would Be Transferred to Assets of the Banking Corporation Which Has Been Under Fire.

The New York Building Loan Banking Company of 111 Fifth Avenue, which has not less than 2,500 holders of its bonds and in all 14,000 shareholders, has sent out a circular asking the stockholders to release 20 per cent. of the amount of their holdings in the company, that this may be subtracted from the liabilities of the concern, thereby saving it from the danger of a receivership.

The New York Building-Loan Banking Company has been in legal trouble for eighteen months. On the application of stockholders, most of whom live in New York and its suburbs, and who were not satisfied with the management, James J. Farren was appointed referee by Justice Herrick at Albany. Previous to this the Superintendent of Banking, in December, 1902, had endeavored to have a receiver for the company appointed on the ground that it was insolvent. Justice Herrick issued an order restraining the company from receiving or paying out any moneys on July 23 last.

Judge Dugro, after listening to the argument of the attorneys for the corporation, David C. Robinson and Joseph P. Eustace, on Aug. 12, said that he thought the corporation should invite a receivership, as it seemed to him that a receiver would be a "most useful person, both to the Attorney General and to the corporation—if it is solvent." He pointed out further that the company was worse off under the injunction preventing it from doing business than it would be under a receiver. He added that "real estate does not suffer in value because it happens to be in the hands of one person or another," and that almost all of the property of the company was of that character.

Following is the letter under date of Aug. 26, which has been sent out to the stockholders of the company:

To the end that the present unwarranted attack upon the business and credit of this company may be at once terminated, and the company protected from like injustice in the future, the management deem it wise to strengthen the company's position by a voluntary reduction of its liabilities to its members.

We therefore recommend to each stockholder that he consent to reduce his holdings by 20 per cent. of the amount of dues payments to his credit upon the books of the company. If, as we believe, all stockholders will consent to make this reduction, this action will not in fact reduce the value of the respective holdings. On the contrary, such action will create an additional surplus, which will be an effective bar to further attacks and in the end will, of course, become the property of the members in proportion to their holdings, and will also prevent the appointment of a receiver and the consequent depreciation of your interest in the company.

As you know, the effort for the receivership has been made in the interest of political place hunters, whose handling of the property of the company, if they could once get it into their possession, would speedily dissipate the great bulk of the company's assets. To prevent such disastrous results, both now or in any future time, seems to us most desirable, and we think you will concur with us.

The release of this fraction of your holdings in the company now will really cost you nothing. A receivership, if granted, would certainly waste a large part of its assets and seriously lessen your interests in it.

We therefore inclose a blank to be filled up and signed, if you approve, and return to the company by return mail.

NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY.
WINSLOW E. BUZBY, Secretary.

Following is the form of surrendering one-fifth of their stock, which is inclosed, in the appeal of the company:

To the New York Building-Loan Banking Company:

Gentlemen: I, ..., being the holder and owner of twenty shares of stock of the New York Building-Loan Banking Company, known as Class "A," do hereby voluntarily release and relinquish to the said company 20 per cent. of the amount of the dues payments to my credit upon the books of said company, to the end that the liabilities of the company to me shall be reduced by said 20 per cent. of my dues credits, and the proper officers of the company are hereby directed and empowered to make the necessary cancellations and reductions on the books of the company to carry this release and reduction into effect.

Mr. Busby, when seen yesterday at the Fifth Avenue offices of the company, said in regard to the circulars sent out to the stockholders:

"The purpose of the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. of the share holdings of our members would be to reduce the direct liability of the company to its members and add such an amount to the surplus of the company. In effect, this takes nothing away from the member, because he will be interested in the surplus of the company in proportion to the value of his shares in the company.

"If a sufficient number of members agree to this voluntary reduction in an amount sufficient to meet the reported deficit, which from the company's point of view, is merely a paper deficit, there can be no question of the company's solvency.

"The responses to our letter up to this time have been very numerous. We have no doubt but that a sufficient number will respond."

WILLIS MUNRO EXONERATED.

Bar Association Withdraws Charges Against Assistant District Attorney.

Assistant District Attorney Willis Munro, whose resignation, to take effect Sept. 1, has been accepted by Mr. Jerome, has been fully exonerated on charges of having secured a confession by improper means from an Italian charged with murder, which were brought by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler before the Bar Association. These charges, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 28, had led to his being reprimanded before the Bar Association and were said in the same article to have occasioned his resignation.

Mr. Munro, who has been ill since the publication and therefore has taken no action to call attention to the statement, which did him a serious injustice, yesterday transmitted the following letter:

Willis Munro, Esq., Criminal Court Building:

Dear Sir—Replying to your letter of the 10th inst., addressed to the Chairman of the Grievance Committee, I beg to state that Mr. Chanler, in a letter addressed to me as attorney for the committee, has withdrawn the charge which he filed with the committee, and in his letter of withdrawal he expresses the belief that you were actuated by the best motives in acting as you did in the motion referred to in this complaint. The matter can now be considered as closed. EGERTON L. WINTHROP, JR.

Association of the Bar, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, April 27, 1903.

BANK CHIEF AT TWENTY-SEVEN.

C. R. Schultz the New President of the Equitable National.

Carl Rudolph Schultz, who is only twenty-seven years old, has been elected President of the Equitable National Bank, at 805 Broadway, to take the place of James M. Pell, who recently resigned.

Mr. Schultz is a son of the mineral water manufacturer, who has a plant at Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue, and is now one of the youngest bank Presidents in the country. He was formerly a Director of the bank of which he is now the head, and has been associated with his father in business.

MUST PRODUCE BOY IN COURT.

Brooklyn Health Department to Answer for Seizing Boy with Diphtheria.

Justice Sewell, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted to Lawyer Martin P. Lynch a writ of habeas corpus, directing the Health Department to produce in court to-day Anthony Gerlando, six years old, of 5,214 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, who, it is alleged, was kidnapped by agents of the department and placed in the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, or Kingston Avenue.

About three weeks ago the boy had a slight attack of diphtheria. He was treated by the family physician, who, a week later, declared him cured. Last Sunday the boy's father, who is a barber, was informed by the health authorities that complaint had been made that his son was suffering from diphtheria and that he must close his shop. The shop, his lawyer claimed, was closed. The following day an ambulance appeared at the house and the boy was carried away to the hospital.

In explaining the removal of the child, Dr. Joseph Raymond, head of the Health Department in Brooklyn, said:

"The boy was taken to the hospital because his father delayed in complying with the orders of the department. We were certainly justified in removing the child."

MRS. POILLON'S SUIT FAILS.

Mrs. Ortiz Testifies That Their Trouble Was Over "Suspender Jack" McGee, and Is Discharged.

Charges of attempted assault, with threats to kill, made by Mrs. Kathryn Poillon against Mrs. Anna Ortiz of 109 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, were dismissed yesterday by Magistrate Hogan, in the Tombs Police Court, the proceeding being enlivened by a fight between witnesses. The hearing was in the court chambers, and the Magistrate refused to hear witnesses called by Mrs. Ortiz's lawyer to attack the character of Mrs. Poillon, who is suing W. Gould Brokaw for $500,000.

Mrs. Ortiz testified that, knowing certain facts about Mrs. Poillon, she wrote, as soon as she heard of the breach of promise suit, requesting her to call. Instead, Mrs. Poillon's sister, Charlotte, called, and was told that Mrs. Ortiz's business was with Mrs. Poillon alone. The sister promised that Mrs. Poillon would come, but up to July 20 she had not done so, and Mrs. Ortiz said she then telephoned to Mrs. Poillon, who asked her to come to 200 West Eighty-sixth Street if she wished to see her. She went the next day, she said, and was told by Mrs. Poillon that she had never seen her before. Mrs. Poillon, she said, then accused her of writing threatening letters to her.

Mrs. Ortiz denied this, whereupon, she said, Mrs. Poillon apologized and asked her what she wanted. Mrs. Ortiz said she then told Mrs. Poillon that she wanted to talk to her about "Suspender Jack" McGee, who now boards with Mrs. Ortiz. Mrs. Poillon denied then that she was engaged to Mr. Brokaw, according to Mrs. Ortiz, but said she was fond of McGee, who, Mrs. Ortiz asserted, had escorted Mrs. Poillon to the Arion Ball.

"Jumping up suddenly, Mrs. Poillon said, 'I don't know what you are talking about,'" continued Mrs. Ortiz. "Then she said she felt like kicking me out."

Mrs. Ortiz told of seeing McGee and Mrs. Poillon driving in Central Park, and at this juncture Mrs. Poillon's sister, Charlotte, was directed to leave the room for making grimaces at the witness. This matter had no sooner been settled than the sound of blows and cries arose in the rear of the room. Court Officer Allen reported that Anthony C. Guntzer, an undertaker, of 590 Lexington Avenue, who had testified regarding Mrs. Poillon, had assaulted Walter Quentstein, a messenger for Mrs. Poillon, because he said the boy was trying to overhear a conversation between himself and a reporter. Quentstein had a cut over the right eye, and his cheek was very red, where he said Guntzer had slapped him. Magistrate Hogan refused to hear any explanation from Guntzer, and said he would ask Magistrate Pool for a warrant for his arrest.

The Magistrate then discharged Mrs. Ortiz.

EXECUTORS SUE BROKERS.

Fraud Charges Grow Out of the Purchase of an Annuity by Mrs. Delia A. Blanchard.

Cunningham & Ellingwood, stock brokers at 41 Wall Street, are being sued by the executors of the estate of Mrs. Delia A. Blanchard, who assert that her heirs have been defrauded out of $300,000. The case came up Thursday morning before Judge Amend, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, and the decision probably will be given some day this week.

The lawyers for the plaintiff, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, yesterday declined to discuss the case. Edwards & Bryan, lawyers for the defendants, said that the real defendant in the case was not Cunningham & Ellingwood, but Robert Weld, who manages the firm's office in the Hotel Majestic. Mr. Weld, it was said, had given Mrs. Blanchard an annuity for her property, but as part of this property consisted of an account with the firm, and as Mr. Weld was in the employ of the firm, it was decided by the executors' counsel to bring suit.

Mr. Weld said regarding the suit:

"For several years I managed Mrs. Blanchard's affairs, and last January I went into an agreement with her by which I was to pay her an annuity of $20,000 and take over her property. This property consisted of a total of $160,000, $112,000 of which was in equity and placed as an account with the firm of Cunningham & Ellingwood. The rest was real estate at Elberon, N. J. On all this property I paid about 11 per cent. interest, more than the insurance companies would offer her. Last May Mrs. Blanchard went South, was taken ill, and died. Now the executors are trying to recover the principal, for which I agreed to pay her the annuity. The transaction was made on the same basis as any other one of the same nature, and of course the principal is lost in the event of the death of the person concerned. I took the risk of having to pay her $20,000 a year for twenty years. The executors are trying to drag in my firm, who have absolutely nothing to do with the matter. I went with them only last Christmas and made the arrangement with Mrs. Blanchard a short time afterward. However, the transaction was absolutely my own."

PASSING OF THE BRITANNIC.

Once Noted "Ocean Greyhound" Making Her Last Voyage to be Broken Up for Junk.

A famous old ship of the transatlantic trade, the White Star liner Britannic, is now making her last voyage. She is going from Belfast to Bremen to be broken up. Built in 1874, the Britannic was in the years that immediately followed her commissioning as an ocean liner the queen of the seas in point of speed, and her luxurious furnishings were at that time the marvel of the seagoing public.

The Britannic is a sister ship of the Germanic, (which vessel is still in the New York-Liverpool trade,) which was launched a little over a year after the Britannic entered the British-American passenger trade. In her day the Britannic carried a great number of distinguished passengers, among them being the late William H. Vanderbilt, who is accredited with having said on one occasion that the "Germanic and the Britannic are good enough yachts for me."

It was the Britannic that first reduced the time between Queenstown and Sandy Hook to less than eight days, while a record she established for the eastward voyage was 7 days 16 hours.

While the Germanic, which followed the Britannic into the White Star service, is still in the original trade, that craft has been completely re-engined and reboilered and made into practically a new vessel, while her older sister has gone on steadily working with the same engines and boilers that were put into her when she was built. During all these years the stanch old craft never missed a day through accident or otherwise, being constantly at work, except for two weeks in each year, when she was taken off and overhauled by the White Star Company.

Between 1874 and 1899 the Britannic made 280 round trips between New York and Liverpool, crossing the Atlantic more than 500 times, during which time she traveled over 1,800,000 miles, or enough to take her round the world seventy times. In this time she transported more than 200,000 passengers.

At the outbreak of the Boer war, in 1899, the Britannic became a British military transport, and in 1900 she was selected to convey the imperial corps which escorted the Prince and Princess of Wales on their tour of the British colonies. That was the end of her military service, since which time she has been lying at Belfast.

Hid Stolen Money in a Bush.

Detective Pearson of Jersey City yesterday found $40 hidden in a clump of bushes on the Hackensack Meadows. The money had been stolen from Frank Monahan, a clerk at the gas house, at the foot of St. Paul Avenue. Pearson's investigation led him to suspect Arthur Walk, fourteen years old, of 357 St. Paul Avenue. The boy broke down and confessed that he had taken the money. It took over an hour to find the money, as the boy was unable to locate the particular bush in which he had put it. The boy was not arrested.

RUSHING WORK ON THE SUBWAY

Interborough Officials Expect to Have Streets Clear by Oct. 1.

Say They Are Always Looking for Improvements on Elevated and Underground Lines.

Officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company declared yesterday that, while striving to bring about the early operation of the subway along the best lines known, they are looking after elevated railroad improvements as rapidly as possible, and are losing no opportunity to better the conditions on the old Manhattan system.

One of the troubles that has been complained of is the additional noises on the elevated structure, caused by the heavier equipment now used with the third rail system, and by the higher rate of speed attained. This noise, the officials assert, is unavoidable now, but that as fast as improved methods can be discovered and utilized the evils will be remedied.

"The Interborough Company is not niggardly in the slightest degree," declared one of its leading officials yesterday, "and the road management has shown itself willing to spend any sum, from $1 to $1,000,000, on every occasion when it can take up an improvement on business principles. Of course, up to date most of our attention has been given to the subway, because the great public demand has been for the completion and early operation of that branch of the service. The company has engaged the very best obtainable talent in the country—mechanical, electrical, and in a transportation sense. These men have been working out all the problems, and in addition to safeguarding the entire tunnel system have given no little attention to the matter of restricting the subway noises to a minimum. This, I believe, they have done, and when the system is put in operation it will be found that there will be less annoyance from noises than in any other subway or tunnel system being operated anywhere. Of course, at best a tunnel will be noisy because of the restriction of sound, but it will be brought down to an absolute minimum.

"As for the elevated railroad noises, they are to some extent a different matter. The heavier equipment and rails of the third-rail system, as compared with the old steam system, together with the higher rate of speed attained, make more noise unavoidable. However suggestions as to improvements are being taken up right along, and such matters as brakes, squeaking and grinding at station stops, and similar causes of complaint that have been cited are receiving our constant attention and the attention of the experts employed.

"It can be understood readily that we cannot jump into any or all sorts of experiments. The adoption of new styles of cars, of couplings, of brakes, and of other matters of equipment each mean the expenditure of thousands or millions of dollars, and such matters cannot be undertaken lightly. A new device or method must be shown to be of advantage before it can be taken up, not only for the money expended, but because no chances can be taken where loss of life or where a block on the line would be risked. The stoppage of the system for five minutes at any time of the day would cause incalculable annoyance and the holding up of traffic for an hour would be the next thing to a tragedy.

"That is why steel cars have not been adopted; that is why turbine engines have not been decided upon for the power houses. All of these things are yet in the experimental stage, and in the interests of the traveling public we can make no experiments. We must be sure in every case and then go ahead. That is what we have done to date, and the results will be shown when subway transit is put in operation, for beyond all question it will be the greatest system on the face of the earth. Though the elevated branch of the Interborough system is receiving its full share of attention, and will have its quota of improvements, it naturally is much easier to put improved apparatus on a new system than to burn up a lot of rolling stock already on hand and put in new equipment."

Various officials of the Interborough system spoke freely yesterday concerning the various agitations that have been going on for deep tunneling and against disturbance of street surfaces. They regard much of the agitation as entirely unfair in view of the fact that the company is doing everything possible to insure proper conditions. Although the Interborough Company is not the constructing company, merely the operating company, the men in control of the operating company are the same men who are in control of the Rapid Transit Construction Company, and the interests practically are identical.

They declared yesterday that all of the sub-contractors working on the various sections of the subway now building have been ordered to use all possible haste to cover openings and to restore street surfaces to normal conditions. In view of this order they believe that by Oct. 1 there will be little or no sections torn up, and that the work of completing the subway system will be done in the tunnels proper and without the knowledge even of persons passing along the surfaces.

TIPS AND CAB FARES.

Jacob Rothschild, Manager of the Majestic, Returns from Europe with Suggestions of Reform.

Jacob Rothschild, the manager of the Hotel Majestic, has just returned from Europe, and he brings with him what he believes, to be a satisfactory solution of the tip problem which has so long worried hotel proprietors and their patrons.

In nearly every little barber's shop and restaurant on the Continent is placed on the cashier's desk a battered tin can with a slot in the cover, and here the departing patron, after paying his bill, drops in a few cents. At the day's end the money collected in this manner during the twelve or fifteen hours of work is poured out, counted, and evenly divided between the barbers or waiters, as the case may be. This same method is carried out in many of the larger hotels and restaurants, such as those known as Ritz's, though the battered tin can is not in evidence, the waiters getting together at night, turning in their tips, and making a division. It is this idea which Mr. Rothschild intends to introduce among his waiters at the Majestic.

"The effect of the scheme is," said Mr. Rothschild last night, "that every guest of the hotel obtains attentive service, and the one who gives a small fee, or none, will not be boycotted. The waiters, knowing that they will share alike, treat the guests alike.

"We can't stop the tipping of waiters, were we to pay them ever so well, but we can arrange the distribution of the tips, and this I shall do. I shall go a step further, and if I find that the tips do not raise the salary to $50 or $60 a month, the hotel will pay the difference. At present we pay waiters $30, and they get about $20 a month through tips. If they don't get at least $50 they commence to steal, and the hotel, of course, loses rapidly in this process."

There was another matter of which Mr. Rothschild talked, and emphatically. It was the rate charged here by the cabmen. He says that New York cabmen are the terror of foreigners, and even out-of-town people, because of their rates, and that the city should have them lowered.

"It even keeps foreigners from coming to visit the country," he said. "They feel that they will be robbed at every turn, and so stay away. The sad part of it is that the cabmen themselves are hurt by their tariff, and only rather rich people ride in cabs. These are naturally few, and so the cabby waits around his stand for half a day and doesn't get a call. Then he feels that he is making no money, and prepares to rob the unlucky customer that happens along. If the 'fare' is a foreigner, who doesn't speak English, he is lucky to get away with the clothes upon his back.

"On the contrary, if the cab rate was, say, a third higher than in France and England and Berlin, then the man would make more by it and at the same time would be of some service to the public, and not a nuisance."

Health Board Wants More Money.

The estimate of the Board of Health of the amount of money it will require for the conduct of the department for the year 1904 was received by Acting Mayor Fornes yesterday morning. The amount called for for 1904 is $1,881,500, as against $1,047,721.48 allowed for 1903. The estimate includes $50,000 for the construction and equipment of a new steamboat.

POLICEMAN MAKES CHARGES.

Powers, on Trial at Headquarters, Says His Superiors Pounded Him—Inquiry Ordered.

Policeman William E. Powers of the Mulberry Street Precinct was on trial yesterday before Deputy Police Commissioner Davis for having been absent from roll call on Aug. 15. Mr. Davis looked up his record before announcing his decision and found that there had been five complaints against Powers in the last three months.

"You will have to be more faithful in doing your duty, Powers," admonished the Deputy Commissioner.

"I am doing my work properly," Powers answered quickly. "These charges were all made because I made an excise arrest, and that is why Richard T. Hickman, my Captain in the Seventy-eighth Precinct, had me transferred." Then Mr. Davis read the charges on which Powers had been fined—being late at roll call, failure to report change of address, and being "off post," and asked him if he had been guilty of the offenses.

"I was not," Powers answered. "Roundsman Wheeler, in my old precinct, was getting back at me for that excise arrest. That's why I was transferred, too."

Mr. Davis then asked Powers if he were willing to make charges, and the policeman said he was most willing.

The stenographer was directed to write out Powers's statement, to be turned over to Inspector Brooks.

Capt. Hickman of the Seventy-eighth Precinct, on being asked about Powers and his charges, said:

"Powers's story is entirely false. I did not and could not have him removed from this precinct to another. His removal came entirely unknown to me, and it was on an order from Headquarters. When a man does something wrong in one precinct it is not the custom to transfer him to another, at least that has been my experience. He comes up on complaint. This man's past record speaks for itself, and most damagingly against him. He was the policeman who arrested the little girls for picking flowers in the Park.

"As for Roundsman Wheeler 'pounding' him, any one can tell you that is a misstatement. That saloonkeeper's story also is untrue. I am sorry that this has occurred, because if charges are preferred against either Wheeler or myself we shall have to defend ourselves, and our doing so will put Powers in the hole worse than he now is."

Powers was asked about the charges. He said:

"I will stand by my charges and I expect when the case is tried that the complaints on my past record will be wiped off and the transferring be changed. But it is up to the Inspector, and I know I will get my due. If I am wrong I am ready to take my medicine like a man."

FLOOD AT CRIMINAL COURTS.

Water from Bursting Pipe in Elm Street Sweeps Away Part of Sidewalk.

A six-inch pipe connecting a double hydrant in Elm Street near Franklin, in the rear of the Criminal Courts Building, burst under the sidewalk at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, sending a steady fountain five feet up in the air, washing the foundations of the big structure, and forming a lake upon the sidewalk.

The water overflowed in a torrent into the half-completed subway. It was seen by a watchman for the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, and he ran to the headquarters of Engine Company 31, in Franklin Street. The firemen vainly tried to stop the flow, and at 4:30 o'clock employes of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shut off the thirty-six-inch main which supplies Elm Street above Franklin at the gate at Great Jones Street.

By that time the flood had torn a hole eight feet wide and four feet deep in the earth sidewalk, exposing several pillars of the big Court House, and it was found that the subway, at that point about twenty feet deep, had ten feet of water in it. Engineers of the contracting company said that the Criminal Courts Building foundation was so deep that it had not been affected in any way, and that the subway thereabouts always has about eight feet of water in it, despite the constant efforts of five big pumps between Franklin and Grand Streets, and must remain flooded until the concrete walls are in place and the bottom finished.

It was said that it would take many hours to repair the break, and that in the meantime the hydrants along the shut-off main would be useless.

EVERYBODY WANTED COFFEE.

Beverage Was More Than 25 Per Cent. Alcohol and Restaurant Proprietor Finally Came to Grief.

Coffee, as sold by Bernard Fleischman, who has a coffee house at 1,664 Madison Avenue, near One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has had a strange attraction for male residents of the neighborhood, according to Detectives Enright and Summers of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, who brought him a prisoner to the Harlem Court yesterday. They testified that, acting on stories they had heard, they went to Fleischman's place on Thursday and called for whisky. Two cups of black coffee were set before them, and sniffing the beverage, they detected a fragrance not all of the bean of Java. They took the mixture to Dr. Carl of the Board of Health, who reported that it was more than 25 per cent. alcohol.

The case was adjourned until to-day at Fleischman's request, and in the meantime he was held in $500 bail, charged with selling liquor without a license.

SERGT. REIFFERT'S TRIAL.

The Accused Calls Policeman Shaw a "Rank Perjurer."

Sergt. Franklin Reiffert of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was tried yesterday at Police Headquarters before Deputy Commissioner Gherardi Davis upon charges which endanger his position, though decision was reserved. He was accused by Capt. Herlihy of entering on the station house blotter a formal charge of "disorderly conduct" against a peddler instead of "assault and robbery," though the complainant in the case had declared that $2.50 had been taken from him. Another charge was that he had ordered a policeman on patrol duty to take a prisoner to court, thereby leaving his post uncovered for more than an hour.

Great bitterness of feeling was shown between the Captain and the Sergeant as the case progressed. Policeman Shaw, who arrested the peddler, testified for the Captain, while Reiffert vehemently denied that anything had been said to him concerning an assault committed or money stolen. Pointing his finger at Policeman Shaw, he exclaimed:

"That man is a rank perjurer."

In regard to the charge of taking the policeman off his post, Commissioner Davis referred Reiffert to a recent similar charge sustained against Sergt. McNaught of the Fifth Street Station, who was fined thirty days' pay, and who only escaped dismissal because of his previous good record.

COUGHED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Three-Year-Old Charles Schimmilla Has a Peculiar and Fatal Spell.

Charles Schimmilla, three years old, of Ozone Park, Queens Borough, awoke yesterday morning coughing. Although the mother tried several remedies, the child continued to cough. Mrs. Schimmilla became alarmed and sent for a doctor. When Dr. Castleberg arrived the child had become unconscious. He died a few minutes later. Coroner Ruoff was notified, and he made an investigation.

This is the second death this family has had in a week. About three weeks ago Joseph Schimmilla was smothered to death while sleeping in bed, one of the other children having rolled over him and suffocated him.

SUBWAY HERE IS A MODEL

View of the Chief Engineer of the London County Council.

Maurice Fitzmaurice Is Astonished by the Way Drivers Are Permitted to Block Surface Traffic.

Sailing on the Cunard liner Umbria for Liverpool this morning will be Maurice Fitzmaurice, Chief Engineer of the London County Council, who has spent just one week in this country, all of which he has devoted to the study of the subway and other local transportation systems, not even going to a yacht race.

"Tunnels have more interest to me than yacht races," he said last night at the Holland House, "although I am very fond of the sea."

Mr. Fitzmaurice built the Blackwall tunnel under the Thames. He also was chief engineer for the Egyptian Government, and spent four years in the construction of the Nile reservoir for irrigation purposes, nothing approaching which has ever been attempted. Its capacity, as he stated it, is 1,000,000,000 cubic metres of water, making a lake 140 miles long and varying from 40 to 80 feet deep, "an amount of water," he said, "which would give all the people of London, at 80 gallons per capita a day, all the water they would use in five years."

Of the New York subway Mr. Fitzmaurice had nothing but praise. He had been all over the work, he said, with Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons. He was most struck with the fact that the subway is at such a high level.

"When this is finished," said Mr. Fitzmaurice, "I think you will have the finest subway that has ever been built. It is not to be compared at all with the London undergrounds, for they are all about 60 feet below the surface. You have to go down to them by hydraulic lifts—elevators. Of course it is much more convenient to go down only a few steps, as the people will do here."

Asked as to whether he thought the general tearing up of the streets could have been avoided, Mr. Fitzmaurice said:

"I wouldn't have wanted to have tried it. It would have been very expensive."

"It is simply a question for the people," he continued, "as to whether the temporary inconvenience of having the streets torn up will be compensated by having a subway which will be most convenient, and which they can get into by descending a few steps from the street level. You cannot build things without a little inconvenience. When this subway is completed I think New York will be very well off as regards locomotion—better than any city that I know of.

"All the work upon it is absolutely first-class, the actual construction, materials—everything. As soon as the people have forgotten the inconvenience they have suffered, and that will not be very long, they will be very proud of it."

Mr. Fitzmaurice said that he had intended to make a longer stay, but that he had been called back by a pressure of work. His visit, he said, was semi-official. "I hope to come out here in a year or so when I have more time," he added.

"I have been all over the elevated system," he said. "You get a very good rate of speed on that, I notice. I was interested, too, in the tramways. They are just getting some roads built in London with the underground construction, or sub-trolley, such as are in Broadway." His one word of adverse criticism followed.

"The thing that astonished me most of all in New York," he said, "was this. I went down to Thirtieth Street and Broadway the other morning at 9:30 o'clock to take a car to the lower city. Just as I got there a man with a double team and a cart filled with bricks threw his horses right across the down road surface cars. As it seemed to me a very extraordinary thing, I took out my stop watch to see how long he was going to stay there and block traffic, and he did it for eight minutes, stopping all cars going down at that busy hour of the morning. I think it was perfectly scandalous. Now, is that a usual thing in New York? I think if a man did that in London he would find himself in jail before much time elapsed."

Mr. Fitzmaurice said that he thought the subway would be perfectly safe, and that there would be no possibility of a repetition of the Paris horror beneath the streets of New York.

He said that his work was entirely independent of the Royal Commission on London Locomotion, five or six members of which are coming to the United States within a month to make an exhaustive study of the transit facilities of the larger cities.

SHOT AND ROBBED BY NEGRO.

Plumber Attacked While at Work in a Vacant House in Parkville.

John Meehan, forty-seven years old, a plumber, of 248 West Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, reported to the police of the Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, that he had been shot and robbed by an unknown negro while at work in a vacant building on Coney Island Avenue, Parkville.

Meehan said that while he was working alone in the building the negro entered, and without warning shot him in the head with a revolver. He fell to the floor unconscious, and when he recovered his senses he found that he had been robbed of his silver watch, gold chain, and $17 in money.

Meehan then boarded a trolley car and rode several miles to the Seney Hospital, at Seventh Avenue and Sixth Street. The physicians there found that the wound was not a serious one, and after it had been dressed Meehan was able to go to the station and report the matter.

$15,000 CHECK FLEW HIGH.

Blew Out of Boy's Hat; Advertised as Lost, Found on a Roof.

A certified check for $15,000, advertised yesterday as lost, was found later in the day in a most unexpected and out-of-the-way place. Drawn by the firm of Jewett Brothers, brokers, of 45 Broadway to the order of David Lapsley & Co. of 66 Broadway it was given to a messenger boy of the latter named firm. The boy reported that he had lost it, and the bank was notified not to pay it, and an advertisement for its recovery rushed to the papers.

Charles H. Jewett, Jr., of the firm of Jewett Brothers, said last evening that the boy had explained that he had stuffed the check into his hat, and that the hat had been lifted from his head by one of the fitful wind gusts of the day. He saw the check flutter out of the hat into the air, but it flew so high he could not keep his eye on it, and his efforts to find it were vain.

Both firms, aided by volunteers, renewed the hunt for it without delay, and the boy joined in. Presently the lad rushed breathless to his employer with the wet and soiled paper in his hand. He had found it, he said, on the roof of the building in which it had been given to him.

Bodies of Gale Victims Recovered.

The bodies of the four men who were drowned when the gale Tuesday afternoon wrecked a derrick on the Newark Bay drawbridge of the Central Railroad of New Jersey have all been recovered. The body of John Conlon was found Wednesday and on Thursday afternoon the body of John McFaun was found. Yesterday morning the bodies of Otto Ellingson and Charles E. Tingley were found beneath the big derrick. The bodies were all removed to O'Brien's morgue.

Tons of Spoiled Fruit Seized.

Fifteen thousand bunches of spoiled bananas and about 25,000 separate pieces of decayed fruit and vegetables were seized by the Inspectors of the Board of Health yesterday, and will be dumped into the sea as garbage. The bananas were taken from Pier 14, North River, where about 10,000 were found in a rotten condition. The fruit and vegetables were gathered from the various east side markets.

Lineman Gets Fatal Shock.

John Eagan, thirty-three years old, of 28 Fillmore Place, Williamsburg, a lineman for the Edison Electric Light Company of Brooklyn, was repairing a defective wire on a pole at Bushwick Avenue and Seigel Street when he received a shock which precipitated him to the ground. He struck the pavement on his head, and his skull was fractured. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where he died two hours later.

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FOSSILS FOR PITTSBURG

De Beyet Collection, Purchased by Mr. Carnegie, Brought Here.

Dr. William J. Holland Passes Through the City with the Specimens for Which He Outbid the British Museum.

Dr. William J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, Penn., and confidential adviser to Andrew Carnegie in things scientific, passed through this city yesterday en route West with what is believed by scientists to be the greatest collection of fossils, in point of species, in the world to-day. The collection was purchased from the Baron de Beyet of Brussels, Belgium, for something over $250,000. To get this marvelous collection, Carnegie outbid Prof. Norton of the British Museum.

A cable dispatch some weeks ago announced that Mr. Carnegie had purchased the collection for Harvard University. Dr. Holland declared yesterday that Mr. Carnegie bought the collection for the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg.

"The British Museum," he said, "bid seriously for the collection, but Mr. Carnegie was determined that the mammoth museum of the Pittsburg University, which he has endowed with several millions, should have this collection. I went abroad a few months ago for the special purpose of securing the collection, as well as to study the European methods of preservation of fossil and the like."

The Baron de Beyet's collection represents the work of over half a century. De Beyet is one of the more noted scientists on the Continent, and throughout his life has been enriching his private museum with the most authentic species of fossil, no matter what the cost. Recently he decided to part with his collection, and the British Museum was desirous of procuring it, but Mr. Carnegie cabled Director Holland, and the latter at once went to Brussels, examined the famous collection, and, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, was authorized to purchase it at any cost.

"The collection," said Dr. Holland, "contains various species of extinct birds and animals of Central Asia and Europe. Few, if any, of these can be duplicated. Some of these fossils are things entirely new to science, and it will remain with the scientists who come to Pittsburg to study this collection to give them a name."

There is a species of fish in the collection so nearly akin to the celebrated Gozzola specimens confiscated by the Emperor Napoleon and placed in the Paris Museum that even Dr. Holland hesitates to say they are not part of that historic collection.

"Though we have no direct authority on the subject," said Dr. Holland, "we have the evidence of the eye. There are numerous scientists of note abroad who do not hesitate to say that this species is part and parcel of the historic Gozzola collection. Even De Beyet himself thought so."

It is an accepted fact among the scientists that if this species is not part of the historic collection, the specimens in the De Beyet collection are authentic duplicates. The Gozzola collection brought fame to Louis Agassiz, the elder, who gave the world an exhaustive description of the history and peculiarities of the historic Gozzola collection.

Next to this species of the fish, the most interesting fossil of the collection, scientifically speaking, is the Rhamphorhyncus, an accurate duplicate of the famous flying bird of the genus pterodactyles. This is one of the rarest species known to scientific research. But few museums in the world have a duplicate of the Rhamphorhyncus. This fossil alone cost $5,000. The "flying bird of Europe" is the popular name given to this species of the winged tribe. He has a huge head, which circles and turns into a curved beak of amazing dimensions. The tail is long and narrow, tapering to a feather scarcely a quarter of an inch in diameter. The only other duplicate of this rara avis is in the museum of Yale College. The Yale specimen is of a varied species, but something akin to the original found in the forests of Central Europe.

The collection brought over by Dr. Holland was packed in 258 boxes, the whole weighing thirty tons. While abroad Dr. Holland met Prof. Marsh of Harvard, who is studying an Italian collection of fish fossils with the hope of identifying in it the historic collection confiscated by the Emperor Napoleon.

The King of the Belgians gave a luncheon to a notable group of scientists shortly after the purchase of the De Beyet collection had been made, among whom were Dr. Holland, Prof. Marsh, and Sir Edward Cassell, the later famous on the Continent for his investigations.

While abroad Dr. Holland concluded arrangements with a British publishing house for an exhaustive treatise on the "Fossils of the Congo Free State." During the ocean voyage he wrote several chapters of this work.

The De Beyet collection was shipped direct to Pittsburg yesterday, and, pending the erection of the Carnegie University, will be placed in the present Carnegie Museum.

WIFE HIS BUSINESS RIVAL.

Jersey City Grocer and Spouse Parted and Now She Is in Business Three Doors Away.

Mrs. Amelia Hamilton says that her husband, James Hamilton, grocer, of 684 Grand Street, Jersey City, need not have advertised his unwillingness to stand responsible for her debts. She has opened her own grocery store, three doors east of his, and is perfectly able to meet all her debts herself.

The Hamiltons have been married for four years, and had been very happy with their two-year-old child till, a few days ago, the landlord offered Mrs. Hamilton three rooms in addition to those the family had been occupying. They were to be used for home purposes; and, as it seemed to her a wholly domestic proposition, she felt at liberty to make the bargain without consulting her husband. He insisted, however, that it was a business transaction that should have been laid before him, and the difference of view made discord.

Mrs. Hamilton concluded that if she could not be mistress of her household affairs with Hamilton, she would find a place where her right in that respect would not be disputed, and hired apartments at 678, a few doors down the street. She had the front rooms fitted up for a grocery store, and induced the firms from which her husband got his goods to duplicate his stock for her. It was not many hours before her store was opened for business.

Then she sent word to every customer her husband had that if they would give her their patronage she would sell at cut rates and give them even more liberal accommodation in the matter of time than he had been extending to them. A good many of them accepted her terms, and her business grew as his declined.

That made Mr. Hamilton angry, and in an impulsive moment he sent the warning advertisement to the newspapers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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3rd Ave. Mat. To-day. Two Little Sailor Boys. Next Week—"ON THE FRONTIER."

Mr. Schwartz on Zionist Scoffers.

Julius Schwartz of Richmond, who was a speaker at the Zionist meeting on the evening of Aug. 22, desires to make a correction to the report of his address published in THE TIMES Aug. 23. Referring to opponents of the Zionist movement, Mr. Schwartz on that occasion said: "Any Jew who, in the face of the pathetic occurrences in Russia and elsewhere, would publicly deride, scoff at, mock, and make cheap and ribald jokes about Zionism, and a possible Jewish State, is a traitor to Judaism."

Medal of Honor Legion Reunion.

The Executive Committee of the Medal of Honor Legion has selected Gettysburg as the place for the annual reunion in 1903, and set the time for Oct. 12 and 13.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

JACK LONDON, the author of many amazing stories, has some interesting explanatory pages in this month's Critic. Mr. London, more than once, has been accused of drawing a long bow. His Klondike tales, particularly, have struck some other persons who have been to the Klondike—unimaginative and perhaps unobservant persons—as exaggerated. Mr. London writes fiction, and even if he did exaggerate he would at least be excusable. He declares, however, that, so far from exaggerating, he does not dare to tell the whole truth in putting his experiences in the form of fiction. Mr. London wastes time, however, in arguing that truth is often stranger than fiction. It was Flaubert, we believe, who laid it down as an axiom of the novelist's art that the mere fact that an incident was positively true does not excuse its employment in fiction. Mr. London now puts this axiom in his own words: "It is incontrovertible that one cannot do on the printed page what one does in life." Of course not. The truth of fiction must commend itself immediately to the common mind. Mr. London knows things about the ravages of mosquitos in the frozen north which he cannot even tell privately to his friends without making them yawn, and turn away. The common mind conceives of mosquitos only in unusually hot spells of weather and in warm climates. It is Mr. London's privilege to write a scientific treatise on the doings of mosquitos in the arctic regions. If it goes through many editions and the information it conveys is absorbed by the common mind, Mr. London may then begin to put his Northern mosquitos into stories that will be accepted.

But, though a novelist may take all the license he chooses in writing his stories, he must make up his mind to be adversely criticised as falsifying life every time he sets forth an incident which strikes the common mind as untrue to life, whether or not it is founded on fact. Mr. Samuel Travers Clover, a journalist, recently published a novel, "On Special Assignment," in which the hero was advanced in the arduous and frequently thankless calling of journalism, from an obscure post as a young reporter to an exalted managing editorship within five years. This struck our reviewer as unlikely. It must so strike hundreds of men employed in newspaper work who read the book. But we have already printed two communications showing that this rapid advance is a fact of the author's own career, and we have just received another from Mr. George Horton, formerly United States Consul at Athens, and a friend of Mr. Clover, in which he testifies to the fact. Mr. Clover is an exceptional character. Such rapid rises in journalism are unusual, even in Chicago. Mr. Clover is to be congratulated on his success in life, but, all the same, the incident on which he based his story lies within Flaubert's restriction, and makes his book seem unreal even to his fellow-workers in journalism.

A sketch of the Avery Library of Architecture and the Allied Arts, connected with Columbia University, is given in a little pamphlet by Edward Robinson Smith, B. A., reference librarian in charge. The sketch is reprinted from The Library Journal of this city. Mr. Smith contends that as architecture is largely a matter of precedent and tradition, which are preserved in books, architecture should "live vigorously" where there is an abundance of books. The Avery library contains nearly 18,000 books, beautifully housed. Nearly every great work on architecture is here. The purchases are made by a commission of three, namely, Mr. James H. Canfield, the librarian of Columbia; Mr. Russell Sturgis, and the professor of the architectural department of the School of Mines. The use of the books of the library, within the building, is free to all citizens of New York known to the officers in charge, or properly introduced, every week day from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night. The library is a memorial to Henry Ogden Avery, and was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Putnam Avery in 1890.

A new edition in three volumes of Macaulay's Essays has just appeared in London, and, we trust, will soon cross the ocean. The editor, who supplies introduction, notes, and an index, is Francis Charles Montague, author of a "*Life of Sir Robert Peel*" and "Elements of English Constitutional History." It is pleasant to note that it is no longer the fashion to belittle Macaulay, as it seemed to be a few years ago. Mr. Montague says of the essays that they "form a sort of introduction to history and to literature generally," and that they "excite curiosity, and the wish to know more." They certainly have lost neither their educational value nor their charm with the lapse of years. "It is chiefly," says The London Times, "the unlearned and ignorant who deny that Macaulay was a learned man."

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's little essay in the September Scribner's in tribute to a departed acquaintance, whom he calls Tom Folio, has something of the charm of a veritable essay by Elia, as befits the subject, for Tom Folio was, first of all, an admirer and a student of Charles Lamb. It is a delightful yet a perfectly simple and unforced bit of panegyric in which the pathos and the humor are alike present. We are glad, as we read it, that Mr. Aldrich never became more closely acquainted with the old scribbler and book lover whom he used to meet in the Boston book shops, for if he had he might have discovered an uncared-for wife, some frowsy children, or a propensity for drink which would have destroyed the ideal he cherished for so many years, and now gives to the world. Perhaps there really were no turkey-red curtains, no Hogarth engraving, no first edition of Lamb in that obscure room where Tom Folio dwelt. But they are there now, for all time, while Chatterton, Sir Philip Sidney, Pepys, Johnson and Goldsmith arm in arm will be Tom Folio's guests till the end of time. Mr. Aldrich seems to be in a mood of gentle reminiscence, for he contributes to another of this month's magazines, The Century, a little essay of much the same quality concerning the skull the elder Booth and his most famous son used to use for Yorick's in "Hamlet."

PRIMITIVE MARRIAGE.

Puzzles for Ethnologists in a Book on "Social Origins and Primal Law" by Andrew Lang and J. J. Atkinson.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHARLES de KAY.

A CASUAL report to The Tribune of Lahore, India, by Juhundur Rahon of a ceremony that he happened to witness last May in that city, may give some idea of the intricacy of questions into which Mr. Andrew Lang has plunged with his usual gallantry. This book is rather vaguely entitled "Social Origins and Primal Law." Its aim is to fix the outlines of the institution we call marriage, after accepting as the basis of human society and law the family, composed of father or fathers, mother or mothers, and children. Here is an Indian example not in his book.

Mr. Juhundur Rahon observed a wealthy and influential man of the Khatri caste, whom he knows in Lahore, surrounded by a respectful crowd of neighbors and onlookers, in an open space on which a plant grows called the Ak. He was marching round this plant with the utmost solemnity. Four times he circled round it, and then caused his shoulder cloth to be tied to the plant. There he remained for several hours, after which he proceeded to his home with music sounding, the relatives and friends joining the procession. The ceremony was a wedding ceremony. He had married the Ak plant with observance of the proper ritual, and the onlookers sympathized and approved.

It is a custom with the Khatris, explains Mr. Rahon, "that if a man loses his wives two times, then at the third time, before his actual marriage takes place, a formal marriage at home is performed with an Ak plant, so that his next wife may not die."

An incident like this would have pleased Mr. Lang had it been reported in time to be noticed in the present volume, for it shows the lingering of totemistic ideas in a race removed by many millenniums from the stage of civilization in which those tribes remain that offer him examples of primitive marriage. To the Khatris the successive deaths of two wives mean that something is wrong, some occult power is offended. They hark back to a primitive conception of a powerful totem inherent in the Ak plant and seek to placate it by a marriage. So in the story of Sul and Shumul the young Arab Sul placates the female Afreet by marrying her in order to obtain his true love Shumul, whom the Afreet would have otherwise slain. Had the Khatri been too enlightened to perform this ceremony his third wife would not have been allowed to marry him, or, had she done so, in all probability she, too, would have died very soon from sheer fear of an impending doom. This is a feature of the case that the Hindu reporter, Mr. Rahon, must have overlooked, else he would not have been so severe with his fellow-countryman. "Strange to say that such absurdities are ascribed to the teachings of the Shastras! [holy texts.] When such is the case with men of wealth and influence, who are generally considered as leaders of their community, what shall we say of the poor ignorant masses? * * * Really, India is the home of absurd customs."

If this indignant Hindu will read the works of J. F. McLennan, ("Primitive Marriage," 1865,) of A. H. Keane, ("Man, Past and Present," 1899,) and the book of Spencer and Gillen on the native tribes of Central Australia, he will find other puzzles connected with marriage rites and the relation of the sexes in the family much harder to unravel. In the present volume Mr. Lang considers some of them at length, and then prints for the first time the study by J. J. Atkinson, deceased, on the family laws and customs of the natives of New Caledonia, where he lived, and of those of Australia, which he visited from time to time. Mr. Atkinson was his cousin, so the manuscript of "Primal Law" fell to Lang for editing. It is in eight chapters, and occupies Pages 209 to 294 of the volume. The major part of the text, the appendix, and index are by Lang.

"Primal Law," by Atkinson, differs from "Social Origins," by Lang, in a radical way. Atkinson accepted evolution; Lang maintains a position of skepticism regarding that conjectural creature vulgarly known as the Missing Link, in whom the branch of man and the branch of apes and lemurs are supposed to meet at some very remote geological epoch—say, the later tertiary. On Page 8 he begins his criticisms

*SOCIAL ORIGINS. By Andrew Lang, M. A., LL. D., (and) PRIMAL LAW. By J. J. Atkinson. One volume. Large 8vo. Pp. xviii.-312. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1903. $3.00.

of the views of his cousin, who tried to trace human institutions back to the hypothetical emergence from the brute. "It were superfluous for me to dwell," says Mr. Lang—to the surprise, one may be sure, of most evolutionists—"on the audacity of his enterprise"—though why a full half-century after Darwin there should be much audacity in such reasoning is not very clear. "Of thoroughly human man," he continues, defining his own position in the matter, "we know a good deal; of the brutes we know something; of a hypothetical creature, not wholly brute, but not yet 'articulate speaking man,' we know nothing, and as to the ways of his supposed next of kin, 'the great extant anthropoid apes,' our knowledge is vague, resting on the accounts of native observers. Such a creature, however, half ape, half human, is in part the theme of Mr. Atkinson's speculations, on which I venture no opinion; as not being persuaded that man ever had such a direct ancestor."

Notwithstanding Mr. Lang's avoidance of an expression of opinion on his cousin's position, his "Social Origins" occupies itself very considerably with attempts to demolish the arguments of "Primal Law." It might have been better had he printed "Primal Law" first and the antidote second. As it is, we get a confused impression of a reasoner who does not like what he is bound to print, but has nothing better to offer in its place; so he fritters his strength in side issues and fails to convince. He has to use guesswork just as much as his cousin. Atkinson is much easier to follow. He at least has, to start with, a something solid under his feet in that hypothesis of evolution which, distasteful as it is to haughty man, has been accepted willy-nilly by the scientific world in the main, and will continue to be accepted until some one proposes a better solution than that offered by Lamarck, Darwin, and Herbert Spencer.

Atkinson found in New Caledonia and among many Australian tribes the most extraordinary care taken that brothers and sisters, not only should not live together from a tender age, but should never look at or speak to each other. This custom escaped the attention of whites, while as soon as missionaries arrive it quickly disappears, having all the traits of a survival the origin of which is lost. Atkinson traces it to a traditional custom remaining over from the epoch when man, scarcely emerged from the stage of the brute, existed in small groups consisting of one male, several females, and their common offspring. The male offspring, however, were not allowed to continue long in the group, being expelled as they grew up by the jealous father.

The young males banded together until by capture of wives from one group or another each founded a family of his own. Thus began the idea of avoidance between brothers and sisters and the taking of partners from other groups by capture or cajolery, this condition leading later to a coalescing of groups when the males had learned to respect relationship, groups governed by the intricate rules that are found in Australian tribes, which forbid not merely marriage between blood relations, but marriage between men and women of the same totem who are not related by blood at all. The root of exogamy, or "marriage outside," which is found all over the world and at all periods is thus traced by Atkinson to the strong brute father driving out of the primitive family his male offspring under the influence of jealousy.

At a later stage maternal love insists on the retention of some sons who would be permitted to remain if they bring in their wives from outside and respect the tabu laid by the father on all the females in the original group. This stage holds the origin of a widespread custom of "Avoidance" between father-in-law and daughter-in-law. This is the primal law from which Atkinson would deduce all the extraordinary and complicated developments of marriage found at different epochs and in different parts of the earth, the forms of capture gone through with when a bride is brought home, the violent penalties exacted for the infringement of apparently senseless rules, the prohibition even among Aryan nations against a mother-in-law's speech with a son-in-law or a father-in-law's with his son's wife. In the crude jealousy of the brute father lay the germ of decency and morality.

Without doing more than indicating in the barest outline the salient feature of this work, it may be said that races on a low plane of evolution astonish us by the complex systems they have inherited and perfected, the result of which may well add to the strength of the race by preventing interbreeding. The despised Australian, who in fact does things that shock and revolt us, exhibits a scrupulousness in marriage that Aryans often lack. Some very degraded tribes, for example, would be horrified at the marriage of uncle and niece, or of second cousins. We are apt to say that they have an "instinctive" feeling that such unions would harm the race by interbreeding; but after considering the facts as they have been ascertained by ethnologists we see that this is merely begging the question. Instinct is hardened habit. The question is, How did that habit arise which we call instinctive?

There are those who like to theorize and guess, exercising mental gymnastics in the pursuit of truth, less for the sake of the truth than for the pleasure of arguing. There are others of a downright practical mind who want to build their arguments on something firmer. To them the origin of mankind in the brute is not so repulsive; they accept it as a workable hypothesis justified by the physical and mental correspondences between the lowest man and the highest brutes. It may even amuse them to see the struggles of scientists like Virchow and littérateurs like Lang to push aside the bitter cup, so humiliating to their vanity as lords of creation; but in any case they have a right to say: If you don't believe as I do, what better argument do you propose?

Into the puzzle of the primitive family—the relationship of father to his wives, father to his daughters and sons, wives to the younger generation of women, their daughters or daughters-in-law, the analogy pointed out by Darwin between beasts and men throws a great light. And this light is used every moment by writers like Mr. Lang who deny belief in its truth.

CHARLES de KAY.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON. Its Sights and Insights. By Mrs. Harriet Earhart Monroe. Cloth. Decorated cover. Fully illustrated. Pp. 180. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

As Mrs. Harriet Monroe says, "Washington is the only city in the world built exclusively to serve as a capital." The author gives full credit to Major Pierre Charles l'Enfant, who made the plans for the city. If the story is worthy of credit, it was Gen. Washington who would have liked to have copied the checker-board plan of Philadelphia for the capital. L'Enfant in certain measure followed instructions, but was clever enough to diversify them by making the Capitol the centre of his city, and working in a system of avenues. At the outset there seem to have been several landowners who set at defiance these plans. A great deal of fault, so it was said, was found with L'Enfant. His treatment was of the shabbiest. He was paid a beggarly $2,500 for his work, and then dismissed. Mrs. Monroe describes the planmaker in his after life as "a disappointed, poverty stricken man." He died in 1825 and "sleeps in an unmarked grave."

"Washington. Its Sights and Insights," presents the capital in its many varying aspects. The numerous departments are described, and particular attention is given to the clerical force. Government service, the author believes, rather stultifies the individual. The lady writes:

> When a man or a woman has been four or five years in a clerical Government office, he or she is scarcely fit for any other kind of place. In that time have been lost ingenuity, resourcefulness, adaptation, how to placate or please the public, and, above all, confidence to fight the great battles of industry; consequently, when dismissed, the former place-holder hangs about Washington, hoping for another situation. One can see more forlorn, vanquished soldiers of fortune in the National capital than in any other city of its size in the world.

In the Treasury Department the particular skill of women employed there for the detection of counterfeit money is described. "If among the returned notes or coins a single one proves to be counterfeit the amount is deducted from the salary of the worker. Yet this great Government pays these women less than two-thirds what it would pay to men for the same service, if men could do it at all." Mrs. Monroe must be in opposition to the tariff, for she writes of "the customs officers who insult and browbeat you at the port. * * *" Her own experiences of Custom House officials were by no means pleasing. She was ill on her return from Antwerp. Arriving at New York, though she had declared that there was nothing dutiable in her trunks, their contents were dumped out.

In a study of the House of Representatives and the individual members the author shows good judgment. Describing the new member, the lady writes:

> A new member goes to the House full of enthusiasm, hoping to accomplish great things for those who have trusted him; he finds that he is scarcely permitted to open his mouth the first term. But he does his best in committee, which is little enough; he runs his feet off to get places for some hundreds of people from his district who must be taken care of. Then he keeps trying to be a good party man, and to do some favor for the leaders, who he hopes will reward him by giving him an opportunity to accomplish much-needed legislation for his district, till in his second or third term he becomes desperate, breaks out in meeting, and knocks things about generally. If he proves to be a ready orator and succeeds in catching the ear of the House he may then begin to be more than a mere party voter. On the other hand he may be so squelched that he subsides into "innocuous desuetude."

Looking over the records of the Secret Service Department we find the statement made that the arrests have numbered for the current year some 573. Of the foreign counterfeiters the Italians numbered 65. Counterfeiting seems to be a persistent crime, and the bureau is urging that for cases of this kind a longer penal sentence should be imposed. A family, Ogle by name, seem to have carried on this nefarious game of counterfeiting for the last seventy-five years.

Writing about the White House Mrs. Monroe says: "For the last fifty years much complaint has been made that the house has not been large enough and that it was lacking in modern conveniences, but in spite of these objections no trouble has yet been experienced in finding men who were quite willing and even anxious to occupy it." The author introduces many incidents having to do with life in the past in the Executive Mansion. Describing the White House when Buchanan was President the writer: "The duties of the White House were never more elegantly administered than while Miss Lane, the niece of President Buchanan, presided. There are white-haired diplomats living to-day who compare everything now done in the White House with Miss Lane's graceful administration." The death of Miss Lane was announced but a short time ago. The volume is well illustrated.

The Bible in Modern English.

Thomas Whittaker has been appointed sole agent for New York and vicinity of Ferrar Fenton's translation of the Bible into modern English. This has been the translator's life work. He prepared for it by reading the New Testament in Greek for some forty years, and the Old Testament in Hebrew and Chaldee for a number of years. He translated the work from the original. It is complete in one volume.

FRENCH MUSIC.

Mr. Hervey's Volume in the Series on "Music in the XIXth Century."*

MR. HERVEY has carried out in a satisfactory manner the evident purpose of these handbooks on nineteenth century music. He has perhaps not shown quite the ripeness of judgment and critical insight that Mr. Fuller Maitland brought to his treatment of English music, and Mr. Hervey's English style suffers somewhat from influences derived from the country of which he is writing. But as if in compensation there are an intimate knowledge and a sympathy with French music and the ideals of French composers that are not common among English writers. The survey in less than 300 pages of a century which in France has been particularly active and full of significant development must necessarily be rapid, but Mr. Hervey has grasped the fundamental spirit of the movement in French music, and though he does not go much below the surface of things, makes its general outlines clear.

The movement has been in dramatic music almost entirely, and has been in the direction of a development from the characteristic style of French grand opera and opéra comique to a style strongly influenced by Wagner, that of lyric drama, though without obliteration of French characteristics. That influence has undoubtedly been immense, and the attitude assumed by the younger French composers proves, as Mr. Hervey says, that they are anxious to be "dans le mouvement," not to lag behind or to spend themselves in vain efforts to renew obsolete forms. We begin with Méhul, of whose works "Joseph" is the only one remembered even by name to-day, sincere and naïve music—Cherubini, whose "Les Deux Journées" is still something more than a name; Spontini, kept in memory by "La Vestale," and "Fernand Cortez," and Lesueur, who is not kept in memory at all except in the histories, as the teacher of Berlioz and Gounod, though he was one of the great men of his time, and highly esteemed by Beethoven and Weber. Lesueur held curious ideas about the necessity of description in music. Thus his masses for the four great feast days must be imitative; his Christmas mass, for instance, had a march movement to suggest the idea of the shepherds advancing toward the manger. It was he, too, who wrote an opera, "The Death of Adam," announced in the press in the humorous terms of a death notice. And, though Lesueur is regarded as in a measure the spiritual father of the modern French school, it is hard to-day to see the reason of the great regard in which he was held.

These four were "the last of the classics." Their works were killed by the arrival of Rossini and the florid style of vocalization that quickly supplanted in popular favor the declamatory style of the Gluck epoch which the "classical" composers represented. Under this "nefarious influence of decadent Italianism," as our author styles it, French music gradually lost much that was characteristic and typical. The Conservatoire was scandalized at the collapse of all the old standards that had affected even Boieldieu and against which only Berlioz contended outside of academic circles.

In the meantime, however, Auber had come forward with his "Muette de Portici," which alone was able to make headway against the new Italianism until the coming of Meyerbeer with his "Robert le Diable" in 1831. Mr. Hervey holds a brief for Meyerbeer, and his chapter on his influence at the Opéra is a defense of one who he thinks has been the victim of unjust denunciation. He has to acknowledge the fundamental weakness of the composer as exhibited in his "craze" to achieve success in any way whatever; and it is a more disastrous defect than the apologist seems willing to admit. As he puts it:

> There is something pathetic in the spectacle afforded by this richly gifted man seeking to curry favor first with one, then with the other, fearing to impose his ideas on the public, timorous of the opinion expressed by the obscurest journalist, ready to be the humble servant of the vocalist, and to gratify the whims of any prima donna by supplying her with vocal acrobatics.

As for this latter weakness Mr. Hervey thinks that the custom of the time and of the preceding centuries is enough to justify the composer. What, he asks, triumphantly, about the air of the Queen of Night in the "Zauberflöte"? and Mendel, and Wagner himself in "Rienzi" and "The Flying Dutchman" and Berlioz in "Benvenuto Cellini," Gounod in "Romeo," Thomas in "Hamlet," Delibes in "Lakmé"—did they not all make similar concessions? Too much also, he thinks, has been made of Meyerbeer's search after effect, his fondness for sumptuous mounting; and again, he asks, how about Baireuth? Furthermore, Meyerbeer was an innovator, a composer of extraordinary dramatic perception and marked originality, an inventor of new instrumental effects, and, Heaven save the mark! a forerunner of the modern music drama. A very little appreciation of the insincerity of Meyerbeer, and the real achievements and aims of the modern music drama would dispose of this.

Mr. Hervey also takes up the cudgels in defense of Berlioz, while acknowledging the poverty of his melodic vein, and his weakness as contrapuntist and especially as harmonist. His works lack clearness, charm, suavity; and there is little to dwell on except his genius for instrumentation. Yet his influence has been great in this, as well in the underlying side of the "programme" symphonic. Gounod is "the tone poet par excellence of the tender passion," the singer of an insinuating love; but there is no denying that Gounod's influence is on the wane, and Mr. Hervey has discerned in France something of the same revulsion of feeling in regard to him as has occurred in England in regard to Mendelssohn. It would be easy to dwell on the want of virility in his music, its cloying sweetness, the repetition in it of fatiguing mannerisms, but our author prefers to dwell upon its good qualities and the potent influence that he, too, exerted upon his contemporaries. Offenbach is, justly enough, the subject of one of the most eulogistic chapters in the book, in which his extraordinary tunefulness, his wonderful "entrain," his humor, and his real originality are duly celebrated. As to Bizet and Saint-Saëns there is perhaps not much to be said that is not to-day fully recognized in current criticism.

A brief chapter on the younger school of present day composers gives some welcome information about men and their works that have not become widely known outside of France. The effort from 1870 to 1890 was to keep abreast of the times without abandoning certain consecrated forms; and while Wagner's influence is unmistakable, Meyerbeer, Berlioz, and Gounod are the guiding forces. The exception is César Franck, whose music Mr. Hervey speaks of in terms of a not very intelligent admiration, and whose influence on some of his followers he finds to be in the direction of incomprehensible transcendentalism. D'Indy and Bruneau are the chief of these; but of the latter's operas, so little known outside of France, he speaks with a unreservedly qualified admiration, and to them assigns an important place in the operatic evolution of the century. The latest developments as seen in Charpentier's, Camille Erlanger's, Debussy's and the other younger men's work he finds sufficient to warrant the belief that "France is at present particularly rich in musical talent." That it is of a quality that shall prove lasting and that it is working upon lines that are destined to be fruitful in the future, all will not be able to share Mr. Hervey's confidence.

*FRENCH MUSIC IN THE XIXth CENTURY. By Arthur Hervey. (Music in the XIXth Century.) 12mo. Pp. xv-279. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Jokes for All Tastes.

ONE THOUSAND AND ONE ANECDOTES. Illustrations, Incidents, Episodes, Yarns, Stories, Adventures, Practical Jokes, &c. Arranged and Edited by Alfred H. Miles. Cloth. Pp. 396. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

The exceptional creature is he who could read a book of anecdotes at a sitting, no matter how brief it was. Mr. Alfred H. Miles, in his volume entitled "One Thousand and One Anecdotes," presents us with an entire arsenal of jokes. The compiler shows good judgment, because no squib he fires has lost its snap, and there is no perceptible smell of sulphur. It is not to all that the sense of humor is given. Does it follow that he who laughs grows fat? It is a part of our education to believe so. Then how dreary are the prosy criticisms usually found in the comments on a book of jokes, and how ignorant are those who do not understand human nature.

Mr. Miles has collected many anecdotes, but you are never to swear on the authenticity of an anecdote. That, however, makes no difference. We have always delighted in that so-called practical joke of Theodore Hook's—how he is said to have entirely blocked up Oxford Street in order to annoy a Mrs. Tottingham. Hook is reported to have sent hundreds of letters to London tradesmen, telling them to bring their goods to the lady's house at a certain hour. In consequence, there was a bad row in Oxford Street. Whether Hook was the offender has never been proved. The chestnut is not to be despised, only its introduction should be well timed or in season. So we would advise a careful study of Mr. Miles's volume, on the principle that a stale joke is very much better than none at all. The Irishman does say funny things, and they are all the more amusing because he seems so perfectly unconscious of his joking proclivities. Is the Turk invariably serious? We cull this particular yarn from among the "Thousand and One." The Captain of a merchant vessel unloading at Constantinople feared to leave part of his cargo exposed during the night. "It will not rain," said a Mussulman. "But some one may steal it." "Oh, never fear," replied the Turk; "there is not a Christian within seven miles."

Little, Brown & Co.'s Juvenile List.

Little, Brown & Co. will publish eleven new books for young people in the Autumn. They are "Ursula's Freshman," a sequel to "Nathalie's Chum," by Anna Chapin Ray; "Brenda's Bargain," the last of the Brenda books for older girls, by Helen Leah Reed; "Jack the Fire Dog," by Lily F. Wesselhoeft, the well-known animal and nature story writer; "Camp Fidelity Girls," by Annie Hamilton Donnell; "Blake Redding: A Boy of To-day," by Nathalie Rice Clark; "Robin Hood: His Book," by Eva March Tappan, illustrated in color; "The Giant's Ruby, and Other Fairy Stories," by Mabel Fuller Blodgett, illustrated by Katharine Pyle; "Jane and John, Their Plays, Parties, and Picnics," by Elizabeth Polhemus, illustrated in color; "Elizabeth Charm-String," by Cora B. Forbes; "Pioneer Spaniards in North America," by William Henry Johnson, author of "The World's Discoverers"; "Daniel Webster for Young Americans," great speeches, with introduction and notes by Prof. Charles F. Richardson of Dartmouth College. The same house will also issue Louisa May Alcott's "Jo's Boys" in illustrated holiday style and a popular edition of William Dana Orcutt's "Princess Kallisto, and Other Tales of the Fairies."

BEATRICE D'ESTE.

The Duchess of Milan During the Days of the Renaissance.*

THERE is no portrait more charming than that if Bianca Sforza. It is the profile not so much of a beautiful or even a classical face as that of a delicately featured young woman. As you study it, you find traces of the Italian, but not the marked typical ones. There is no reason to suppose that Bianca had flashing eyes or kiss-inviting lips. Quiet modesty pervades the work of Ambrogio da Predis. Bianca wears precious stones and pearls, but these ornaments are not protrusive. As a picture it is the fine example of the purest, the most refined Renaissance, and the one which has left its impress on art. It may have been Zenale who has left us a likeness of Beatrice d'Este. The lady forms part of an altar-piece for a church. In the centre of the piece is the Madonna, who offers a hand to Beatrice. The lady wears a long coil of hair, and she is draped in a gown the pattern of which is very loud. These two pictures might be conceived as typical ones of Italian history of the middle and end of the fifteenth century. That double tendency toward simplicity and ornamentation.

Julia Cartwright, now Mrs. Henry Ady, the author of "Beatrice d'Este, Duchess of Milan, 1475-1497," which now appears in a new edition, is very properly charitable in her appreciation of the great ladies of the time of the Renaissance. If the men in power were models of duplicity, more particularly the Italian ones, that is no reason why their wives, sisters, or daughters were not honest women. Have we painted Lucrezia Borgia in too black colors? Anyhow the rehabilitation of this personage—a regular white-washing—has commenced. It is fairly difficult to convince us to-day that at the period described by the author all the men were dissolute and all the women were not. Anyhow Beatrice d'Este's life has long before the writing of the present volume been subjected to careful analysis, and all testimony shows that she was a pure and honest woman. As to her husband, Ludovico Sforza, he was the noble Italian of his time—and not reliable. Cultured was he, with a great love of art, and carried away with that passion for the works of Greeks and Romans, one of the peculiar outbursts of the Renaissance. It was from Milan that the aesthetic feeling flourished, and from there permeated through Italy.

It may be of interest for specialists to follow all the many bickerings existing between the numerous small States of Italy during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Venice hated Genoa; Milan despised Venice; Naples was at variance with everybody. Constant were the differences between the Popes and all the rest. Germany, France, and Spain were for hundreds of years doing their best to keep up the strife for power. The turmoil was continuous. The history of this long period of trouble, notwithstanding the many tragedies, is, after all, monotonous. The part played by Ludovico was a prominent one. He finally fell, the victim of his own ambition.

If there are any advantages to be derived from ancient lineage, certainly the house of Este could claim all the distinctions. The Sforzas, the Medici, the Riaros, were but "low-down upstarts by the side of the illustrious race which had reigned on the banks of the Po during the last 200 years." At Ferrara the most well known of the race was the Duke Ercole I., who was the father of Beatrice. The mother of Beatrice was Leonora of Aragon, the daughter of Ferrante, King of Naples. Two children, both girls, were born from this marriage—Isabella, the elder of the two, and Beatrice, the latter having been born in 1475. The chronicles of the time announce Beatrice's coming into the world in this way: "A daughter was born this day to Duke Ercole, and received the name of Beatrice, being the child of Madonna Leonora, his wife. And there were no rejoicings, because every one wished for a boy." The next year a son was born. Then there took place one of those events quite common in that day—a rebellion, headed by a nephew of the Duke. The Duchess escaped with her children. The Duke was absent from Ferrara at the time. On his return he quelled the outbreak, and then followed the "cruel reprisals," the instigator of the rebellion, with 200 of his followers, "having been put to death after the bloody fashion of the day." There was war in Italy, and Ercole's services were wanted in the field. His wife and two daughters were sent to their grandfather, in Naples. Many of the friends of the later years of Isabella and Beatrice were in Naples when they were children. Among them was Ludovico Sforza, surnamed Il Moro. In 1480 Ludovico formally asked Ercole to give him the hand of Isabella. But there were certain points of policy Ercole thought he might gain by turning over his daughter to some one else. Isabella was to marry the Marquis of Mantua. There was a compromise, when Beatrice was offered to Ludovico Sforza. Ludovico was then thirty-four and Beatrice ten years old.

We have in the briefest manner sketched the characteristics of Ludovico Sforza. Historians have been very abusive of him. He was born, writes one of his contemporaries, "for the ruin of Italy." The author intimates that many of the crimes attributed to Ludovico are false charges. Apparently he was the most courageous of men, but on one important occasion he seems to have shown the white feather. A patron of the arts was he. As to morals, the author writes, "He shared in the laxity of morals common in his age."

Ludovico, as his most hostile critics agree, was emphatically not a cruel man, and rarely consented to condemn even criminals to death. But like many other politicians who have great ends in view, he was often unscrupulous as to the means which he employed, and, as Burckhardt very truly remarked, would probably have been surprised at being held responsible for the means by which he attained his object. Trained from his early youth in the tortuous paths of Italian diplomacy, he acted on the principle laid down by the Venetian Marino Sanuto, that the first duty of the really wise statesman is to pursuade his enemies that he means to do one thing and then do another.

Of the two sisters, the record shows that Isabella was the more accomplished, and even handsomer than Beatrice. Isabella married Gian Galeazzo. Galeazzo ought to have been ruler of Milan, but he was considered incompetent, and it was Ludovico who held the reins of government. Ludovico was master. Finally the marriage of Ludovico and Beatrice took place, and she became the Duchess of Milan. The bride was fifteen, the groom thirty-nine. The time was one imbued with the silliest superstitions. Nothing could be done without consultation, and it was Messer Ambrogio da Rosate who determined what were the auspicious days. "Everything Ludovico did was according to the advice of the soothsayer. He fixed the time of the marriage." At the age of fifteen, Beatrice d'Este "found herself the wife of the ablest and most powerful prince in Italy, released from all the restraints hitherto imposed on her and placed in a position of absolute freedom and independence." Did any jealousies appear as existing between Isabella, Gian Galeazzo's wife, and the gentle Beatrice? Gian Galeazzo cared for nothing but his horses and dogs, and it is believed that he beat his wife. Court rivalries do not engender family affections. Isabella showed a certain aloofness. That was all. Ludovico was apparently fascinated with his young wife. Mrs. Ady writes:

> Life for her was full of rapture; a long prospect of endless pleasures seemed to open before her as the first breath of Spring passed over the green Lombard plains, and the delicious gardens of the Castello of Milan. * * * The world seemed awakening to new bliss, and the Duchess Beatrice was the gayest and gladdest of its creatures. So, at least, she appeared to those who saw her in the full enjoyment of chase or dance. But there was a darker side to the picture. Ludovico looked on his young wife as a joyous and fascinating child * * * and he thought that just as long as he treated her with consideration and respect, and at the same time allowed her every possible indulgence, he might continue to go on his way and take his pleasure in whatever form he chose. But he soon found out his mistake. The young wife of his, full of mirth and high spirits as she was, had a deeper nature and a stronger will than he had suspected. * * * She was bent on having sole possession of her lord's heart—of reigning there without a rival. And when she discovered that Ludovico had a mistress actually living in the Castello, whom he visited continually and loved passionately, her whole being rose up in arms.

How the ugly business was patched up is partially explained. Suffice it to say, Ludovico learned a lesson and was supposably forgiven. There is a curious artistic episode introduced here. Leonardo da Vinci had painted for the Duke a portrait of Cecelia Gallerani, his mistress. Beatrice becoming acquainted with this, would not permit the renowned artist to make her picture. Some of the letters of Ludovico have been preserved. He writes: "I hope to go to Vigevano * * * with my wife, and intend to make extensive preparations for fresh hunting parties. * * * As for my wife, I really believe that since your departure she has not let a single day pass without mounting her horse." Evidently there was peace between the Duke and his young wife, for she writes to her sister in the Spring of 1491:

> Every day we go out riding with the dogs and falcons, and my husband and I never come home without having enjoyed ourselves exceedingly in hunting heron and other water fowl. * * * Nor must I forget to tell you how every day Messer Galeazzo and I, with one or two other courtiers, amuse ourselves playing ball after dinner, and we often talk of your Highness, and wish you were here. I say all this, not to diminish that I hope you and others enjoy, but in order that you may know how well and happy I am, and how kind and affectionate my husband is, since I cannot enjoy thoroughly any pleasure or happiness unless I share it with him. And I must tell you that I had a whole field of garlic planted for your benefit, so that when you come, we may be able to have plenty of your favorite dishes.

The costumes of the day are often described by the two sisters. Beatrice tells of a brocade Ludovico made her a present of. She calls it a sumptuous brocade, and embroidered with gold and silver, with "the twin towers of the lighthouse of the port of Genoa." Innumerable are the festivals in which Beatrice figured. There came a turn in the fortunes of the Duke. The game he played went against him. Beatrice, who was a faithful and devoted wife, died in 1497. Both the husband and wife were passionately fond of music. There was a great instrument maker in those times, Lorenzo by name. He built a clavichord for Beatrice. Mrs. Ady writes:

> By a strange fate the fragments of this precious clavichord, which was so highly esteemed in its day, have of late years found their way to the ancient palace of the Dukes of Ferrara in Venice. The instrument, which the gifted Pavian made for Beatrice, inscribed with the Greek and Latin mottoes chosen by Ludovico, may still be seen under the roof of her father's old house, in these halls where the young Duchess once spent that joyous Maytime long ago.

*BEATRICE D'ESTE, DUCHESS OF MILAN, 1475-1497. A study of the Renaissance. By Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Henry Ady.) Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 387. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.

Mr. Bagby's Weimar Idyl.

A fourth edition of Mr. Albert Morris Bagby's "Miss Träumerei: A Weimar Idyl," has just been published by the author. Mr. Bagby was a pupil in Weimar of Abbé Liszt, and his book is a pleasing story of musical life in that old town of Thuringia in the days of Liszt's ascendency. A likeness of the great maestro serves as a frontispiece.

MR. DIXON'S NEW NOVEL.

THIS ONE WOMAN. A Story of Modern Utopia. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The new novel by the author of the "Leopard's Spots" is labeled in its subtitle a "story of modern Utopia." It might be called the history of an experiment in socialism. Mr. Dixon does not believe in socialism, which he classes with the race problem as the menace of the Anglo-Saxon breed and culture on this side the Atlantic. Naturally, therefore, the experiment here described is a dismal failure.

The story is as lurid as a forest fire, and in view of the author's antecedents it is not strange that it deals with clerical life. If it does not end in woe there are woes enough by the way, and plenty of "scenes" such as—by tradition—well-regulated Englishmen hate. In one place the hero flings his pulpit cloth into the corner, tosses the brass pulpit itself after the cloth, and then ripping his gown from his shoulders dashes that upon top of the ecclesiastical heap. Not unreasonably the congregation gasps and stares. This tempestuous hero is an athletic young parson—tall, big-boned, aureoled with blonde curls, dowered with immense enthusiasm and a transcendent belief in himself. The athletic young man has a large church in New York, and cherishes and projects from his pulpit with a living megaphone visions of the regeneration of the city, the country, and the world. The one woman of the title is the athletic parson's wife, a little dark-eyed lady, a saint-woman in the sequel, but in the beginning rather peevish and fearfully jealous. Not without reason, this last. For, of course, there is another woman, called in the text (by the young parson) "a serene-eyed Greek goddess," beautiful beyond words, and an enthusiast for all the young parson's enthusiasms.

These enthusiasms, by the way, wax so fierce that the staid stockbroking members of his church find themselves elbowed out of the pews (for which they have paid rent) by the populace crowding to listen to the megaphonic voice and the visions of heaven on earth. Naturally the well-dressed pewholders are uncomfortable and displeased, and they make trouble for the young man. Wherefore our parson conceives the daring plan to build upon Fifth Avenue an immense temple of marble, immaculate, sky-piercing, dominant of the city, and testifying to the greatness of God and the humility of His minister. This he does with mortgages and a few odd millions furnished by the other woman, who is dowered with gold as well as beauty. It is hardly needful to say that the parson leaves his wife and little children for this goddess, siren, millionairess, and the pair are married according to the beautiful "forms of Social Freedom" invented by the bridegroom expressly for the occasion. For a time they are very happy together in a purely pagan fashion; but the goddess's god turns to clay in her hands and she grows tired. Then comes the "other man"—a one-eyed man—powerful, practical, without cant or visions—very much a man—and the other woman goes to him as the needle to the lodestone.

Meantime the author introduces a wreck of the Palm Limited, and a meeting between the cast-off wife of the parson and the new. It is an opportunity for No. 1 to save No. 2 from a burning Pullman—an opportunity not allowed to slip. Matters with the other man are complicated by the fact that he is the young parson's college chum and best friend, and, moreover, a pretty good imitation of a gentleman—but the woman cuts that knot with that sublime disregard for the punctilious of which women are sometimes capable. Follows a gruesome fight to the death in the dark in the woman's drawing room between the parson and the other man. They cut and slash each other with Spanish daggers (the gift of the lady), and the parson ends it by breaking the back of his enemy like a pipestem across his athletic knee. Then the parson flies away to his first wife for nursing and shelter. Of course she receives him with joy and cherishes him loyally.

Then follows the trial of the parson for murder, his condemnation, and his pardon secured at last by the long-suffering wife just three minutes before he would have taken his seat in the electric chair. One cannot but feel that it was a pity. But the Governor of New York himself loved the one woman—in vain.

The story on the whole is not pleasant, but it is readable, and handles a sore subject with some frankness and a great deal of energy.

New Handbooks of Practical Gardening.

Two new volumes in the Handbooks of Practical Gardening Series are to shortly be issued by John Lane. They are "The Book of the Honey Bee," by Charles Harrison, and "The Book of the Daffodil," by the Rev. S. Eugene Bourne, B. A. Mr. Harrison writes of the bee in a practical manner. It has been his design to make the book a compendium of every fact and detail connected with successful and profitable bee-keeping. He has attempted, at the same time, to express himself clearly. The volume contains a number of illustrations, chiefly after photographs, by John C. Douglas. The Rev. Bourne's volume on the daffodil discusses every step in the growth of the plant from a practical point of view—the methods of production of the many varieties, soil, situation, planting, nourishment, lifting of bulbs, cross fertilisation, &c. The author has also included a chapter giving advice to those who place their daffodils on exhibition. The volume contains numerous illustrations from photographs and drawings, and a complete index. Other monographs to follow these will be on the lily, window gardening, rarer vegetables, the iris, garden furniture, and topiary.

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LINCOLN CARICATURES.

An Interesting Collection of American and Foreign Cartoons and Satirical Drawings.*

LINCOLN was perhaps the most bitterly assailed and savagely cartooned public man of his time. One has only to search the newspapers and periodicals published while he was in the public eye to obtain overwhelming confirmation of this statement. And yet Lincoln in caricature is a phase of the spectacular career of the great war President that has thus far lacked adequate treatment. It may fairly be questioned whether the book now issued gives this subject "adequate treatment," but it is at least a step toward treating the subject thus, and it is therefore commendable. The cartoons reproduced in the present portfolio originally appeared in London Punch, Vanity Fair, the American counterpart of Punch; in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, and in Harper's Weekly. They range from 1861 to 1865 in point of time. The sentiments of the English Government and of the English people, as well as the changing sentiments of the people of the North, their likes and dislikes, their alternate hopes and fears, their hasty and often unjust judgments of men and measures, all these pass in review before us and are vividly reflected in the cartoons dealing with Lincoln that appear in the Wilson volume. In view of the very recent attitude of Pennsylvania in enacting a law in which the provisions against the cartoon that may be libelous are very stringent, the book now under consideration becomes all the more attractive from many points of view. It would seem that if Lincoln, whose esteem is now little short of deification, could be caricatured and survive to triumph as he has, that those of lesser light might not be hopelessly overcome by the cartoonist's pencil.

The volume will appeal especially to the collectors of Lincolniana, preserving, as it does, in suitable form, the color of the most momentous period in our national history. The plates have been selected with much discrimination and a clear understanding of their value as human documents. Their rescue from half-forgotten hiding places and assembly in portfolio form, following a chronological sequence, was a most excellent idea, especially as the plates are accompanied with intelligent comment that will make their purpose and meaning clear to older men, whose memory may have grown dim, as well as to the new generation that has come upon the stage in the eight and thirty years that have elapsed since the close of the Civil War.

Plate 1 is entitled "Lincoln à la Blondin." It appeared in Harper's Weekly on Aug. 25, 1860. It was evidently suggested by Blondin's crossing the Niagara on a tight rope with a man on his back, an event then fresh in the public mind. Lincoln is Blondin, and the man on his back is a negro, the significance of which is strikingly apparent. Lincoln carries a balancing pole marked "Constitution."

Plate 2, entitled "The Inside Track," is flanked by Thurlow Weed as a Western river gambler of the period, and William H. Seward, while Horace Greeley, their sworn political enemy, thrusts his head through an open door in time to hear Weed remark impressively "Trust to my friend Seward—trust to us," &c.

Plate 3, "The Flight of Abraham," holds up to ridicule Lincoln's secret journey from Harrisburg to Washington.

Plate 4, "Winding Off the Tangled Skein," recalls the days of doubt and waiting which preceded the firing on Sumter and the first call for troops.

Plate 5, under the title "The Spirit of '76," was published in Vanity Fair on May 4, 1861, and breathes the spirit which prompted the great uprising of the North when the truth was brought home to its people that a war between sections was not avoidable.

Plate 6, "The Situation," savors of the compromise idea so popular until well toward the close of the war. Lincoln is introduced as a constable in the act of arresting Davis.

Plate 7, "Got the Right Weapon at Last," has for its motif the first of the National loans which assured a successful prosecution of the war.

Plate 8 is without title. It deals with the Union's relations with foreign powers, notably with England, France, and Spain.

Plate 9 was published in Punch on Jan. 11, 1862. It was inspired by the Mason and Slidell incident. Its caption is "Up a Tree—Colonel Bull and the Yankee Coon." The coon is Lincoln.

Plate 10 pictures Lincoln as Sindbad, and Gideon Welles perched upon his shoulders as the Old Man of the Sea. It recalls most strikingly the fact that the course of Welles as Secretary of the Navy was at the time of the publication of the cartoon most unsatisfactory in popular estimation.

Plate 11 is called "The New Orleans Press," and deals with the capture of that city. Lincoln is modeled after Jack Horner.

Plate 12, "The Latest from America," appeared in Punch on July 26, 1862. It aims to make light of the war news sent out from New York at that time. Lincoln is pictured as a bartender.

Plate 13, "The Overdue Bill," shows Lincoln seated at a desk with hands as usual thrust into his pockets, glancing discomfitedly at a paper inscribed, "I Promise to Subdue the South in Ninety Days—A. Lincoln," held out to him by a Confederate soldier.

Plate 14, "What Will He Do With Them?" appeared in Vanity Fair on Oct. 4, 1862. It heralded the forthcoming emancipation proclamation. The President is pictured as a vagrom bird peddler with an absence of customers.

Plate 15, "Lincoln's Last Warning," also deals with the subject of emancipation. Variants of this theme recurred again and again on the war envelopes of the period.

Plate 16, "Keep on the Track," has to do with the result of the Congressional elections of 1862. The President is made to do duty as a locomotive engineer, while Secretary Seward is his fireman.

Plate 17 lacks a title. It was prompted by the fearful Union slaughter at Fredericksburg. Columbia confronts the President and demands an accounting for the thousands slain in that conflict.

Plate 18, "Universal Advice to Abraham—Drop 'Em," refers to Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton.

Plate 19, "Scene from the American 'Tempest,'" published in Punch on Jan. 24, 1863, was prompted by the final Proclamation of Emancipation, issued on the first day of that year.

Plate 20 lacks a title. It deals with the underlying cause of England's unfriendly attitude toward the Union—the sudden shutting off of the supply of raw material for her cotton mills.

Plate 21, "Right at Last," shows the President in the act of clinging to Grant, symbolized by a broom.

Plate 22 bears no title. It shows the President as calling for troops just after Gettysburg. They are responding in mass.

Plate 23, "Rowdy Notions of Emancipation," appeared in Punch on Aug. 8, 1863. It deals with the lamentable draft riots in New York City.

Plate 24, "Extremes Meet," was another Punch conceit. The American President and the Russian Czar are depicted amid scenes of rapine and desolation as triumphantly clasping hands in the middle foreground. It serves to recall the good-will shown by Russia for the Union when it stood almost without friends among the nations. Because of the attitude of Russia the recognition of the Confederate States by England and France, as well as by the other powers, was prevented.

Plate 25, "Drawing Things to a Head," shows how the friendship of Russia was regarded in the loyal States.

Plate 26, "This Reminds Me of a Little Joke," recalls the extraordinary Presidential campaign of 1864, wherein Lincoln was pitted against Gen. George B. McClellan, to the latter's discomfiture.

Plate 27, "The American Brothers," shows Lincoln and Davis as bound side by side with rope significantly labeled "Debts."

Plate 28, "Long Abraham Lincoln a Little Longer," tells its own story and bears witness to the joyful relief with which the people of the North greeted the re-election of Lincoln.

Plate 29, "The Federal Phoenix," has its character explained in its title.

Plate 30, "The Threatening Notice," published in Punch on Feb. 25, 1865, represents Lincoln as remonstrating with the American Eagle in the dress of Uncle Sam over the Senate's proposed abrogation of Canadian treaties.

Plate 31, "From Our Special War Correspondent," appeared in Harper's Weekly on April 15, 1865. Lincoln, who had lately made his last visit to the front, was represented with a drumhead for a table, writing from City Point, Va., "All seems well with us." When the journal in which this particular cartoon reached its readers Lincoln was dead from the bullet of Booth.

Plate 32, "Britannia Sympathizes with Columbia," closes the series and testifies to the world-wide grief which attended the death of the great war President, and shows how strong had become his hold upon all men who love brave deeds and honest lives.

It has been unfortunately impossible to trace the authorship of most of the cartoons appearing in Mr. Wilson's book that have been reproduced from Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, but three of them at least are known to be from the pencil of the elder Frank Bellew.

The designer of a majority of the cartoons reproduced from Vanity Fair was the late Henry Louis Stephens.

All of the cartoons from London Punch are from the pencil of Sir John Tenniel.

*LINCOLN IN CARICATURE. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson, author of "Washington: The Capital City." Illustrated with thirty-two plates. Small folio. Pp. 80. Boards. Printed for private distribution. Edition limited to 165 copies. Entire edition for sale by Niel Morrow Ladd, 122 East Twenty-third Street, Morrow Ladd, New York. Price, $5. Edition de Luxe, $10 each.

Aeschylus.

A. Sidgwick, M. A., of Oxford University, England, publishes in this country through the Clarendon Press Aeschylus's "Persae" and "Septem Contra Thebas," in one volume, uniform with his "Agamemnon, Eumenides" and "Choephoroi." The texts used are taken from the second edition of the Aeschylus in the Oxford Classical Texts, with a few changes, notes, and an introduction by the editor. In writing the commentary on the "Persae," says Dr. Sidgwick in his prefatory note, "I have thought it best to give rather more help in the notes, in dealing both with the author's meaning and with the grammatical usage, than would be required for more advanced students." In an appendix he has put a few longer notes on some of the historical points raised by the play and on one intricate question concerning the original text. The introduction to the "Septem" contains a review of the history of the Theban myth from Homer to the Attic drama; a brief résumé of the plot; a few remarks on the aim and character of the play.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN.

The Strenuous Life of the Inventor of Stenography.*

YOU go into a court of justice and notice the phonographer intent on his work, and so accustomed are you to the method of his adapting sounds to signs that you never for a moment doubt the accuracy of his reports, nor does the Judge. We need not enter into the main details of the history of shorthand. Suffice it to state that its origin is of many centuries ago. Every now and then archaeologists will hint that long before the Christian era, the Greeks had their methods of changing the shapes of their usual letters, so as to favor more rapidity in the method of writing. The creation of practical stenography is entirely due to Isaac Pitman. There never lived a man more devoted to phonography. What Justin McCarthy said of him is worthy of presentation:

On Jan. 22, 1897, there died a man who had occupied his whole quiet, noble life with two theories, one of which was a complete success, and the other, up to the time of his death, an absolute failure. All his life he worked at the realization of his two theories in the full belief that he was thereby doing some good for the human race. He remained faithful to his purpose through his life. His aim was to lighten the load of the heavily laden. Sir Isaac Pitman's system of shorthand was a complete success. His principle of phonetic spelling has not advanced one single step since he first tried to set it in motion.

Isaac Pitman was born at Trowbridge, England, in 1813. From his childhood he was the most energetic and studious of lads. At an early age he took command, and from his brother's account was inclined to rule the household. His education was a fairly good one. He had, according to his brother's account, studied "correct pronunciation, distinct articulation, and other essentials of effective delivery." The father, who was manager in a cloth manufactory, obtained a place as clerk for his son, not heeding the request of Isaac that he might be still kept at school. There seems to have been at the very beginning of his career a liking for the study of shorthand, for with the first money he had saved he bought a copy of Taylor's system of shorthand. The use he made of shorthand was to make extracts from the books he was reading. Mr. Benn Pitman, Isaac's brother, writes:

It was at this early period of his life that Isaac Pitman's attention was called to the disparity between the printed and the spoken language. In reading he frequently met with words the meaning of which he understood, but never having heard them in conversation, he was doubtful as to their correct pronunciation, and the only recourse was reference to the pronouncing dictionary. This occurred so often that he resolved to read carefully through Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, and copy out every word whose pronunciation or spelling was unfamiliar to him. When the task was completed he found that he had a list of about 2,000 words, which he copied with the proper diacritical markings, and these he committed to memory, both as to pronunciation and spelling.

The turning point in his career was when, at nineteen, he left home for the Borough Road Training College, established in London. At this time the Lancaster and Bell system of instruction was used in vogue. The strictest discipline was exacted of the pupils. The methods of the school exactly suited Isaac's temperament. After five months Pitman left London and was appointed as teacher to a school at Barton-on-Humber, in Lincolnshire. Certain eccentricities are appreciable in Pitman during this period of his life. He became somewhat of an ascetic, fasting on certain days. But his work went on. He preached to the Methodists, he talked about temperance—and distributed temperance tracts, and did his best toward the reformation of the seafaring folks in his town. His reading of the Scriptures was constant. He studied particularly the publications of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and corrected the errors in the parallel references.

For the second time he carefully read through Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, making, as before, a list of words about which he felt a doubt either as to spelling or pronunciation. To his satisfaction the list proved less numerous than at the first reading. His correction of the references in the Scriptures of the Bible Society led to the colossal undertaking of correcting the errors found in the 500,000 parallel passages of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible. His mastery of Walker's Dictionary, and especially the principles of the language prefixed to that work, unquestionably led the way to the invention of phonography.

We may now begin to understand how wonderfully well equipped was Isaac Pitman for his special mission. Pitman married about this time. There are certain details that Mr. Benn Pitman introduces in regard to this marriage, which seem to us to be out of place, the wife of the inventor of shorthand being a perfectly honest woman.

Having sent his corrections to the Bible Society, there was no acknowledgment received by him, though in subsequent editions Pitman's corrections were made use of. Finally Samuel Bagster, the senior member of a well-known publishing house in London, who was associated with the Bible Society, and who had issued Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, was attracted by the work of Pitman. He was given the revision of the Comprehensive Bible. To this colossal task Isaac Pitman devoted himself, and gave to it "five thousand hours of the closest mental and physical application." When the corrections were finished he declined accepting any remuneration. It was about this time, apparently, that there came the conception of the phonographic idea. In 1837 Pitman published his "Stenographic Soundhand."

It was a booklet consisting of two pages of engraving and twelve pages of letter press. The price was fourpence. The publisher was Samuel Bagster.

The edition was of three thousand. Most of the copies were given away. Pitman's method of distributing the "Stenographic Soundhand" was a wise one. He sent the booklet to many of the schoolmasters in England. With but small means, the cost of the postage would have been an obstacle, but just then came Rowland Hill's penny postage. Strange is it that the Government offered a reward for a method of collecting the penny in the simplest manner. It was Isaac Pitman who seems to have devised the postage stamp. Unfortunately he advised that the stamps should be affixed to the back of the letter. This mistake was the reason why Pitman did not secure an award.

To-day we may not be inclined to give phonography the high place it really deserves because the novelty of it has departed.

Now began a series of lectures, delivered by various members of the Pitman family, in England. It cannot be said that the courses were in a monetary sense successful. The real object was, however, attained. Phonography attracted a marked attention. Finally there came success, but in a limited way. For years it was with only the utmost economy that Isaac Pitman could find the means of subsistence. It was his system of a new English which diverted his attention. There were to be many changes in spelling and alterations in the form of the letters. There were even to be additions to the alphabet.

If Pitman had only stuck to the one thing, his own system of shorthand, his worldly success would have been assured. What led him off were his many other philological schemes. He had a tremendous will power and the utmost confidence in himself. He always thought he was right and everybody else in the wrong. The distinction of knighthood conferred on him was fully merited. On the occasion of being thus honored, Isaac Pitman declined appearing in knee breeches and with a sword at his side.

His last days could not have been happy ones. He had, it is true, by his own exertions, been fairly successful, for all the English-speaking world and the writing one wanted to understand the best method of shorthand writing. He became associated with certain members of his own family in the publishing business. But, as ever, Isaac Pitman would have his own way, and there were the chances that the concern might become embarrassed. Then a separation took place and there were unfortunate bickerings. Another side issue of his was that of doing away with the decimal system, and making twelve the unit of value. When he was at the advanced age of eighty-two, Isaac Pitman opened an office for himself. The work was arduous, beyond his physical capacity. He broke down under the strain. He died Jan. 22, 1897, and it is not likely that his memory will be forgotten for many a century yet to come.

*SIR ISAAC PITMAN. His Life and Labors. Told and Illustrated by Benn Pitman. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 201. Cincinnati: Benn Pitman.

A Peg-Legged Hero.

ANDY BARR. By Willis B. Hawkins. Illus. Pp. 423. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.20.

This is a boys' story with a peg-legged cobbler for a hero, with a little lady out of a circus for a heroine, with a Boys' Brigade, duly authorized by the Governor of the State, with a little bit of the real civil war thrown in, and with all coming out as it should in the end. It begins with the appearance of little Jimmy Ray, dressed as a monkey, as a super in a circus parade; it ends with little Jimmy promoted to James, the editor of the town paper, and just about to marry the little girl out of the circus. Meantime, the coming on of the civil war has inspired all the boys with martial ardor, and Uncle Andy Barr, a veteran of the Mexican War, and a lover of children, has taken upon himself to be drill master. He has enlisted the youngsters on the side of law and order, and brought his small soldiers to such a high degree of efficiency that in a moment of need the Governor actually calls them out to capture a gang of "bummers" and "bounty-jumpers" with whom the Sheriff is unable to cope. Naturally, the boys meet the "bummers" with ball cartridges, and the "bummers" are theirs in a manner as complete as ever the British fleet on the Lakes was Commodore Perry's. Then Andy tells the boys queer stories, which are set down verbatim, and instills into them most excellent lessons in duty and honor. Likewise, with the assistance of his peg leg he rescues one of the boys from drowning, in a perfectly delightful manner, and in short does everything to make himself an ideal boys' hero. Then he takes all the "toughs" of the countryside, enlists them in a legion, and goes off to the war to assist in "saving the Union." The "toughs" adore Uncle Andy, and, though the rest of the Federal Army holds them in horror, and calls them "the hell hounds," yet, at a critical moment, with Uncle Andy at their head, they take a battery, and decide the fate of the day. To crown it all, too, Uncle Andy is not killed in this charge, as he would have been in a book intended for grownups. He is dreadfully wounded, but gets well, and later turns out to be somebody entirely different from what you thought he was.

Of course, there is a deal about what the boys do, stand-up fights with bigger boys, a brave rescue at a fire, mad rides on horseback, and other rides on cow-back. Really, "Andy Barr" is a good boys' story, one of the kind that a self-respecting boy can read without loss of pride or sacrifice of his desire for excitement, and one that the boy's elders can see him read without regret.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

How Bread Is Made in Different Countries.*

WHAT more natural in reading Emil Braun's "The Baker's Book," than to be led off by many formulas, telling you how Zwiebacks, Kippel, New England loaf, or Babas, Butter Kuchen, or Crullers, or Cookies, and Croustades are to be constructed. Putting aside for the moment all those nice things the true artist, the baker, can bring forth piping hot from his ovens, the main question is, How much bread, the real staff of life, does a man consume in the year? That depends, it seems, on the nationality of the bread-eater. If Portugal gets along with half a pound of bread per diem, just across the border in Spain the people will want more than a pound. The American consumes about a pound of bread every twenty-four hours. The great bread devourer is the Frenchman. He is not comfortable without two pounds of bread every day. Mr. Braun tells us that the Russian only wants ninety pounds per annum, "and is popularly supposed to make up the deficiency in swallowing tallow candles and any kind of rich, fatty substance, no matter what the flavor."

Lumped together there are supposably 517,000,000 bread-eaters. A barrel of flour will suffice for only one person, be it man, woman, or child, during the year. That means about four and a half bushels of wheat. Why it is that we are all eating more bread than formerly is not understood. There ought to be some natural law for this, but it has not yet been solved. In this book there is an amusing print. It shows the bulk of the ordinary man, who stands alongside of the loaf of bread he will eat during a year. The man is insignificant when compared with the gigantic loaf. Those who have been crying that the time would come when there would not be enough bread to go around are requested to hold their tongues. The new lands in the remote Northwest, their products in grain now coming into the market and in enormous quantity, show how little the wheat prophets knew about it. The Frenchman stands first as a baker. Vienna has her distinction, but her yearly output of bread would be only a mouthful for hungry Paris.

There is an enormous consumption of bread in Paris. In fact, for many people it forms the main staple of diet.

Whether the methods which serve in Paris and elsewhere in France, looking toward the interest of the buyers, would be available in other countries is questionable. It is the Government that sees that justice is done. "The seller of the bread must sell it on the square, so to speak. If he is caught cheating the better were it for him that he had never been born. He throws a loaf on the scales; it does not weigh quite enough. He takes another loaf from the table, guillotines it in the true French style under a keen knife below the counter's edge, adds the morsel to the loaf, just enough to make the weight precise, and the purchaser drops his sou and carries the bread away in his hands." As an expert Mr. Braun has this to say concerning French bread:

> It is a toothsome bread, sweet to the taste, forming no paste in the mouth. There is no suggestion of doughiness in it, nor is there any overproduction of holes, so to speak. It is light, but not so light that it cheats you or your stomach. All the weight must be there, and with the weight must be the nutriment, for certainly there is a large element of nutriment in it. The inside of the bread is slightly yellowish. There is nothing of the chalky whiteness we see at home in some of our breadstuff, either in the flour or in the bread.

What is it that gives Vienna bread its deserved reputation? The Viennese will tell you that it all depends on the excellence of Hungarian flour. We should rather incline to the belief that excellence is the result of the skill of the baker. If Hungarian flour be rich in gluten it is by no means a peculiarity of this special wheat. There are bakeshops of long standing in Vienna. One of them has fed the hungry ever since the year 1[illegible]. In Hungary there is a peculiar system of making bread. The farmers conduct "home bakeries." The agricultural baker comes to town once or twice a week, and always finds customers.

Coming home, the author is not afraid to make the statement that it is not the American baker that brings about dyspepsia, but "that it is the bread made in the kitchen that causes the most indigestion, not the bread made in the bakeshops." There is something heartrending in the idea that "mother's bread" was the cause of your present digestatory troubles. With so many varieties of flour as are found in the American markets, the many helps the bakery receives from machinery, and besides that the pick of foreign bakers, there is no reason why our bread should not be of the very best. The author ranks Italy as the lowest in the art of baking bread. He writes:

> That the average Italian bread is made the worst in the world, with the possible exception of Greece, is fairly well known, and it has kept up its reputation well. Dark in color, and made in the shape of large buns about a foot in diameter, it is almost as uninviting as it could possibly be made, yet, notwithstanding this, the natives want it so badly that in many towns rioting and looting of the bakers' shops for this bread that would not be eaten in the United States, is of frequent occurrence. * * * The bakers' ovens are exactly the same now as they were before Christ. * * * Bakeries and ovens can be seen that were buried by the dust and ashes of the volcano Vesuvius in the year A. D. 79, and one can confidently say that with a few shillings' worth of repairs it would turn out equal to any wood oven in England, and one of our own bakers would find himself quite at home with it.

Ever so long ago the windmills of La Mancha, which ground the wheat, ceased whirling their wings. Spain used to have a fine flour of her own, but now she imports all her wheat. The author tells us that the Spaniard is rather backward in the production of bread, but that he has somewhat improved of late. In the provinces of Spain all the antiquated ways of bread production are followed out. "Experiments with modern bake ovens and machinery have proved fruitless, as there exists a certain prejudice, however unjust, against machine-made bread." In Madrid there are only small bakeries. Various are the kinds of bread made in Scandinavia. There must be many of our adopted citizens who still relish the knäkkebrot. In Sweden it is made out of rye. The dough is cut in round pieces, each with a hole in it. When the flat cakes have been baked they are dried by heat. Then the hole helps to string up the knäkkebrot. Many a tourist has found out how really good was this flat cake. Certainly it is a relic of the long past. Black bread is largely consumed in Russia, the proportion being 75 per cent. of black bread to 25 of white. Russians delight in something called birak, which is a patty. "The poorer classes make a plain dough, similar to our pie dough, and for the filling they use cabbage, or berries, apples, or potatoes."

In Constantinople there are several well appointed bakeries, somewhat American in their plans. In some cases the proprietors have learned their business in the United States. Havana bread has an excellent reputation. Fermentation is natural and yeast is not used. Here is a queer custom carried out by the Cuban baker: "A long, narrow banana leaf is inserted in the dough before baking. When taken from the ovens the loaves show a crease where the leaf was placed. The leaf is easily removed, but small particles cling to the bread. The object of this is to allow the heat to bake the inside without burning the crust."

The Boer housewife is economical. Because wood is at times difficult to procure she makes one baking suffice for ten days, and the Boer is a solid eater.

The way the Boer woman makes her bread is very simple. She takes a sufficient quantity of meal, adds a little salt and a little Kafir beer, (a drink made of maize, and which is largely used all over South Africa in breadmaking.) These are her ingredients. The bread is made in huge loaves, which without exaggeration may be described as the size of cart wheels. The baking usually occupies a day, and during this period it is advisable to give the vrow as wide a berth as possible, for her temper at this time is usually none of the best.

That constant quantity, the peck of dirt we must eat, how is it represented in bread? There are many very particular persons who, seeing that the shop of their baker looks clean, forget that the bread passes through many hands before it reaches the table. A dirty driver and an uncared-for wagon add materially to the chances of having to eat that much dreaded "peck." Mr. Braun writes about shops not thoroughly cleaned, and "the mixers and utensils in general neglected and of a sloppy appearance." In first-class bakeries personal cleanliness is one of the rules, and "the men are compelled to take a bath and to change their entire clothing before starting to work." In New York there are unfortunately many small bakeries where the simplest rules of cleanliness are overlooked. The workmen themselves suffer from the unwholesome conditions they are forced to labor in. As to the public which eats such bread, there is no question that the product of such bakeries is in the highest degree unwholesome. The high temperature of the oven may destroy the noxious microbes in the dough, but from dirty handling it is on the outside of the loaf where the danger of infection lies. The volume is a handsome one, with numerous colored illustrations.

*THE BAKER'S BOOK. A Practical Hand Book of the Baking Industries in All Countries. Translated, Edited, and Published by Emil Braun. Vol. II. Fully Illustrated. Pp. [illegible]. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $[illegible].

John Henry Again.

OUT FOR THE COIN. By the Author of "John Henry." (Hugh McHugh.) Slim 16mo. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. 75 cents.

John Henry, debonair as ever, is with us again and joy stalks through the land. This time John, having sworn off from the races, turns his attention to Wall Street and discourses picturesquely on the financial outlook. It is only an item worthy the barest chronicling that he comes out with a balance of $2,000 on the wrong side. After having vociferously declared "no more bum gallops for him," the unfortunate young man finds that through a piece of misdirected kindness a Louisville uncle before joining the majority made him the sole heir to seven colts which an obliging Kentuckian was even then bringing to the metropolis.

John Henry, in highly colored phrases, tells the story of the seven horses, which turned out blessings in disguise. One white footed young thing John Henry calls Peaches in loving tribute to Clara J., his devoted wife, and Peaches proves worthy of her godmother. The comedy of errors which is performed with Peaches as heroine, the general straightening, and the remarkable vocabulary of slang which sends the ordinary plodding citizen, unused to the ways of John Henry and his ilk, into spasms of admiration, are all interesting enough for the purposes of entertainment and amusement. This is the fifth story of some of the doings of this enterprising young man, and the author's preface is worthy of comment.

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GEORGE MOORE.

A Collection of Stories Dealing with the Present Condition of Ireland.*

ONE can hardly believe that "The Untilled Field" is the work of that George Moore, who, but a few years (or was it months?) ago, joined, with the utmost enthusiasm, the movement to rescue the ancient Erse language from extinction, and was among the most confident that therein, in part at least, lay the hope of Ireland's redemption. If he was serious in that undertaking, then his most recent book can be looked upon in no other light than as a confession that he has since become wiser on the subject of an Irish renaissance, and now believes that there is no use in reviving a language which there is no one to speak.

Mr. Moore apparently believes that the Irish language is far more dead at the present time than that of the men who spoke ancient Greek or Latin ever will be. Whether it was voluntary or involuntary on his part, nothing could exceed the strength of the dismal conviction expressed by his book that it is hopeless to expect the Irish either to better their own condition or to benefit by any outside aid. In its art life the island stopped, according to Mr. Moore, with the making of the Cross of Cong, while its intelligence since the fifth and sixth century has all gone into religion. There has never been a religious revolution in Ireland, and he claims that it is an acknowledged fact that there can be no renaissance without a religious revolt.

To learn how infinitely distant, in Mr. Moore's opinion, such a revolution is from the men and women who yield to the demands of the clergy a far more unquestioning obedience than any American child gives its parent, one has only to read the document which Mr. Moore has furnished in his "confession." The trail of the priest as well as that of the landlord, he holds, is over the land; the one depriving the peasant of the just rewards of toil, and the other, in his fear of the joy of life, forbidding the simple pleasures that appeal to the peasant mind. Mr. Moore says that the Irish priests resolutely oppose all the natural impulses of youth, and have tried their best to stamp out the crossroad dances, the innocent courting that went on in the lanes at eventide or under the light of the moon, and every kind of fun and merrymaking that would have made young Ireland content and happy at home. The kind of thing they give in exchange is, in the author's view, illustrated in a story concerning a certain lecture on poultry delivered in the schoolhouse. At the command of the priest his obedient but thoroughly uninterested parishioners assembled in the long, smoky room, the men on one side, the women on the other, to prevent any of the chance love making so abhorrent to Father Thomas Maguire. Such a violent storm was raging, however, that the lecturer failed to appear, and an unfortunate lady who had lately moved into the neighborhood was pounced upon and politely requested to deliver up for the benefit of the assembled audience any little knowledge she might possess on the subject of hens. As might be expected, she demurred, and the following scene took place:

"You have read some books about poultry, I am sure?"

"Well, a little—but—"

"Oh, that doesn't matter," said the priest. "I'm sure the book you read is full of instruction. We shall be much obliged if you will say a few words about poultry. Just say what you have in your mind about the different breeds."

The young woman again protested, but the priest said:

"You will do it very nicely." And he spoke like one who is not accustomed to being disobeyed. "We will give the lecturer five minutes more."

"Is there no farmer's wife who could speak?" the young lady said in a fluttering voice. "She would know much more than I. I see Biddy McHale there. She has done very well with her poultry."

"I dare say she has," said the priest, "but the people would pay no attention to her. She is one of themselves. It would be no amusement to them to hear her."

The young lady asked if she might have five minutes to scribble a few notes. The priest said he would wait a few minutes, but it did not matter much what she said.

"But couldn't some one dance or sing?" said the young lady.

"Dancing and singing!" said the priest. "No."

And the young lady hurriedly scribbled a few notes about fowls for laying, fowls for fattening, regular feeding, warm houses, and something about a percentage of mineral matter. She had not half finished when the priest said:

"Now, will you stand over there, near the harmonium? Whom shall I announce?"

The young woman told him her name, and he led her to the harmonium and left her talking, addressing most of her instruction to Biddy McHale, a long, thin, pale-faced woman, with wistful eyes.

"This won't do," said the priest, interrupting the lecturer. "I'm not speaking to you, Miss, but to my people. I don't see one of you taking notes, not even you, Biddy McHale, though you have made a fortune out of your hins. Didn't I tell you from the pulpit that you were to bring pencil and paper, and write down all you heard? If you had known years ago all this young lady is going to tell you you would be rolling in your carriages to-day."

Then the priest asked the lecturer to go on, and the lady explained that to get hens to lay about Christmas time, when eggs fetched the best price, you must bring on your pullets early. "You must," she said, "set your eggs in January."

"You hear that," said the priest. "Is there any one who has got anything to say about that? Why is it that you don't set your eggs in January?"

No one answered, and the lecturer went on to tell of the advantages that would come to the poultry keeper whose eggs were hatched in December.

As she said this the priest's eyes fell upon Biddy McHale, and, seeing that she was smiling, he asked her if there was any reason why eggs could not be hatched in the beginning of January.

"Now, Biddy, you must know all about this, and I insist on your telling us. We are here to learn."

Biddy did not answer.

"Then what were you smiling at?"

"I wasn't smiling, your Reverence."

"Yes, I saw you smiling. Is it because you think there isn't a brooding hin in January?"

It had not occurred to the lecturer that hens might not be brooding so early in the year, and she waited anxiously. At last Biddy said:

"Well, your Reverence, it isn't because there are no hins brooding. You'll get brooding hins at every time in the year; but, you see, you can't rear chickens earlier than March. The end of February is the earliest I have ever seen. But, of course, if you could rear them in January all that the young lady said would be quite right. I have nothing to say agin it. I have no fault to find with anything she says, your Reverence."

"Only that it can't be done," said the priest. "Well, you ought to know, Biddy."

The villagers were laughing.

"That will do," said the priest. "I don't mind your having a bit of amusement, but you're here to learn."

All this seems to be funny until one reflects that it was with grown people the priest was dealing, not a lot of school children, and then the tragic significance of it begins to appear. Only the stoutest hearts and strongest wills among them, according to Mr. Moore, pretend to resist this coercion that extends, he claims, to the most trivial details of life, and most of those who resist find it expedient to transplant themselves to the more congenial soil of America. If one were to judge by these tales, that seems to be the one hope animating these simple hearts—if the worst comes they can go to America and find peace and plenty. But though that may mean salvation to the individual Irishman, it means ruin to Ireland, and that is the deadly disease that Mr. Moore points out in the most of his stories. One gains the impression of fertile fields going to waste; of cabins deserted, or worse still, tumbling into ruins; of squalor and degradation; and, more hopeless than all else, of the steady desertion of sturdy lads and lasses to a more kindly land beyond the sea, where their paralyzed energies unfold in a marvelous manner.

One sketch called "Homesickness" seems to tell the whole story as Mr. Moore sees the situation. It is about a young Irish emigrant who worked in a Bowery barroom until his health failed and his doctor sent him on a sea trip to Ireland to recuperate. He had been thirteen years in America, but when the train stopped at his little home station he found nothing changed except for the worse. He had looked forward to seeing his old haunts and his old friends, but the one saddened him and the other turned out to possess little interest. He had outgrown their narrow limits, and he continually contrasted the weakness and incompetence of the people about him with the restlessness and energy of the people he had left behind. He engaged himself to marry a nice Irish girl, but he often thought longingly of America, and from the day when a letter came from his friend, the bartender, the longing grew by rapid strides. "The smell of the barroom hunted him down, and he felt that he must go away." He hated the bleak country, the little fields divided by bleak walls, the ignorance of the people, and not least of all, the priest. "The moment he landed in New York he felt the thrill of home that he had not found in his native village, and he wondered how it was that the smell of the bar seemed more natural than the smell of the fields, and the roar of crowds more welcome than the silence of the lake's edge."

"A Letter to Rome" and "A Playhouse in the Waste" picture what Mr. Moore holds to be the useless efforts to better the people's condition made by good Father MacTurnan, a saintly soul, but like many another saintly soul his schemes to save his parish from ruin were not practical. His letter to Rome was never answered, and his playhouse, which he had meant to be the centre of a second Oberammergau, was never used.

What impresses one in these stories about what Mr. Moore has so aptly named "The Untilled Field," is not their excellence of literary form, though that is remarkable, but the plain, tragic, uncompromising way in which they present a hopeless desolation of a country and a people. The language, the style, the matter, are simplicity itself; there seems to have been no thought but to make the revelation of that which filled the author's mind. It is not a collection of short stories in any proper sense of the word, for though the different chapters have separate names, they are hardly more than detached incidents without formal beginning or ending. There is, however, one exception called "The Wild Goose," which is a remarkably good study of one of those irresponsible, immoral characters, so far from uncommon among the Irish. As a story, it is perhaps the best of the collection; but they are all perfect in their way, since they perfectly accomplish their author's purpose in writing them.

Mr. Moore, however, is a better writer than politician and prophet. Recent events convict him of grave mistakes, and his pessimism is now out of date.

*THE UNTILLED FIELD. By George Moore. One volume. Pp., 381. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

A Tedious Parable.

THE TRAVELS OF JOHN WRYLAND: Being an Account of His Journey to Tibet; of His Founding a Kingdom on the Island of Pulli, and of His War Against the Ne-ar-Diane. Allentown, Penn.: Equitable Publishing Company.

We have rarely read a more tedious book than "The Travels of John Wryland," and that is a pity, for the anonymous author undoubtedly hoped, by means of this parable, to do some good. The irony of Swift is controlled by genius. The irony of the author of this poor imitation of Swift is controlled not even by a fair measure of literary talent. His song is all in one irritating key.

John Wryland is an educated poor man who cannot get a job of work in his native land. Hence some irony about modern education. He goes to the Orient and by trickery seizes the throne of an imaginary kingdom, where he plays the tyrant till he is forced to flee. Footnotes show the relation of his cruel tyrannies and dishonesty to passages of ancient and modern history. We fancy that this is a sort of tract against imperialism; that some of its satire is aimed nearer at home than King John and King Henry VIII. In fact, the footnotes mention the Philippines. But a book so hard to read that only a hardened reviewer will be likely to persist in reading it, and only a rabid "anti-imperialist" will ever take the trouble to praise it, can accomplish no purpose, good or evil. Artistically "The Travels of John Wryland" is a thing of naught.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1803. Explorations by Early Navigators. Descriptions of the Islands and Their Peoples, &c., as Related in Contemporaneous Books and Manuscripts. Translated from the Originals. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. With maps, portraits, and illustrations. Vol. V. 1582-1583. Cloth. Pp. 320. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

The fifth volume of the series, entitled, "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803," covers only one year, 1582-3, beginning with a missive from the Governor, Gonzalo Ronquillo de Penalosa, addressed to King Felipe II. The King is assured "that the country is advancing rapidly in the conversion of the natives, and they are quick to embrace baptism and the knowledge of our holy faith." De Penalosa wants convents to be built in all the villages and cities. His Majesty is assured that he must not expect any money from the islands for a long time to come. There is an animated account of an action at sea between the Spaniards and the Japanese. The Don writes: "The Japanese are the most warlike people in this part of the world. They have artillery, and many arquebuses and lances. They use defensive armor for the body, made of iron, which they have owing to the subtlety of the Portuguese, who have displayed that trait to the injury of their own souls." De Penalosa had his prejudices, with no liking for his rivals, the Portuguese. The official informs the King that he has sent a ship to Peru, and on her was a piece of artillery "of 35 quintals." The Spaniards were convinced that if they held the Straits of Magellan they could defy the whole world. The Spaniards did found a settlement near the strait, but it came to grief. In 1587 an Englishman, Thomas Candish, tells what became of the place. Though they had built churches and "had erected a gibet," the Spaniards were starved out. "They died like dogges in their houses, and in their clothes, wherein we found them." (See Hakluyt.)

Penalosa has been evidently struck with the fighting of the Chinese and Japanese; "they are not so like the Indians," he writes to the King, "but people as valiant as many of the inhabitants of Barberia, (Barbary,) and even more so."

The Bishop Domingo de Salazar was by no means satisfied with conditions in the Philippines. He complains of the cruelty of the Spaniards, and how the officials robbed the natives. Food was scarce because the Spaniards carried the native laborers off of their grounds, making them work elsewhere. Even cocoanuts were scarce. What worries the good Bishop most is that the Moros, "those who preach the law of Mahoma," are making many converts. De Salazar informs the King the causes for the change of faith. The natives inform the Bishop that "they are better treated by the preachers of Mahoma than they have been and are by the preachers of Christ." One of the last documents in the volume has for title "Instruction to Commissary of the Inquisition." One bit of advice reads as follows: "Secrecy is the surest means, which the Inquisition is to employ very rigorously, for the detection and punishment of crime." There is nothing to be done above board; there is to be no noise of any kind. When there is a victim he is to be pounced upon in the most approved manner—the stealthy one. These instructions were given in Mexico in 1569, and were intended for all the Spanish colonies. One section of the "Instructions," the 28th, in regard to books, might give M. de Plehve many valuable hints, if Russian censorship is not to-day modeled after the rules of the Inquisition.

As French Is Spoken.

"John Bull in France, or French as It Is Spoken" is the title of a little volume for English and American travelers in France. It is by Leon Delbos, M. A., instructor of French to Royal Naval Cadets on H. M. S. Britannia. The book contains "real" conversations, which actually occur in everyday life between travelers in France from St. Malo through Avranches, Coutances, Bayeux, with a short stay in Paris, and from Paris to Calais on the return to England. The plan of the work, says the author, affords ample scope for genuine dialogue. He has endeavored to reproduce the living language of both nations. Instead of a mere translation of the French, the English equivalent has been supplied, and not simply French sentences with a crude English rendering. Wherever necessary, notes have been given to explain dialectal and provincial expressions. The author opens the book with hints on pronunciation, following with "John Bull's Letter to His Niece," a list of phrases, and then the conversations. In appendices he gives the metric system, tells how to quickly turn English measures into French, and vice versa, English and French coins and banknotes, French dishes and beverages with explanatory English names, and ends with a list of articles usually sent to the wash by men and women. The volume is published in this country by the Clarendon Press.

FLORENTINE ART.

THE DRAWINGS OF FLORENTINE PAINTERS CLASSIFIED AND DESCRIBED. By Bernhard Berenson. With a copious catalogue raisonné and about 180 fac simile illustrations. Two volumes. Crown, 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $[illegible] net.

The drawings by Florentine painters, herein classified and described by Mr. Berenson, are not only to be found in the State collections at Florence and Rome, but in various European museums, and even in private archives, whither they have made their way as the result of inheritance or purchase. It has long been realized by experts that many of these drawings are not what they are represented to be. Some are attributed to painters with high-sounding names who never existed. Others are said to be the work of masters, when in reality they were the work of ingenious pupils. Others still—the poorest among them—have been denied identification because certain evidence showed them to be the work of the great, whose admirers wished to preserve them free from the lapses of which genius is occasionally guilty.

"The Drawings of Florentine Painters Classified and Described" is in two volumes. The first is a narrative, interspersed with exposition and criticism, of the work of those Florentine artists with whose drawings the writer deals. The second is an explanatory catalogue of identification. As a writer on art, Mr. Berenson enjoys the distinction of being both connoisseur and critic. His knowledge enables him to identify a picture not only by means of artistic characteristics, but even by the quality of the crayon used and the texture of the paper upon which the drawing was made. The results so obtained he then confirms or rejects or qualifies by his highly trained sense of artistic fitness—brought to perfection by a scientific study of the best models, by a comparison of the greatest works of art, and by the cultivation or encouragement of artistic impression. The astronomer who proves the existence of a star by a mathematical calculation, later to have his theory established by telescopic investigation, is not unlike Mr. Berenson in his capacity as connoisseur. He identified Botticelli's "Fortezza," and his identification was later confirmed by documentary evidence. As a critic his opinions are revolutionary and startling although carried forward with such pre-eminent taste and judgment as to cause one to realize with a certain sense of abnegation and humiliation the thralldom exercised by conservative and time-honored dicta. In speaking of Botticelli as an illustrator of Dante, he declares that Botticelli was really the last who should have attempted to feel Dante's inspiration, and he unhesitatingly places the artist as a draughtsman among the Chinese. However severe the shock, one is obliged to recognize the justice of his estimate of the artist—"none of the gloom, the chill dread, the passion, the despair, the luridness of the 'Inferno' will be brought home as one turns over Sandro's designs."

As a connoisseur Mr. Berenson has relieved the reputation of Michaelangelo of many drawings attributed to him which a just sense of criticism never regarded as of the highest. These are fastened upon artists like Sebastiano del Piombo, Raffaello di Montelupo, Baccio Bandinelli, and others, while Naldini and Fra Paolino are respectively made to bear the burden of the worst drawings of Andrea and of Fra Bartolommeo. He also brings to light unknown artists who are rendered interesting if nothing else through their identification with the discarded. This service Alunno di Domenico is made to perform for Ghirlandaio. Both are gainers by the result. The great crux of the Raffaellini, upon which it has long been believed Vasari said the last word, is definitely settled by Mr. Berenson. He demonstrates that there were two distinct artists, Carli-Capponi Raffaellino and Raffaellino del Garbo.

In a word, Mr. Berenson has rewritten the history of Florentine art from Fra Angelico to Michaelangelo. It has been said that a drawing is to a painting what an autobiography is to an official memoir. Hence, by identifying the drawings of the Florentines, by bestowing on them their proper artistic worth, Mr. Berenson has succeeded in giving a new series of values to the paintings of the artists themselves. Incidentally he has brought order out of chaos. He has tabulated and classified, described and criticised, in such a manner as to open up a new field of artistic study. This study may be pursued with exact reproductions of the originals before the student—exact in texture, color, and linear characteristics, and only varying in size where it was necessary to conform to the folio page.

The Jones Readers.

Ginn & Co.'s series of Jones Readers for schools "present lessons in morals." The reader is taught kindness to animals, obedience, courage, honesty, helpfulness, reverence, courtesy, patriotism, industry, patience, perseverance. Selections are included from the world's best literature. The Readers are adapted according to the grade and understanding of the scholar. They are the work of President L. H. Jones of the Michigan State Normal College, formerly Superintendent of the city schools of Indianapolis, and later of Cleveland. The illustrations, numbering several hundred, are printed from wood engravings and from originals by well-known artists.

HENLEY ON DICKENS.

Some Extracts from Hitherto Unpublished Essays.

MR. F. G. KITTON says in The London Academy that the late W. E. Henley was a great admirer of Dickens. In response to an invitation tendered to him last April to join the Boz Club, Mr. Henley wrote to Mr. Kitton:

There are very few things left that I should like better than the results of membership. But, for the time being—for that alone, I hope—I am an invalid and go nowhere. One of these days I hope to be capable of better things. Meanwhile, I must say No, though if ever man were born of the Boz Club I think you will have to look for him here, in me.

Mr. Henley had undertaken to write the volume on Dickens for Blackwood's "Great Writers" series, but did not live to begin that work. "A few months ago," writes Mr. Kitton, "I was fortunate in securing the services of this eminent literary critic on behalf of the publisher of the new American edition of Dickens, (commonly called the 'Millionaire's' Edition,) and he pledged himself to prepare introductions for four different works, only two of which he lived to complete. He particularly wished me to give him 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' and, owing to the lamentable death of Bret Harte, (who had engaged to write the introduction for that volume,) I was enabled to comply with that wish, much to his delight. His essays upon 'Chuzzlewit' and 'Reprinted Pieces' were undoubtedly his final contributions to Dickensian literature, and, although they are not yet in type, I am sure no objection will be raised to my quoting a characteristic passage or two.

TODGERS'S.

"In Chapters VIII. and IX. he switched on (so to speak) that admirable journey to London, a piece of work age cannot wither nor custom stale; and, not content with that, went on to plump you straight into the dead, but undying, life at Todgers's, an achievement in environment and character and circumstances as flawless as the monument, which some hold to be Wren's masterpiece, in whose shadow it is done. Done, too, with the finest, the most joyous, the most sensitive and discriminating humor. 'Tis an attitude which none could lay at the door of Wren; and it may be that in mentioning his name—the artist's name, that is, of a supreme expression of grace, elegance, proportion—in connection with Todgers's I should apologize to his august, immortal Ghost. But I confess that to me Todgers's is a more vital and substantial element, at the same time that it plays a far livelier part in human existence than this lovely piece of architecture. M. Todgers herself, Bailey, Moddle, Jinkins, Mr. Pecksniff drunk, the air, the lighting, the space, the Tamaroo, who steps into Bailey's shoes; truly there is not much better in Dickens; and if any better there be, we must look for it later in this same book, in the unapproachable portrait of Mrs. Gamp.

STYLE IN "CHUZZLEWIT."

"And the style of 'Martin Chuzzlewit'? the English of it? the writer's mastery of his medium? Frankly, I see no reason for discussing the question since, to my mind, the book, blank verse (and there is precious little of it) and all, is an example to Englishmen that want to write their mother tongue. I admit that the iambic beat is more often perceptible than it should be, but even in the famous coach run from Salisbury to London—a piece of discoursing and presentation unequaled in English literature outside Dickens—it can be felt only if you look for it, and, if you read the passage aloud, you will not feel it at all, and if you do, what does it matter? Throughout the book the writer does as he will, and uses what style he pleases.

HIS IMITATORS.

"I cannot say that these reprinted pieces are the best the editor did for Household Words; for I can never forget—(who can that has ever read?)—the wonderful stuff he wrote for certain Christmas numbers: 'The Holly Tree Inn,' say, 'The Seven Poor Travelers,' and 'The Wreck of the Golden Mary.' But none but himself would have written any one of them. There is none, in fact, that is not 'the true Dickens.' I borrow this phrase * * * for the simple reason that, while there is nothing in this book which comes within thinkable distance of that 'lively, lightsome article,' 'The Slum and Cellar; or, Whitechapel Life Limned After Dark,' there is also very little which is not signed 'C. D.' writ large, too, all over every page. Dickens had many 'sedulous apes'; but there was never an ape of them all who did more than suggest the trick of his foot as he walked, or the shadow of his hat on the wall, or, at best, a faint, fleeting, foolish sense that here, it might be, was copy which he had waste-basketed, 'even with the swiftness of putting-off.' In truth, the Sedulous Ape is the feeblest kind of fool in life. He forgets that, after all, he is striving after the Unattainable; that, unless he compass the Incommunicable, he had better go hang himself, and be done with it. Shakespeare—he even!—had his Albert Smiths; but they were men of genius, and, moreover, they were poets, and sometimes, being very much in earnest, they came surprisingly near their Great All-Father. But there were no Fords, no Fletchers, no Websters in Dickens's train; and what was attempted in his image was found good enough at the time of attempting to pass muster, in many quarters, 'almost for the true Dickens,' there is scarce one, I take it, with whom it would pass muster now.

"Of course the Incommunicable in Dickens was—Dickens. Putting his novels aside (a large order!), his writings are ever radiant with at least some of the qualities which make those novels so many achievements in creation, and are forcing and fusing them, more and more intimately year by year, as active influences, into the living experiences of the race. * * * The book 'Reprinted Pieces' is a collection, no doubt; but it is a collection of unities, each one of which is as complete in itself as a soul lyric, and goes to its aim, and fulfills its purpose, with a certainty that belongs only to a piece of art. * * * Enough to say that here is one aspect of the multiform 'true Dickens,' and that howsoever and from whatsoever point you consider it you find it radiantly healthy, charming, and singular, and withal as humane and natural, as close to life and fact, whatever the ambition of the moment, as it is airy, fanciful, whimsical, gamesome—anything it may happen to want to be. The collection, in truth, is largely one of minor masterpieces. In the work of another man they would bulk; in Dickens's they do not bulk at all. And to know that, already knowing them, is to have some inkling of the wonderful creature—the 'Almighty Swell'—he was."

"The Mediaeval Stage."

The Clarendon Press has just issued a two-volume work on "The Mediaeval Stage," by E. K. Chambers. The work, says the author in his preface, is an attempt to state and to explain the pre-existing conditions which, by the latter half of the sixteenth century, made the great Shakespearean stage possible. The material has been arranged in four books—minstrelsy, folk drama, religious drama, and the interlude. There are several appendices and an index and two illustrations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

GALILEO. His Life and Work. By J. J. Fahie. Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-[illegible]. New York: James Pott & Co. [illegible]

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT GREEK SCULPTORS. By H. Edith Legge. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-[illegible]. New York: James Pott & Co. $1 net.

PARIS IN '48. Letters from a Resident Describing the Events of the Revolution. By Baroness Bonde, (nee Robinson.) Edited by C. E. Warr. 12mo. Pp. xi.-[illegible]. New York: James Pott & Co. $[illegible] net.

MEMOIRS OF GEORGE ELERS, Captain of Twelfth Regiment of Foot, 1777-1842. To which are added correspondence and other papers, with genealogy and notes. Edited from the original manuscript by Lord Monson and George Leveson Gower. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $[illegible] net.

SIR DAVID WILKIE, R. A. By William Bayne. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-[illegible]. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

THE IRISH IN THE REVOLUTION AND THE CIVIL WAR. Revised and Enlarged. Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, and Every Walk of Life. By D. J. C. O'Connell. 12mo. Pp. 118. Washington: The Trade Unionist Press. (Pamphlet.)

ANTHONY WAYNE, Sometimes called Mad Anthony. By John R. Spears. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

THE LIFE OF HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. By Richard H. Clarke. Illustrated. Octavo. Pp. [illegible]. Philadelphia: P. W. Ziegler & Co.

NEW HARLEM, Past and Present. The Story of an Amazing Civic Wrong Now at Last to Be Righted. By Carl Horton Pierce. With a Review of the Principles of Law Involved in the Recovery of the Harlem Lands. By William P. Toler and Harmon De Pau Nutting. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-[illegible]. Illustrated. New York: New Harlem Publishing Company, [illegible] East Twenty-third Street.

Poetry and New Editions.

THE SPRAY OF WESTERN PINE. By Lena Borgardus Lardner. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF DAVID COPPERFIELD. By Charles Dickens. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. The Fireside Edition of Charles Dickens's Works. New York: The Oxford University Press.

SONGS OF DREAMS. By Ethel Clifford. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: John Lane.

THE VISION OF HELL, PURGATORY, AND PARADISE. By Dante Alighieri. Translated by H. F. Cary. 16mo. Caxton Thin Paper Edition. Pp. iv.-[illegible]. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES. With Elucidations by Thomas Cromwell. 2 vols. 16mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 per vol. net.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB. The Caxton Thin Paper Edition. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE DIARY OF JOHN EVELYN, ESQ. Edited by William Bray. The Caxton Thin Paper Edition. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A SONG OF SPEED. By W. E. Henley. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Pamphlet.)

PARSIFAL. A Mystical Drama. By Richard Wagner. Retold in the Spirit of the Bairenth Interpretation by Oliver Huckel. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-71. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

OF BOTH WORLDS. Poems. By Herman Scheffauer. 12mo. Pp. 144. San Francisco, Cal.: A. M. Robertson. $1.25.

Fiction.

OUT FOR THE COIN. By Hugh McHugh. 16mo. Pp. 106. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 75 cents.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM JAY. By George William Louttit. 12mo. Pp. 294. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

THE MS. IN A RED BOX. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: John Lane.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S SON. By Anne Roberts Brown. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 297. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

JOHANNA. By B. M. Croker. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Philadelphia, Penn.: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE WINGS OF THE MORNING. By Louis Tracy. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Edward J. Clode.

THE MONARCH BILLIONAIRE. By Morrison I. Swift. 12mo. Pp. 217. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

THE LAW OF LIFE. By Anna McClure Sholl. 12mo. Pp. 372. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

MY FRIEND, ANNABEL LEE. By Mary MacLane. 12mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Sport, Travel, and Description.

LIFE IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE. By Charles Protheroe. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

A SEARCH FOR THE MASKED TAWAREKS. By W. J. Harding King. Illustrated. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $[illegible] net.

THE BOOK OF SER MARCO POLO, THE VENETIAN, CONCERNING THE KINGDOMS AND MARVELS OF THE EAST. Translated and Edited, with Notes, by Col. Sir Henry Yule. Third Edition, Revised in the Light of Recent Discoveries. Memoir of Henry Yule, by his daughter. 2 vols. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $16 net.

LAWN TENNIS AT HOME AND ABROAD. Edited by Wallis Myer. With Contributions by H. S. Mahony, H. S. Scrivener, G. W. Hillyard, Mrs. Sterry, and Other Authorities on the Game. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-[illegible]. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $[illegible] net.

THE RHINE FROM ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE. Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. Small 12mo. Pp. 464. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.10 net.

BERLIN AND ITS ENVIRONS. Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. Small 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. [illegible] cents net.

Juvenile.

HOMER'S BATTLE OF THE FROGS AND MICE. Arranged for Young People by Oscar Herrmann. Folio. New York: Hinds & Francis. $1.50.

THE TWO BOYS. By J. Paul Lowell. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Franklin, Ohio: The Editor Publishing Company. $1.25.

Miscellaneous.

ROSSETTI PAPERS. 1862-1870. A compilation by William M. Rossetti. 8vo. Pp. xxiii.-[illegible]. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $[illegible] net.

THE STORY OF NOTATION. By C. F. Abdy Williams. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-[illegible]. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

TECHNIQUE OF MUSICAL EXPRESSION. A Textbook for Singers. By Albert Gérard-Thiers. Small 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Theodore Rebler Publishing Company.

AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL MANUAL. Part II. Systematic Pomology. By J. L. Budd. Assisted by N. E. Hansen. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-[illegible]. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.50.

BEARS I HAVE MET AND OTHERS. By Allen Kelly. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Philadelphia: The Drexel Biddle Company.

THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW. An exposition by A. C. Gaebelein. Volume I. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Gospel Publishing Company.

CLEAN MILK. By S. D. Belcher. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Hardy Publishing Company.

CONSECRATED WOMANHOOD. A Sermon Preached in the First Congregational Church, Portland, Oregon. By Frederic Rowland Marvin. 16mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: J. O. Wright & Co.

TEACHING TRUTH. By Mary Wood-Allen. 16mo. Pp. [illegible]. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Wood-Allen Publishing Company.

THE BOOK OF THE HONEY BEE. By Charles Harrison. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-[illegible]. New York: John Lane.

THE MOTOR BOOK. By R. J. Mecredy. 12mo. Pp. xi.-[illegible]. New York: John Lane.

AMERICAN RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION. By Emory R. Johnson. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-[illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

PRACTICAL JOURNALISM. By E. L. Shuman. A Complete Manual of the Best Newspaper Methods. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

BACHELOR BIGOTRIES. Compiled by an Old Maid and Approved by a Young Bachelor. Illustrated by an ex-Bachelor. 12mo. Published by a Young Married Man.

Men, Women, and Flowers.

A BOOK OF THE COUNTRY AND GARDEN. By H. M. Batson. With 12 Illustrations. Cloth Decorated Cover. Pp. [illegible]. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $[illegible]

The book of the garden, as it is written to-day, may be more or less practical, but there are not always flowers alone which figure in the text. With chrysanthemums, cinerarias, dahlias, foxgloves, fuchsias, geraniums, hollyhocks, hyacinths, mignonette, pansies, poppies, roses, sweet peas, violets, and pelargoniums are contrasted women and men. Accordingly in "A Book of the Country and the Garden" the author introduces numerous personages, town-bred and country folk, and then, too, there are many original dogs and birds. There is Joe, the fox terrier. One day there was a carriage party and it was determined that Joe was to be left behind. As the dog understood English perfectly, one of the company said that "the petit chien" was to be left at home. But Joe had mastered French, and after the start there was Joe, waiting for his mistress by the wayside. But then, Joe was a bad dog at times. There was an aunt who showed no affection for the dog, and he took his revenge by going deliberately into auntie's bedroom and chewing up her best cap. And the worst of it was he carried the fragments down stairs and exhibited them in public.

It is in Wessex that the garden the lady delights in is situated. The rural people amuse her, and she tells many stories about them. It was St. Swithin's Day, and there was the annual merrymaking. The author writes:

Every Giles takes his Jane, and the enjoyment is fast and furious. I used to go to it sometimes when I was younger, but this led more than once to complications of an awkward sort. It is better not to see one's rustic friends when they are in a state which only euphemistically may be called rollicking. And, besides, they hurt one's feelings sometimes when beer is inside of them.

The improvement in the rural classes in England, the author thinks, is marked, for public opinion is opposed to intemperance, and so drinking has steadily diminished. Griskin is the butcher, and he has a most promising son. The father, pleased with the lad's progress in school, promises him if he still continues to be a good boy that "on his next birthday," as a reward, "he shall kill a lamb." Griskin himself tells the story of his younger days. It was intended that he should follow his grandfather's business, that of a draper, but he had "developed such a love for animals that they had thought it best to make a butcher of him." Meshach supplies the author with chickens. He is requested, on account of the warm weather, to kill a chicken on a Sunday. It was very properly against Meshach's religious principles to kill anything on a Sabbath. So he waited on a Saturday night until it was a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and then he chopped off the chicken's head. Certainly the lady is not fond of children, for she expressed her delight when a visiting nephew and niece, of a tender age, bid her good-bye. About the modern child she has nothing pleasant to say. Edith refuses pudding, and why? She explains her reasons in a perfectly natural manner. "I don't want to be as fat as auntie." The lady tells of her own experiences as a girl. "When I was a child I was subject to periodical 'squashings' to cure some trick of vanity, or of temper, or of idleness. Children brought up in modern methods are never squashed."

In writing about the wonderful way insects have of assuming protective and aggressive resemblances, there is a certain amount of originality. On the topic of flowers, to be grown in all possible ways, the volume gives a great amount of valuable information. Though the climatic conditions in England are not like ours at least in hothouse culture about the same methods may be employed. Sterculius is the classic name of the lady's gardener, but it is not certain that he had a very easy position. It is in the very last paragraph that a pretty love episode comes to a happy conclusion. So if you fancied the author was a trifle cynical, you were mistaken.

A

PARISH OF TWO

By HENRY GOELET McVICKAR and PRICE COLLIER (PERCY COLLINS)

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL:

"COLLABORATION in authorship seems to be the spirit of the hour, and will receive a decided impulse by the success of a brilliant story called 'A Parish of Two.'

"Nor is this an ordinary or average book. It is far above that in conception and execution. There is an intensity in the story and in the telling which makes it seem curiously true and close to the actual passion of love as 'the moderns' know and feel it." Postpaid, $1.50

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

READY SEPTEMBER 1ST.

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G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK AND LONDON

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By CECIL CHARLES

MISS SYLVESTER, the niece of a society leader in New York, has some of the wild blood of the South American Spaniard in her veins, and she is fascinated by Count Geraldine, a daring adventurer, who claims to be worth millions as the beneficiary of a pearl-fishery concession. The story of their sensational marriage and its strange results is told with great realism and admirable art.

Philadelphia Press.—An uncommonly interesting story . . . told in an exceptionally interesting way.
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Courier Journal.—A clever and readable novel.
Providence Telegram.—A welcome addition to the library.
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The Smart Set Publishing Co., 452 Fifth Avenue, New York

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUG. 29, 1903.—16 PAGES

LITERATURE IN DIPLOMACY.

The pretty little volume of the "Essays and Addresses" of Jules Cambon, lately the Ambassador to this country of the French Republic, (published by the Appletons,) illustrates anew the part which public speaking and writing are coming to play in diplomacy. The old theory of the function of an Ambassador, who was sent, according to the joke that is nearly as old as the calling, "to lie abroad for the good of his country," was that he made confidential communications to the sovereign to whom he was accredited conveying the private mind of his own sovereign. The people knew nothing of him. He never came into contact with them. And his addressing himself directly to them would have been resented as an ignoring of the official channels through which alone his communications ought to flow.

The growth of democracy has changed all that. An Ambassador at St. Petersburg or Vienna, perhaps even at Berlin, need not be able to make speeches or to write articles in the language of the country. But nobody would pretend that at Paris or London it is not highly desirable to have an Ambassador who can express himself readily and intelligibly, by word of mouth or on paper. In fact, no President would think of sending a man to represent us in London who was not a good speechmaker. We have had the luck to be represented there for a long time by men who were good talkers, and in such cases as those of Lowell and Hay by men who were good writers. These men were qualified to address the British public. And it is no exaggeration to say that their addresses to the British public, tending, as they have uniformly done, to clear up misunderstandings and to promote good feeling, were the most valuable part of the services they rendered their country, much more valuable than the formal and official part, which in most cases could have been transacted with equal ease and with a marked saving of expense through the medium of the mails.

This modern view of the functions of a diplomatist is that upon which the French Republic has acted in its recent appointment of its representatives in this country. M. Jusserand is distinctly and professionally a literary man. M. Cambon is a cultivated man who can express himself with ease and grace in English on topics that bear no obvious relation to the routine of diplomatic business. And he devoted his powers and accomplishments, during his sojourn in this country, to the purpose of making France better understood in the United States. Of the two essays, one, that on Pierre Loti, is purely literary, and the other, that on "Diplomacy and the Development of International Law," is purely political in the large sense of the word. But of the eight addresses, every one is aimed to inspire a better and a closer feeling between the two great republics by explaining to the other that one which the speaker represents. He aims at that "approach" which the French word so happily designates.

To fulfill this object is of course the highest success which such a series of addresses in a foreign country could attain. And in the last of the speeches, that made at the farewell banquet to him in New York, M. Cambon modestly expressed the hope that he might have succeeded "perhaps in modifying somewhat the opinion of my country which existed in the American mind." Doubtless he did so. No intelligent, friendly, and candid Frenchman in his place, with all his special facilities for getting himself listened to, could fail to do something toward accomplishing such an object if he pursued it with equal steadiness.

It remains to be said that the addresses, apart from what we may call their missionary purpose, are very well worth reading on their own account, and on the intellectual side. Such expositions as "The True View of France," and "France and the American Ideal" are characterized by shrewdness of insight as well as by that power of lucid presentation which educated Frenchmen seem to have as a birthright. In every way a welcome and pleasant little volume.

REMINISCENCES.

Sir Leslie Stephen, beginning in the September Atlantic his long-promised chapters of personal reminiscence under the title of "Some Early Impressions," dwells in a somewhat playful mood, perhaps, on the untrustworthiness of reminiscences in general because of the treachery of memory. "Boswell," he declares, "is still unique. No one has inherited his capacity for the dexterous touches which reproduce the dramatic effect as well as the bare words." As a biographer, Sir Leslie laments the "singular rapidity" with which the materials of biography vanish. He instances his vain efforts to recover some of the admired quality and charm of the wit and humor of a friend "who died young enough to leave many surviving contemporaries deeply attached to his memory." He found that nothing much remained beyond a vague general impression of some brilliant passages of talk; if specific instances were remembered the context which gave them point was forgotten.

Sir Leslie Stephen tells a story, also, of the treachery of his own memory. The discovery of a document proved to him that his idea of the motives of a certain action of his, which he remembered pleasantly, were decidedly less creditable than he had fancied. He accuses himself of unconsciously composing, "by a judicious manipulation of partial recollections," a pretty little romance. This is by way of urging the readers of his reminiscences to take them with a "certain reserve," but he admits that he preserves "a good many tolerably vivid impressions" and declares that "an impression is, in its way, a fact."

The impressions Sir Leslie records in the first installment of his reminiscences deal with the Cambridge of his young manhood, the literary and religious influences that prevailed on the banks of the Cam, and they are all of a delightfully inspiriting quality and promise well for the interest of succeeding papers. As for the purely historical value of mere reminiscences, unsupported by documentary evidence, by contemporary diaries and letters, it is undoubtedly small. The memories of the best of men are apt to be warped and confused by circumstance and prejudice. The value as well as the charm of a volume of reminiscences depends entirely upon the quality of its author's mind and his skill of expression. Its author is always and inevitably his own hero.

Gainsborough.

A new volume in Duckworth's Popular Library of Art, a series of pocket volumes frequently mentioned in these columns, is "Thomas Gainsborough," by Arthur B. Chamberlain. (New York, E. P. Dutton & Co.) Gainsborough's portrait of himself serves as frontispiece, while there are fifty-four small plates reproducing his pictures, including all the famous portraits, and a number of landscapes less well known. Some studies for pictures are also reproduced. Mr. Chamberlain's sketch of Gainsborough and his work well serves its purpose.

The Editor of Baedeker.

Mr. James F. Muirhead, the English editor of Baedeker's valuable handbooks for travelers, and author of "America: the Land of Contrasts," is now in this country preparing a third edition of the handbook of the United States. He writes that he will gratefully receive corrections and suggestions from readers of the former editions. Charles Scribner's Sons are the American publishers of the Baedeker guides.

Maupassant in English.

Walter Dunne, of 135 Fifth Avenue, announces the publication of an English translation of Guy de Maupassant's complete works, in seventeen volumes. Three hundred short stories, five novels, comedies, verses, and travel sketches have been newly translated expressly for this edition. Original drawings of French and American artists reproduced in photogravure, and some of them hand colored, will serve as illustrations. Type and paper will be of the best, it is promised.

Notes of the Magazines.

The leading articles in the fifth number of the second volume of The Burlington Magazine of Art are Roger Fry's on "Sir Hubert Parry's Collection at Highnam Court," Max Roldit's on "Lord Normanton's Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds," Emile Molinier's second paper on "Old French Furniture," an account of the modern Dutch pictures at the London Guildhall exhibition, and E. F. Strange's account of the "Exhibition of Engravings at South Kensington." There are more than fifty plates of illustrations.

In the September number of Frank Leslie's, Judge Henry A. Shute continues his light-hearted reminiscences of irresponsible youth in Exeter, N. H.; James Bell, the author of "Wee Macgreegor," contributes "A Midsummer Romance." There are good stories by Jack London and Justus Miles Forman, while "The King of the Slope," "The War for the Range," and "Off the Banks" are interesting articles. The pictures are excellent.

The human boy in his habit as he lives seems to be growing in favor with all the magazines. Roy Rolfe Gilson in Harper's this month treats of him as an embryo politician, while in the Century Edwin L. Sabin describes him intimately and affectionately as a baseball player.

The Caledonian is the name of an illustrated monthly, published at Bible House, New York City, and devoted to the interests of the Scottish and American people at home and abroad. The editor is Dr. D. Macdougall. The midsummer number contains articles on "The Scottish Language in Shakespeare's Writings," by Dr. John Phin; "Major Gen. Sir Hector MacDonald," "John Muir, LL. D.," a review of "Wee Macgreegor" from a Scotch point of view, and many other interesting contributions.

A notable article in the October Scribner's will be "The Wastes of a Great City," by Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, illustrated by Edwin B. Child. Another interesting contribution will be "Mrs. John Quincy Adams's Narrative of a Journey Across Europe in 1815," with an introduction by her grandson, Brooks Adams, and a portrait of Mrs. Adams from a miniature. Benjamin Brooks will write of "The Southwest from a Locomotive," and Walter A. Wyckoff of "Some Phases of Trade Unionism." Eight shooting pictures by A. B. Frost will be reproduced in colors.

Everybody's Magazine continues to excel in the matter of timeliness. The article on the election of the new Pope in the August number just hit the mark. The September number's article on Joseph Pulitzer, who is very much in the public eye just at this moment, is another case in point.

For the September number of The Booklover's Magazine, Talcott Williams writes of "Rulers of American Cities." This review of municipal politics is illustrated with pictures of Seth Low, Carter Harrison, T. L. Johnson, Richard Croker, Jacob A. Riis, S. M. Jones of Toledo, John Weaver of Philadelphia, and others. There is an article on Hermann Sudermann, with some examples of his work, and plenty of pictures. "A Gallery of Modern Art" relates to the collection of Peter A. Schemm of Philadelphia. The illustrations are full page reproductions of modern paintings in colors. "From Virginal to Pianoforte" is by Henry E. Krehbiel.

The Fireside Dickens.

In the new Fireside Edition of Dickens, (London, Chapman & Hall and Henry Frowde,) "Martin Chuzzlewit," "The Pickwick Papers," "David Copperfield," "Barnaby Rudge," and "Oliver Twist" are at hand. This is a popular and cheap edition, each work being confined to a single volume. While the paper is thin, it is white and opaque, and the type is large and clear. The original illustrations of Seymour, "Phiz," and Cruikshank are reproduced. There are no notes or commentaries, and no biographical or bibliographical introductions. We can cordially commend the edition for its cheapness and serviceable quality.

On the Insurance Business.

The Insurance Press of this city will publish in a few weeks an "Investment Directory," in which are given a "description and classification of bonds and stocks to the par value of about $1,320,000,000 held on Jan. 1, 1903, by insurance companies transacting business in the United States." The volume is compiled by S. H. Wolfe, Consulting Actuary, this city. It has been aimed to include all insurance companies whose investments in bonds and stocks amounted to $100,000 or over. The book is divided into two parts, securities classified by form, year of maturity, and rate of interest, and schedules of securities owned by the various insurance companies. A complete index to securities will be found at the end of the volume. The book, it is stated, will exhibit the insurance business as a "financial Gibraltar." Among other things, it will give an insight into the selections made by insurance companies of local securities, namely, State, municipal, and miscellaneous bonds, &c.

"Money and Banking."

"Money and Banking," by Prof. W. A. Scott, which we reviewed last week, is published in this city by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. The price is $2.

AN UNKNOWN AUTHOR.

"I HAVE only to add," remarks a London reviewer, after denying any sort of merit to "The Ms. in a Red Box," "that it is praised by The Spectator." But The Spectator in saying a good word for this new historical romance, so badly hampered by a meaningless title and a prefatory yarn about the receipt of the manuscript by the publisher, which concerns the reader of historical romance not at all, only shows its accustomed sound judgment in literary matters. This tale of a remote neighborhood in Lincolnshire in the days when the causes which led to the uprising of the people and Parliament of England against the King were beginning to take form, is as good as any other recent romance of its kind. It has a coherent plot and plenty of incident; it emphasizes anew the old and cherished fact that the course of true love never did run smooth; the scenic environment of its action is interesting; it is as true to the modesty of nature as tales of prowess generally are.

For its alleged anachronisms we do not care a rap. Who looks to a historical romance for the precise facts of history? We call this a stirring and well-wrought tale.

⁂

The author of the book cruelly dubbed "The Manuscript in a Red Box" is unknown. He has kept his identity to himself long enough to permit his book to go before the world handicapped by a bad title and an explanation by the publisher of its anonymity which certainly does not help it. The story is that the manuscript was sent to the publisher, Mr. John Lane, at his London office in Vigo Street, without the author's name; that it was read and approved by persons employed to pass judgment on all manuscripts received; that Mr. Lane then read it and liked it and advertised for the author. No response to the advertisement appearing, he published it, with the story of its receipt, under a title that does not belong to it; caused a hullabaloo of excitement to be raised about it beforehand, with the result that, as the pendulum is bound to swing backward, it received many sarcastic notices when it fell into the English reviewers' hands.

Of course, in the circumstances, too much was expected of it. The reviewers were practically forced to the wrong point of view. This is no master work.

⁂

Perhaps the author forgot to inclose the usual letter to the publisher, and when the advertisement was printed was ill or traveling abroad. For this case is very different from that of the ordinary anonymous book. You may be sure that many persons know exactly who wrote "The Breadwinners," "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," and "The Confessions of a Wife." This seems to us, accepting the publisher's story (and Mr. Lane is a man of strict integrity) to be a case of unintentional anonymity. We are sorry for the author. His book would have had a better chance if it could have been judged from the first entirely on its merits.

⁂

For our own part we are still fond of the novel of incident, and have found this tale of rough and tumble fights between nobles and commoners, rustics and gypsies and Dutchmen stimulating to the imagination. There is always a charm about the marshes and moors of Lincoln, and the author has not missed them in writing his story of the reclamation of the lands when Charles I. was King. As for the hero, he is the veritable knight of all romance, sound of wind and limb, with the strength of a giant and the beauty of Apollo, steadfast in love, of a simple mind, and wonderful endurance. He is stabbed and beaten and half drowned no oftener than a true hero of romance should be, and in the climax he defeats all his multitudinous enemies and wins the girl, a truly wonderful girl this time, a fine lady who has shone in the capitals of Europe, who has the virtue of a saint, to be sure, and the simplicity of a milkmaid.

⁂

Not many of the recent romances treat of this epoch of English history when the times were ripening for Cromwell and the Commonwealth. There are plenty of tales of the Protectorate and the Restoration. It was a good idea to give us this imaginary picture of the era when the great trouble was beginning to brew. There is a mere glimpse of King Charles in his worst mood, flinging defiance at all who dared question his royal prerogative. Most of the personages, however, do not belong to history.

Yacht Club Signals.

The Deutz Lithographic Company of 78 Beekman Street, New York City, publishes in a neat leather-covered volume the flags, pennants, signals, and insignia of the New York Yacht Club. There are fifty-five colored plates, and corrections and additions were made as late as April of the current year.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Michael Davitt is now engaged upon a book which will probably be called "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland." It will tell the story of the Anglo-Irish struggle for the land of Ireland, especially from 1870 down to the passing of the recent act under which the British Exchequer loans to the Irish peasantry $560,000,000 to buy out English landlords. The account of Charles Stewart Parnell's leadership of the Land League movement, from 1879 to 1890, will be the most interesting because the most dramatic part of the story, covering, as it will, the initiation of the Land League; the imprisonment of Parnell and a thousand of his followers in 1881-2, by Gladstone, without trial; the Phoenix Park murders, the Kilmainham treaty, the conversion of Gladstone to home rule and of the Tory Party to the land-purchase principle. An account of the Parnell commission of 1887-8 will also be given, with brief sketches of auxiliary movements in the United States, Canada, and Australia by which the Nationalists were assisted in their fight for Irish land. The book will contain character sketches of Parnell and his chief lieutenants, with many anecdotes, and accounts of interesting incidents connected with the movement in Parliament, in the press, on the platform, and in the prisons. The book will be published here by Messrs. Harper & Brothers at Christmas.

***

George Bell announces for publication early in the Autumn a new work on "Whistler's Art," by T. R. Way and G. R. Dennis, which was finished before Whistler died. It will contain fifty reproductions of his works, some in black and white and some in colors.

***

Messrs. A. & C. Black announce an important work on the Far East by Capt. Brinkley, formerly correspondent of The London Times at Tokio, now editor of The Japan Mail. It is the product of thirty years' study of the people, politics, history, and social conditions and art of Japan and China. It will be entitled "Japan and China" and published in twelve volumes with many illustrations.

***

"Seville," by Walter M. Gallichan, will be the next volume in the Dent-Macmillan series of "Mediaeval Towns." It will be published this Autumn and will contain three chapters on the artists of Seville, with reproductions of their paintings by C. Gasquoine Hartley, and numerous other illustrations from drawings by Elizabeth Hartley.

***

In view of the centenary of Hector Berlioz, the great French musician, which falls this year, a new edition of his autobiography will be included in Dent's Temple Autobiographies, published by the Duttons, in New York. The work has been newly translated for this series by Miss Katharine F. Boult.

***

Edward Arnold will publish David P. Hamburg's "Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada."

***

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish, both here and in New York, Dr. Alfred Hillier's "Prevention of Consumption," for which Prof. Robert Koch has written an introduction. E. B.

Horace Walpole Letters.

The Oxford University Press has in active preparation the first four volumes (to appear probably in November) of the new edition of the "Letters of Horace Walpole," to be complete in sixteen volumes. The next six will be brought out in November, 1904, while the remaining books it is expected to issue a year later. Mrs. Paget Toynbee, the editor, has obtained over 400 letters not included in the latest edition of the collected letters, over 100 of which have never before been printed. She has also provided new notes and has attempted to elucidate Walpole's allusions in his notes. The letters have been arranged in their proper order, according to date. A full analytical index has also been provided for the new edition by Mrs. Toynbee. There will be fifty portraits of Walpole and his [illegible] work. There will also be three fac similes of original letters of Walpole, written at the ages of fifteen, fifty-seven, and seventy-two. The work, which will be limited to 260 copies, will be printed in three styles. Each copy will be numbered and signed.

Physical Culture in Japan.

H. Irving Hancock, author of "Life at West Point," "What One Man Saw," "Tales from Luzon," &c., has sent to G. P. Putnam's Sons a volume on "Japanese Physical Training." He describes the "system of exercise, diet, and general mode of living that have made the Mikado's people the healthiest, strongest, and happiest men and women in the world." This system is called "jiu-jitsu." It was originated and kept within the aristocratic class of Japan for some 2,500 years, being transmitted, under strictest pledges of secrecy, from father to son and daughter. Every trick of combat, says the author, is based upon the vital principles of anatomy that an enterprising and warlike class of military athletes could discover. "Jiu-jitsu" is taught to every member of the army, navy, and police service. The greatest value of this system, we are told, lies not in the defensive or aggressive feats of combat, but in the general training of all parts of the body that is imparted before the student enters the arena in earnest. It not only deals with the apparent development of the muscles, but the diet, the use of healthful apparel, and a correct understanding of the right method of living are all a part of the system. Mr. Hancock explains "jiu-jitsu" in detail. He gives descriptions of athletic feats that will properly develop each part of the body, explains the tricks of defense and attack, and gives the Japanese principles of diet, clothing, bathing, and general good and rational living.

The author writes from experience, he says. Seven years ago he became interested in the Japanese method of physical culture. Through friends he learned the system. Afterward he underwent a "severe but satisfactory" course of instruction under Inouye San, instructor of "jiu-jitsu" in the Police Department at Nagasaki. Subsequently, in Yokohama and Tokio the author went more deeply into the study of the science, and later he again came under the tuition of Inouye San when the instructor came to this country on a visit.

"Sir Walter Raleigh."

A "Life" of Sir Walter Raleigh (in condensed form) is about to be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. I. A. Taylor, the author, writes that in this short biography he has made an attempt to "offer to those lacking leisure or inclination" to study the long and exhaustive books on the subject which exist, to sketch "a brilliant historical figure." Though much has been omitted, the author has tried to include all the events in Raleigh's career which give some idea of the man's true character. The author opens his sketch with an account of Raleigh's birth and parentage, his boyhood, his life at Oxford, and his French campaign. Then come accounts of his expeditions to sea, his life in London and Ireland, and the massacre of Del Oro; his life at Court, (as Queen Elizabeth's favorite,) his rapid advancement, appointment as Captain of the Guard, exploring and colonizing expeditions, and his decline with the Earl of Essex's rise; next come the Catholic persecution, Raleigh's part in the preparations for defense, the defeat of the Armada, his return to Court, Raleigh as a poet, changes at Court, Raleigh's interference in favor of religious toleration, planning of the Panama expedition, his disgrace and imprisonment, his provisional release. The events following this are told briefly, and then come Elizabeth's approaching end, the intrigues with James of Scotland, Cecil's intrigues against Raleigh, Elizabeth's death, and James's accession. Raleigh is deprived of his office and placed in the Tower. He is convicted of treason and condemned to die. His prison life and occupations are described, and then he is released. He is sent to Guiana, and on his return to England is made prisoner, when he receives the capital sentence. The book closes with his execution and a summary of his character. There are an index and twelve illustrations.

Italian Art.

Prof. Heinrich Wölfflin has written an elaborate introduction for his "Art of the Italian Renaissance," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation. He opens with a description of classic art, which he likens to the ruins of an unfinished building, "the original form of which must be reconstructed from fragments widely scattered and from imperfect tradition, and there is perhaps much justice in the assertion that in all the history of Italian art there is no more obscure epoch than that of its golden age." The first twenty-five years of the sixteenth century, says the author, may be taken as representative of the classic evolution in Romano-Florentine art. In describing the different schools, he says: "The early Renaissance calls up a vision of slender-limbed, virginal figures in variegated robes, blooming meadows, floating veils, spacious halls with wide arches on graceful pillars. It means all the fresh vigor of youth, shining eyes, all that is bright, transparent, lively, cheerful, natural, and varied. Pure nature, yet nature with a touch of fairy splendor." Unwillingly, he continues, do we pass from this gay and many colored world into the still and stately halls of classic art. "We miss the child-like, unconscious charm of a more intimate art. Here there is no one who looks at us like an old friend." The art of the "High Renaissance" [illegible] told, is Italian art, and "its idealization of reality was, after all, but an idealization of Italian realities." The volume, according to the sub-title, is a handbook for the use of students, travelers, and readers. It contains over 100 illustrations. The book proper opens with a preliminary survey of Italian painting, which, Prof. Wölfflin says, begins with Giotto. He then takes up in detail the work of the great masters of painting and sculpture during the Renaissance.

Some Indian Cities.

A volume describing "Cities of India, Past and Present," will shortly be issued in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is by G. W. Forrest, C. I. E., ex-Director of Records, Government of India, author of "Sepoy Generals," "Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-85," &c. The book contains a number of sketches, which, the author says, are "the records of many journeys at the time the writer's avocations led him to travel almost yearly across the continent of India." He deals with Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu and Ajmer, Jaypore, Delghi, Agra, Fattehpur-Sikri, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, and Cuddalore. After giving an account of the story of each city, he refers to prominent objects in it. He has taken selections from the ancient records and old books of travels, and the Anglo-Indian classics to "give life to old scenes, and to reproduce sentiments unfamiliar to the present generation."

In his first chapter of Bombay Mr. Forrest tells how the city looks from the sea, gives the impressions of some writers, describes the statues, architecture, schools, scenes in the native city, elephants, &c. The chapter on Surat deals with its historical interest, its antiquity, the firman, its decline, its cemetery, its tombs, and other interesting places and objects. And so the author goes on through the different chapters, giving interesting descriptions of the places he mentions. In his account of Lucknow he deals with the rise of Oude, Sadat Khan, Shujah-ud-daulah, the Bhow Begum, the battle of Buxar, Asaf-ud-daulah and Philip Francis, Sadat Ali, Lord Wellesley's policy in Oude, Nasr-ud-din, the royal barber, the placing by the British of Muhammad Alu Khan on the throne, and his feeble successors, the annexation of Oude, outbreak of the mutiny, the defense of Lucknow, the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, Anderson's account of the siege, the plight of the women and children, the relief, Lawrence's tomb, the Imambara, the Kaiser Bagh, the Chaulakhi, the Kaiser Pasand, Lal Singh, Ferad Baksh Palace, a royal durbar, Sir Colin Campbell and the Shah Najif, Lord Roberts and the relief of Lucknow, Claude Martin, the Secundar Bagh, the Martiniere, the tomb of Havelock. There are numerous illustrations in the book, including views of parts of the cities, buildings, tombs, statuary, mosques, Government houses, towers, &c. The volume closes with a map showing the cities of India.

A Study of Ferns.

"Ferns," by Dr. C. E. Waters, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, is to be brought out shortly by Henry Holt & Co. The book describes all the ferns in the Northeastern States, and is intended to cover the same territory as Gray's "Manual." It treats of the reproduction of ferns, the classification of ferns, fern photography, &c. There are analytical keys based on the fructification of the stalks. The illustrations, over 200 in number, are from original drawings and photographs. A glossary and an index have been provided by the author.

Dr. Waters has been in touch for fourteen years with many of the ferns "in the field." In his introduction he deals with the distribution of ferns, genus, species, and varieties, scientific nomenclature and common names, and fossil ferns. On the classification of ferns he says:

> Ferns are classified, primarily, according to their fructification, and the number of fibrovascular bundles is of little scientific value in this respect, but when taken in connection with the ridges, grooves, and other peculiarities of the stems the identification of the ferns described in this book becomes a comparatively easy matter.

In closing his introduction he describes fossil remains of ferns. He says:

> The earliest fossil remains of ferns are found in rocks of the Devonian age, but they were most abundant during the carboniferous age. At that time ferns of great size, as well as small ones, existed in enormous numbers, and their remains, together with related plants allied to our horsetails and groundpines, form our coal deposits. In many instances very perfectly preserved specimens have been found, and a large number of species has been described. It is very doubtful, in spite of statements to the contrary, whether any of those ancient species have survived to the present time. In the more recent formations general modern genera are represented, however.

The Peninsular War.

The second volume of "A History of the Peninsular War," by Charles Oman, M. A., is being issued from the Clarendon Press. It includes the period from January to September, 1809, from the battle of Corunna to the end of the Talavera campaign. The contents include chapters on "The Autumn and Winter Campaign in Catalonia," "The Second Siege of Saragossa," "The Spring Campaign in La Mancha and Estremadura," and so on through the Talavera campaign. In the appendices the author tells about the Spanish Army at the battle of Ucles, the garrison of Saragossa, the French Army in February, 1809; the Spanish Army at Medellin, the Portuguese Army in 1809, papers relating to the intrigues at Oporto, April and May, 1809; Soult's report on Galicia, papers relating to the Talavera campaign, &c. There is an index and, as in the preceding volume, numerous illustrations.

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MEMORIAL WINDOWS

FROM READERS.

Miss Daskam's Verses and Some of Christina Rossetti's.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IT is an open question whether Miss Josephine Daskam intends her "Three Songs," which appear in the September number of Scribner's Magazine, to be taken seriously or not. If she had seen fit to give them the title of "Echoes from Christina Rossetti," these verses might be accepted as reasonably successful imitations, even though lacking in that spice of humor which is essential to clever parody. As it is, the reader pauses in his perusal of Miss Daskam's rhymes to ask: "Where have I read something like this before!" Like Alice in Wonderland, mystified by those subtle variations on "You are old Father William," he gropes in his memory, and it is not long before certain familiar lines of Christina Rossetti's shine forth

> Photographically lined
> On the tablet of his mind.

In Miss Daskam's verses, "The Prince," she says:

> My heart it was a cup of gold
> That at his lip did long to lie.

In the next verse she proceeds to assure us that

> My heart it was a floating bird
> That through the world did wander free.

And furthermore she affirms

> My heart it was a white, white rose
> That bloomed upon a broken bough.

Years ago—unless I am greatly mistaken, long before Miss Daskam's heart had begun to beat, even in a normal and commonplace way—Miss Christina Rossetti's sensitive organ had undergone a series of similar remarkable transformations. Turn to the verses "On My Birthday," in her collected poems, and you may read:

> My heart is like a singing bird
> Whose nest is in a watered shoot;
> My heart is like an apple tree
> Whose boughs are bent with thickset fruit;
> My heart is like a rainbow shell
> That paddles in a halcyon sea.

It may be mere coincidence, but it seems more probable that a latent recollection of this poem has inspired the American woman's verse.

The second of Miss Daskam's songs is called "The Sailor," though it is evident from the tenor of this strain that in this case the nautical individual is not the plaintiff:

> You hold me for a day, my dear,
> I lose you for a life,
> And that's the sailor's way, my dear,
> A love, but not a wife.

> 'Tis never I will blame you,
> 'Tis not my eyes are wet,
> But 'tis I that must remember—
> 'Tis you that will forget.
> * * * * * * * *

> 'Tis never I will stay you
> When once the moon has set,
> But 'tis I that must remember—
> 'Tis you that will forget.

Few of us, surely, can forget those lines of the Anglo-Italian poetess, for which some of us still cherish the same sentiment which made them dear to us in our school-days.

> Be the green grass above me
> With showers or dewdrops wet,
> And if thou wilt, remember,
> And if thou wilt, forget.
> * * * * * * * *

> And dreaming through the twilight
> That doth not rise nor set,
> Haply I may remember,
> And haply may forget.

It was evidently a favorite theme with Miss Rossetti, that of remembering, or forgetting, for here is another little lyric of hers:

> Should one of us remember,
> And one of us forget,
> I wish I knew what each will do—
> But who can tell as yet?

> Should one of us remember,
> And one of us forget,
> I promise you what I will do,
> And I'm content to wait for you,
> And not be sure as yet.

And here is still another:

> Cold as the cold Decembers,
> Past as the days that set,
> While only one remembers
> And all the rest forget—
> But one remembers yet.

Far be it from me to accuse Miss Josephine Daskam of plagiarism. This is doubtless only one more instance of unconscious cerebration. Like many another young woman, she knows her Christina Rossetti, and all unconsciously she has reproduced the imagery, the metre, and even the very rhymes of the older writer. It is an easy matter for any one who possesses a fatal facility for stringing rhymes to trench unwittingly on the preserves of our familiar poets, but why, if we may ask the question, should Miss Daskam permit her feet to stray into the realms of poetry? Would it not be better for her to limit her pen to the short stories which have won for her undeniable distinction? For the present, at least, it might be wiser if she kept a tight rein on her Pegasus, for Miss Daskam is still very young. With all due apologies to her, we submit the following:

> 'Tis never we would blame her,
> But still we must regret
> That she should not remember—
> Or we should not forget!

M. E. H.

Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1903.

Whistler's Egotism.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

My copy of your issue of last Saturday, forwarded from my permanent Summer address a long way off, has just reached me in a North Woods camp some half dozen miles away from the nearest Post Office, and I have read your extract from The London Pall Mall Gazette under the title of "Whistler's Continued Inability to See a Joke" with the greater interest inasmuch as I have several times had something to say in print—once in your own columns—of that very exceptional example of stokers and egomaniacs.

In his relations to the fine arts, to literature, and to the civilization of his own period and of the future I have prepared other matter, and as a preliminary to this the Putnams will next month publish an article of mine on "Whistler's Boyhood."

That Whistler the man, though himself assiduously cultivating and at every possible opportunity indulging an insatiable [illegible] science and unscrupulous jocularity toward others, should ever be able, with the slightest degree of equanimity, to take a joke on himself was quite out of the question. As Sheridan Ford with perfect justice told him—in substance, I don't recall the exact phraseology—he was so thoroughly an egotist that, while demanding the most devoted loyalty from others, he was utterly regardless of any respect or rights due to them from himself. It was in fact his habit to treat his proved friends with the greatest ingratitude and contumely.

But his earliest record is of quite different stripe, and to those who think of Whistler only as he developed in adult life the revelations I have been enabled to make of a most engaging childhood and youth will doubtless come as a surprise.

A. J. BLOOR.

Adirondacks, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1903.

John Phoenix.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I note that among the announcements of the Fall books to be brought out by the Appletons is a new edition of "John Phoenix," whom one newspaper calls "that almost forgotten but still readable humorist." I am quite sure that Capt. George H. Derby of the "Topogs" ("John Phoenix") is by no means "almost forgotten" by those of us to whom the history and traditions of the "old army" are a precious heirloom.

My father, the late Gen. Sweeny, United States Army, had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with Capt. Derby when they were both stationed on the Pacific Coast in the early fifties, Derby at San Diego, Cal., and my father (then Lieutenant, Second Infantry) at "Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, where the thermometer stands at 212 degrees in the shade and the hens lay hard-boiled eggs." (Vide "Squibob Papers.")

Lieut. Sweeny had the misfortune to be stationed for nearly five years at that delightful (?) post, which Derby also refers to in his "Lectures on Astronomy," where he says, speaking of the planet Mercury:

"Mercury receives six and a half times as much heat from the sun as we do, from which we conclude that the climate must be very similar to that of Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River. The difficulty of communication with Mercury will probably prevent its ever being selected as a military post; though it possesses many advantages for that purpose, being extremely inaccessible, inconvenient, and doubtless singularly uncomfortable."

I recall many stories of Derby's humor, which the fear of trespassing upon your valuable space prevents me from relating.

If I am not mistaken, Major George McC. Derby, United States Engineers, is a son of "John Phoenix."

WILLIAM M. SWEENY.

Astoria, L. I., Aug. 24, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of two or three weeks ago a notice that D. Appleton & Co. were preparing for publication a new edition of "Phoenixiana" by Lieut. George H. Derby, United States Topographical Engineer. I write this to say that several humorous pieces written by Lieut. Derby were published in The Knickerbocker Magazine, which were not, according to my recollection, in Phoenixiana.

I would therefore suggest that the attention of the publishers be invited to the subject and that if it has not already been done, all copies of The Knickerbocker Magazine published from 1850 to 1860 be examined with a view to collecting and including these pieces in the new edition of Phoenixiana.

J. D. BINGHAM.

Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 25, 1903.

"Peggy O'Neal."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I point out a few errors in the make-up of "Peggy O'Neal" that make it a poor specimen of bookwork, notwithstanding the bright cover and the color plates?

One of the first principles of good bookwork is never to begin a page with the last line of a paragraph, yet Pages 22, 24, 25, 42, 85, 101, 102, 105, 106, 115, and 286 all begin with a last line. The regular type page is twenty-nine lines long, but many pages contain only twenty-eight lines on account of the make-up falling at the end of a paragraph. In order to make the page the proper length and to drive over two lines to the next page the ingenious make-up took out the thin leads and substituted thick leads for about two-thirds of the way up the page. This occurs so many times that I forbear giving all the page folios. It makes a difference in the color of two facing pages: compare Pages 64 and 65, 74 and 75, 114 and 115, for examples. Did the make-up know nothing about "taking in a line" or "driving out a line"? Page 100 has only twenty-seven lines on it. Page 189 has twenty-eight lines, and, alas! only two type lines do duty for Page 180. Was the make-up working by piece? The text looks like 12-point. While the poetry on Page 141 is in 8-point, that on Page 350 is in 12-point; 8-point double leaded is used for all letters—10-point single leaded would make a better contrast and be more readable. The habit of putting extracts and letters in very small type should be discouraged. Extra leads between two lines are sometimes noticed, as on Pages 15 and 30; leads are omitted occasionally, as on Page 61, and under head rule on Page 19. The regular number of type lines on a chapter page is twenty-three, but Chapters V., VII., VIII., XI., and XIII. have only twenty-two, and Chapter X. has twenty-one. Other objections could be made to the workmanship, but as some of them would deal with the matter of "style," we will let them pass.

Let us hope that the next book published by Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia will be an improvement on this one. We can do good bookwork in this country, and we wish our reputation increased and not diminished.

CHARLES H. GILLESPIE.

Woodbury, N. J., Aug. 12, 1903.

Incongruous Illustrations.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I be allowed to say a word regarding the illustrations of "Conjuror's House"? If it were possible for any spell to be wrought by the author in his portrayal of most impossible situations it would be broken by the artist, who pictures an ardent, impulsive girl in her teens, who lived in the wilds of Canada a hundred years ago, as a careworn woman of forty in shirtwaist and four-in-hand!

Could anything be more incongruous or ridiculous, or more of a slight to the reader's intelligence? Is there no redress for such stupidity? Protests seem almost a duty.

R. G. T.

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 22, 1903.

Prof. Dodd on Congress.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just read with great interest Prof. Dodd's excellent review of the Cambridge Modern History treating of the United States. Prof. Dodd finds fault with Mr. Doyle because the latter, on Page 69, speaking of the Albany Congress in which Franklin submitted the first scheme for Colonial union, says that the two houses of Congress were invented by the Federal Convention to satisfy the demands of the small States for equal representation with the large ones. Prof. Dodd says that this view is a mistake. Is not the reviewer himself mistaken? Certainly one of the three famous constitutional compromises was that between the large and the small States. In the Constitutional Convention early in June, 1787, Mr. Patterson of New Jersey, who was the author of the New Jersey plan, stated that he considered the proposition for a proportional representation in both branches of the Legislature as striking at the very existence of the smaller States. On June 15 Mr. Dickinson of Delaware said to Mr. Madison: "You see the consequence of pushing things too far. Some of the members of the small States wish for two branches in the General Legislature, and are friends to a good National Government, but we would sooner submit to a foreign power than submit to be deprived in both branches of the Legislature of an equality of suffrage, and thereby be thrown by the domination of the large States."

This agreement between the members of the convention seemed so far away that on June 28 Franklin moved "that as human means of obtaining an agreement seemed useless, henceforth prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessings on our deliberations be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business."

It was just about that time that the delegates from Connecticut, in which State the towns were equally represented in the lower house, while in the upper house representation was according to population, suggested that the States should have an equal voice in the Senate, while the Representatives in the House should be according to population.

On July 5 the committee reported substantially the Connecticut compromise, which carried out the idea of equal representation in the Senate. This Connecticut compromise is the subject of a very interesting essay by the late Mr. Fiske which appears in his recent book of essays.

If Prof. Dodd is correctly quoted in his review, this statement on his part that equal representation in the Senate was not made as a concession to the small States will certainly be received with great surprise by students of American constitutional history.

M. B. M.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1903.

Mrs. Barr's Justification.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Referring to "C. C. B.'s" charge of anachronism in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 15, I wish to state that the error in the date of a song mentioned in "The Maid of Maiden Lane" was a thoughtful, purposeful, deliberate act, and not a mistake. A prominent feature of the year 1791 was an enthusiastic feeling of friendship between France and the United States, and the officers of the two countries really did exhibit this friendship by singing together their national songs. The flame and passion of liberty in the "Marseillaise" is well known; but the United States was then a new thing on the face of the earth, and the only song she possessed that could claim any National significance was "Yankee Doodle." I could not bear to put the two in comparison. It was making American officers take that one step past the sublime which it was impossible for me to be the author of. I looked through my large collection of the songs and ballads of the Revolution and found nothing to keep the "Marseillaise" honorable company until I came to "The Star-Spangled Banner." This song was as typically American as the "Marseillaise" was typically French. It had the enthusiasm, the dash, and spirit of the young Republic. The flaming march of the "Marseillaise" was not more emphatic than the gay, triumphant assurance of "The Star-Spangled Banner." And though it had not become at that day articulate music, it was in the hearts of the people, and waiting for its interpreter.

Since the publication of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" I have written at least a dozen stories with historical backgrounds, and I do not believe the most hypercritical could find an error in their atmosphere or data. Yet I claim that the novelist has the same license as the poet; and if I should come again to a point where I should have to give a false impression of National character or else be "previous" concerning the date of a song, I would put character first. Songs are not historical events, they serve, as Selden says, "to show the complexion of the times," and I think myself justifiably incorrect in choosing the best song for this purpose. Some will agree with me, some will not; it is not given to mortals to please every one, not even divinity can do that.

AMELIA E. BARR.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, Aug. 12, 1903.

A Question of Honor.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In reply to your correspondent's letter of Aug. 8 on "The Mettle of the Pasture," may I say that it seems to me that rather than deploring the disproportionate interest taken nowadays in a particular kind of morality, the partial attention bestowed upon it can be taken as a sign that a change, a development is being made along that line especially?

The case of a young man having forged his father's name and telling his fiancée of the fact later in life is hardly a side light to clarify the problem in "The Mettle of the Pasture." It would be more of a parallel if the young man who had forged acknowledged his past financial disgrace to a companion with whom he was about to enter partnership in business.

H. SARGENT.

Maidstone, L. I., Aug. 18, 1903.

Man and Dogs.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a novel recently reviewed by you I find the expression, "the dog, the faithful friend and ally of man." Perhaps no one has ever written much about dogs without using this phrase or its equivalent, and yet there is nothing more misleading. This I say after having given many years to the study of this animal in his domestic state. The dog is the enemy of man, and always has been. True, he is easily tamed, and soon, under proper care, he becomes devotedly attached to a particular individual, or to a small group of individuals; but his attitude to the human race at large is always hostile, and so remains under all conditions.

Another heresy relating to the dog is that he recognizes man as his superior. No opinion could be more unfounded. His senses of hearing and sight are far keener than those of man; a fact that the dog very soon comes to understand; and the consciousness of these higher endowments is to him a constant source of congratulation and triumph. Ninety-nine per cent. of the acts that he sees performed by man are to him simply acts of almost inconceivable madness and folly; hence the dog comes to look on him as a being very weak in the upper story, one very much in need of his protection, hence he regards himself as the patron and defender of one that we call his master, but whom he regards as his ward or protégé. Thus, when he sees "his master" going into what to him seems a dangerous position, he remonstrates in the most lively manner. It is extremely inexact to imagine a dog as thinking like a man. By reason of that vanity without which life of any kind could not be endured, no animal can sincerely regard any other animal as its superior.

Let me add that a dog has his own theories about the universe and life on this earth. He is conscious of the universality of death and has a dread of it identical with that of man. He has distinct glimpses of the supernatural; in the dark he sees terrifying phantoms; in his dreams he is shaken by menacing spectres. Does he believe that the world was made by man or by any one in the shape of man? At such a theory he would laugh utterly. To him it seems that it was made by a big dog; perhaps one with a spotted tail, one possessed of inconceivable strength and swiftness. As to who made the big dog, as far as I can learn he has no definite notion; such are the narrow limitations of his mental vision.

HENRY MOORLAND.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 18, 1903.

The Elizabethan Shakespeare.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am sorry I can't concur in your correspondent's joy over the "Elizabethan Shakespeare." It is costly enough, Heaven knows; and, for purposes of reading and consultation, seems to me rather clumsy. But costly and clumsy may be comparative terms. What is not comparative thereof, I am afraid, is that it is careless (for all the fuss that is made over it.) For example, in the passage—

> If the assassination
> Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
> With his surcease, success, &c.

the words "assassination," "consequence," "surcease," and "trammel," are current words in use to-day, and need no tremendous annotation. But the word "success" (meaning the succession, which is what Macbeth hoped to gain by the assassination) is archaic, and very properly should receive annotation. But of this word Liddell takes no notice whatever.

E. FRANK CARPENTER.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 14, 1903.

"Tyler" Not "Taylor."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE TIMES is one of the newspapers of New York that dot their "i's" and cross their "t's," and therefore my grievance is the greater at finding my name misprinted first as Taylor and again as Taylor.

As a Virginian I am critical about names, and to have Tyler designated as Taylor or Taylor ruffles the sensibilities when the admittedly accurate TIMES is the only paper noticing my story "The Progenitress" to make such a mistake. The G. Vere of my name, happening to be properly printed, fortunately preserves my identity, while at the same time suggesting my oblivion.

The struggle of an author for recognition is hard enough, and when it has been even modestly attained an error such as the above provokes the same pardonable indignation as does the miscalling of one's name by some one one has several times been introduced to.

MRS. G. VERE TYLER.

Ocean View House, Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 22, 1903.

Whittier and Brooks.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am obliged to Mr. Higginson for his explanation regarding the non-mention of the name of Wendell Phillips in his recent life of John G. Whittier. I was not familiar "with the condition of feeling in New England during the anti-slavery period." I can now see that Phillips and Whittier, as members of two distinct bodies, did not often meet. I can realize that in the case of Garrison it was far different. I also appreciate the fact that Mr. Higginson was writing biography and not history. I am glad to be enlightened on the subject. All is clear to me now.

WILLIAM L. KEESE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1903.

The Real Truth of History.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A few months ago a correspondent in a letter to you offered a "beggar's thanks." I desire to do the same. "The Real Truth of History" has brought to me great pleasure. I am happy to think that a man holding a position of authority in an educational institute who hesitates to speak the truth is under the vigilant eye of your editor. It appears to me that Mr. John Bassett Moore would love to see the English flag flying over the Washington Monument.

F. P. RYAN.

New York, Aug. 22, 1903.

BOSTON NOTES.

The Atlantic for September and October—Fall Books for Children of All Ages.

DR. ABBOTT, more fortunate than Mr. Alden, who seems to stand quite alone, has support for the views which, through the medium of The Atlantic Monthly, he conveys to the advocates of female suffrage. His reason for the opposition or indifference of 96 per cent. of Massachusetts women to the ballot is the same which Mr. Dixon gives in "The One Woman" for woman's instinctive opposition to Socialism, her feeling that it strikes at the home, and every line of his argument strengthens Mr. Dixon's. But it was The Atlantic Monthly that, nearly forty-five years ago, printed Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's "Ought Women to Learn the Alphabet?" now one of the standard favorites among suffrage tracts. Mr. Herbert W. Horwill's Atlantic paper, "The Bible in Public Schools," steers a middle course, lamenting the popular ignorance of Biblical language, but inclining rather to urge the Church and the parent to pursue the work of religious teaching than to advocate the reading of the Bible in the schools.

Mr. Horwill finds a little comfort in the Biblical titles of novels, but the booksellers could tell him sad tales of wonderful misunderstandings and mispronunciations of them.

***

A writer in the Contributors' Club accuses the English and American novelist of misrepresenting the women of their race by making men invariably the wooers. Says he: "Lay hold of almost any one of your intimate friends, make him mellow by any agency in your power, and he will confess to you privately or in a circle of confidential friends that he is married simply and solely because his wife led him on."

***

The October Atlantic will contain a paper on "The New Pope," by Mr. Henry Sedgwick, Jr., and the discussion of the school and of the Church will be continued by papers by President Eliot and Dr. T. M. Munger. Mr. Booker T. Washington will consider industrial education as the means of reconciling the opposing elements in the relations of the white and black races, and Mr. Brooks Adams will write on "The Economic Conditions of Future Naval Defense." A short novel by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, entitled "The Story of the Queen," and "A Crime Against Beauty," by Prof. Arlo Bates, will be part of the fiction.

***

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list includes sixty-five titles, ten novels, two volumes of stories, eight biographies, and autobiographies, six volumes of essays, and as many of poetry; four dealing with religion, four books for children, and four gift books, the remainder being of many sorts. One will be a new edition of the late Mr. Scudder's "The Children's Book," with sixteen new full-page pictures.

***

A new portrait of the late Henry Ward Beecher will illustrate his biography by Dr. Lyman Abbott. It is a reproduction of the last photograph taken by Mr. Rockwood, laid aside because of an imperfection in the corner of the plate, and now found to be superior to any existing portraits.

***

Mrs. Mary Austin, author of the coming "The Land of the Little Rain," some bits of which have appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, although counted by California among her writers, was born in Carlinville, Ill., and sought the Pacific Coast because of illness. She lived among the hills until she fell under their spell, and after her recovery a very short season of teaching in the Los Angeles Normal School sent her back to wild life. She has a home in Independence, Mr. Austin being a Government land agent at that place, but she has a house set among the sage brush on the bank of Pine Creek. She served an apprenticeship of some five years of observation before she began to write, so that she knows her land and its fauna and flora very well, and also its Piute Indians, being on friendly terms with them, and advising them as to their trade with the paleface, and as to the pursuit of their primitive crafts.

***

Mr. Edward Garnett, writing in the Academy, has been reproving his countrymen for their slight acquaintance with Miss Sarah Orne Jewett. Her work can wait, for it is not disfigured by any passing freaks of language borrowed from advertisements, like the "dresser" for "dressing glass," so he found in two of this month's stories. Her work will not pass away for it is founded on love. Meanwhile, although, simply because of its lack of irritating qualities, it is left undiscussed, its number of readers increase steadily. The violet is not visible so far as the poppy, but it has more friends.

***

Miss Mary Johnston was in town last week with her father, and made a few calls. She was looking rather less robust than her friends could wish, but was in good spirits.

***

One of the Autumn books issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be a little volume by Mr. George S. Morison, an eminent civil engineer, who calls it "The New Epoch as Developed by the Manufacture of Power." The capacity to store up energy, destructive and operative, so greatly developed by recent discoveries, is, he thinks, quite as noteworthy as the discovery of the uses of fire. This seems rather a strong statement, but under the heads of "Business," "Education," "Capital," and "Government," he discusses it with such strength that his book is to be placed with those of Prof. James and Mr. Fiske in its value to the general reader, aside from its scientific value.

***

Mr. Arthur Morrison is reproved by some of the critics of his own country for "producing an inferior Sherlock Holmes" in the Martin Hewitt of his "The Red Triangle," just issued by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. In this collection of stories he first interests his readers in a villain, and then showing that his villainy was carried on through hypnotism utters a very emphatic warning against apparently innocent experiments. He has thus done good service to medicine and to the Church, reaching a class of persons who would scarcely hear, and certainly not heed, doctor or priest, but will remember what they read in a story.

***

Another story that touches on the supernatural control of one human being by another is "The Daughter of the Dawn," by R. Hodder, a wild tale of Maori magic and poisons, told with great detail and as full of shivers and terrors as the greediest reader could desire. It is entirely incredible, but certain passages are powerful, and its author takes his hero into every kind of danger invented by Mr. Haggard or Sir Conan Doyle.

***

Last on L. C. Page's list for the week comes "The Little Colonel at Boarding School," by Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnson, a story for very young girls, so written as to make maidenly reserve seem more romantic than all the flirtation and lovemaking and intrigue in a library of mischievous books. It is worthy of comparison with Ruskin's sermon to girls, and reading it should be potent in setting a girl on the way to that height where dwell those charming Southern heroines to whom Dr. Abbott pays passing tribute in his Atlantic article; women whose ambition centres in their homes, although, in guarding them or in building them, they may do world-famous work.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1903.

A Story for Children.

ETHEL IN FAIRYLAND. By Edith Rebecca Boister. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.

Ethel is an attractive little girl, whose mother always kindly told her an interesting and instructive story at bedtime, the theme of which Ethel suggested herself, following closely upon the happenings of the day. On the particular evening on which Ethel is introduced to her young public, she confesses to having been greedy about apple pie, and requests her mother to tell her a story about a little girl who ate more apple pie than was really safe. Mrs. Ethel obliges her daughter, and an interesting tale ensues about a small girl, Mollie by name, whose passion for this succulent diet of New England resulted in the really sad catastrophe of little Mollie herself being transformed into a most attractive pie.

After Ethel's mamma had turned down the light, Ethel found herself in a large forest in which many strange people appeared, all of them with the queerest names. For instance, a small girl, very pretty, but rather unpleasant to cultivate, demanded everything that she saw Ethel have, and Ethel thought her very well named indeed when she learned that Selfishness was the little girl's name. Badd Temper, and Hott Temper, Mr. Greed, and the entire Thoughtless family meet and converse with her, and if she is not as guileless as Alice of enduring memory, she is nevertheless a most lovable child, and one that any right-minded little girl, respecting all the virtues, and striving to attain them, cannot help but admire. What matters it if, at the very end, Ethel finds it was all a dream. During her excursion through the enchanted forest it will all seem very real indeed to her small followers.

The only fault to be found with the story is in the illustrations, and children will probably not notice these; but why not respect the author's wishes. On pages 26 and 27 Selfishness asks Ethel for her hair ribbon. "I shouldn't want it if it were red," she says. It is a noticeable fact that throughout the book the illustrations have been colored red, especially the hair ribbons. Only on the book's cover is Ethel arrayed in blue.

"Whitewash."

WHITEWASH. By Ethel Watts Mumford. 12mo. Pp. 319. Illustrated. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

There is something very wholesome about Miss Ethel Watts Mumford's story, "Whitewash"—a wholesomeness not so much the result of the plot, which is neither unusual nor otherwise remarkable, but rather due to her pleasant, humorous style. One feels that the two women, Victoria and Mrs. Durham, are real enough, with their broad, flat backs, their swinging, elastic walk, and their general air of possessing human failings as well as human virtues. Philippa Ford is likewise well drawn, although along widely different lines from the two others. Hers was a nature not above meanness, gossip, and other petty faults. Led by vanity, she got herself as well as Victoria into no end of trouble—all harmless enough in intention, but by its result breaking her own engagement to Morton Conway, blackening the character of the innocent Victoria, and causing the arrest and subsequent death of two other characters. True, these last, being both murderers and robbers, would probably have met this fate anyway, but undoubtedly Philippa hurried matters along.

It is a fact worth mentioning that Miss Mumford has abstained from marrying off any one of her characters. Of course, one may have his own private opinion about them all, especially about Morton and Victoria, who, it can be readily seen, are far better fitted for each other than were he and the unfortunate Philippa, but here the gentle reader is allowed the full and free exercise of his own judgment and fancies. Since Philippa who got every one into trouble, it was naturally Philippa who needed and received the becoming coat of "whitewash" which gives the book its title.

TALE OF LITERARY THEFT.

THE SILVER POPPY. A Novel. By Arthur Stringer. Pp. 291. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Whoever reads "The Silver Poppy" must be struck by the author's sincerity of purpose, as well as the unusual theme he has chosen. Piratical authorship is the subject with which he deals, and the story is both dramatic and interesting.

Mr. Stringer, although he has written countless verse of a sweet and pleasing quality for the magazines, has done little in the way of novel writing, and the present book may be considered the first thing of consequence from his pen. Aside from the fact that invidious rumor has already laid its smirching finger upon the "original" of Mr. Stringer's heroine, the mere creation of a woman of Cordelia Vaughan's type and complexity of character should place Mr. Stringer among those who make their book people of flesh and blood rather than of rags and sawdust. Just as Mr. Stringer's work shows himself to be earnest, thoughtful, and sincere, so he has made his hero take on these attributes. Indeed, the deeper one reads into the story the stronger becomes the flavor of autobiography rather than pure fiction.

A young Englishman, fresh from Oxford, that gray city of "towers and bells and velvety twilight," John Hartley comes to America in the hope of realizing his boyish dreams of a success which shall be above mere worldly fame. In the development of his career, Mr. Stringer has been faithful to facts. He gives glimpses of that seamy side of the profession of literature which bears the stamp of realism and the ring of truth. There is food for the psychologist in the characters of both John and Cordelia. His instinctive shrinking from the degradation of bartering and selling the children of his brain is due more to a higher idealistic sensitiveness than mere English reticence and pride. And so, placing the man and woman in juxtaposition, Mr. Stringer has allowed them both to follow their own unerring instincts and work out their own salvation and damnation, the one dreaming great dreams, but always creeping toward the light, and the other stealthily carrying on her nefarious practice of plagiarism. Mr. Stringer has combined in Cordelia Vaughan the dangerous fascinations of the siren and the deadly extortions of the vampire. Again and again he describes her as if to impress her image indelibly upon the memory. There seems to be a certain fascination even for her creator in the "luminosity" of her eyes, the "flutelike" quality of her "soft contralto," the pale ivory of her skin, the heavy gold of her hair, and the yellows and browns which she affects in dress. Small wonder that she twists the heavy gold of her hair into gleaming chains for the wrists of her willing victims.

One catches glimpses also of Bohemianism in the book—that upper Bohemia of real artists who live above the deadly depression of conventionality. Altogether Mr. Stringer has chosen to people his story with few characters; in fact, only four, yet he has given them all careful attention. The honest virtues of the rigid old artist Repellier, the tragic silliness of Mrs. Sawyer are as carefully considered as are the leading characters, only, as is right and proper, Mr. Stringer places them very near the wings.

Not until one has gained considerable headway and has buried his nose deep in the middle of the book is the author's purpose made clear; then slowly the cupidity of his beautiful heroine unfolds itself and then—well, then Mr. Stringer has told his story, has woven his romance and opened John's eyes. It is probably in keeping with the two characters, too, that Cordelia, in the tender passages, should do all the lovemaking. One wonders, though, if Mr. Stringer deliberately intended his hero to be so unnaturally reticent even in his affectionate outbursts.

After all, however, the greatest compliment to be paid the book is this: That probably most of its readers will be honestly sorry when they reach the end, when Cordelia has been overtaken by a just Nemesis, and John, after "turning the key in his steamer trunk," preparatory to going back to the quiet city on the Isis where the ivy grows thick on old walls, goes out, "although the sound of her broken sobbing creeps out to him through even the closed door"—for not even Cordelia could play with the flame of love without being scorched.

A Grateful Reader.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wish to return thanks to the many persons who have so kindly responded to my query in Appeals to Readers of Aug. 8. Answers have been received from many States, even as far away as North Carolina, and each writer showed pleasure in giving information, and in recalling the two poems desired—"Over the River and Through the Woods," and "Drifting," by T. B. Read. EMMA WHITE.

New York, Aug. 14, 1903.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Opinions of Experts on Subjects of Interest to the Book World.

AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY'S LITERARY WORK.—The University of Chicago has had as a definite purpose or policy the development of an aptitude for investigative work. The university man of to-day is expected to find new truth, and to restate old truth from the point of view of the present. He is to explore thoroughly some corner of a subject, and, if possible, throw fresh light on it. He must also cultivate the critical spirit. A part of his mission is to correct errors. In the library and the laboratory, instructors and students are to seek and find new knowledge. As President Harper has said, the province of a university is to be "the centre of thought on every problem connected with human life and work, and the first obligation resting upon the individual members which compose it is that of research and investigation."

The University of Chicago has been, and is to-day, a place of investigative work and literary activity on the part of teachers and students. The professor has only two hours a day of class work; the rest of the time he is free to study and write. He is also given occasional leave of absence (six months or a year) for travel and study abroad. By the system of fellowships and scholarships a large body of picked students are permitted to spend laborious days in the interests of learning. Upon instructors and fellows rests the obligation to be productive. For the purpose of giving to the world the results of their studies and researches, the university has embarked in the publishing business.

The University of Chicago Press issues regularly some ten periodicals, edited by the head professors and their assistants in the various departments—The American Journal of Sociology, The Journal of Political Economy, The Journal of Theology, The Astrophysical Journal, &c. The University Press has also published many pamphlets and books. For the most part these publications have not been popular in character, although interesting to a limited class of readers. By their technical treatment of abstruse topics, they appeal only to students and specialists. They are none the less valuable contributions to the literature of science, and deservedly rank high in the estimation of scholars the world over.

The University of Chicago opened its doors in October, 1892. In commemoration of the completion of ten years of its history, last October the university authorities planned a series called the Decennial Publications, in ten volumes, covering the different fields of instruction in which its Faculties are engaged. Volumes I. and II. consist chiefly of President Harper's reports. The remaining eight volumes are "Investigations," each volume containing from 300 to 400 pages, royal octavo. Each volume has from eight to seventeen articles of varying length, dealing with a group of allied subjects. The articles also appear separately as monographs. There are ninety-two articles in all, of which more than seventy are in print. Eighty-five writers, including President Harper, have contributed to the series. When completed it will constitute a monument of scholarship and scientific research. Already a considerable number of articles have been issued in separate form as reprints, each sold at 25 cents and upward. It is expected that all of the ten volumes will be published during the present year, and most of them will be ready in September.—The Dial, Chicago.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND BOOK LISTS.—Old and careful bibliographers are glad to see the increased interest in the study of books that is being manifested in the United States. Book clubs all over the country are picking out special lines of research, and are reprinting, compiling, and unearthing material with much show of interest. Bibliographies can be depended on to find a market, collectors and libraries furnishing an ever larger public to which they appeal.

One large bibliographical society has already lived and prospered for three or four years. Others are forming, and a National American Bibliographical Society is a thing of the not distant future. Bibliographers who have been doing independent, isolated work are drawing nearer together, and co-operative work under the guidance of the Library of Congress, Carnegie Institute, American Library Association, or the prospective American Bibliographical Society, will surely be the order of to-morrow.

The reverse side of this highly satisfactory outlook for American bibliography has been suggested to me by a printed card that has for some time been lying on my desk and causing me an occasional sound of irritation. It is issued by a certain prosperous Browning Society, and is headed "Announcement and Bibliography of the Season of 1902-1903." Anything labeled "Bibliography" I take as grist for my mill, so on receipt of this I gave it respectful attention. Surely a society capable of understanding Browning and of composing lyrics, threnodies, sonnets, and ballads, as the members of this society are expected to do next Winter, should be able easily to grasp the idea of a real bibliography; and to issue a bibliography of the Augustan period of English literature, which the society will study in addition to its Browning and its original competitive compositions—to issue such a bibliography is a very worthy accomplishment for a local literary club. So musing, I turned my gaze on the bibliography. Here is a list of five works which "bear on the subject and are recommended to be read"; a history, a novel, a book of essays, one of lectures, one of biographies. The titles are given, the author's name, two in full, two with familiar brevity.

There follows a list of "other co-relative works," thirteen in number, with the same brevity. Authors' names sometimes first, sometimes last; sometimes in full, sometimes the surname only. Individual essays sometimes referred to the title of the collection, other times not. In an added note the name of the publisher of "handy editions of many of the above books," and a suggestion as to where "others may be found." Of only one book is the publisher definitely named.

Any person sending this list to a book dealer must leave much to the good nature of the bookseller in locating one or two of the essays mentioned, and more to his judgment in the selection of suitable editions. In short, far from being a bibliography it is not even a working author-and-title list. Perhaps it is all that can be desired for the use of the club, though that seems not quite probable. If it is, I have no quarrel with the list. It is the title that tries my patience. Were it an isolated case, it would only cause a smile. But it is one of the too infrequent exhibitions of carelessness or ignorance that cause the bibliographer to discount the apparent progress of his pet study. The popular definition of bibliography seems to be simply "a list of books." The word catalogue is similarly defined.

But, in order to be a real bibliography, this "list of books" must identify each volume so carefully that it and no other can be understood by the description.

Author's name and title do not describe a book, either for the purposes of a catalogue or of a bibliography. But many persons and associations insist on applying these terms loosely to author and title lists, and by so doing make themselves just a little bit ridiculous.—Arnold Lethbridge in The Literary Collector.

"THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH."—Once in his life did Charles Reade's soul burst its way through the prison gates of realism. In "The Cloister and the Hearth" it found expression in a work of orchestral magnificence.

It would be enough to say of this book that it possesses in ample measure all the faults of all his other books, and that those faults are of no more consequence to the story than the bubbles on the stream of a noble river. Strangely enough, "The Cloister and the Hearth" is the song of a century—the fifteenth—whether Charles Reade meant it to be so or not. Much as he admired his own century, he could hardly hope that any artist would ever do for it what he himself did for the fifteenth. Over it all he casts a glory of light and love in which the story, no longer a panorama, moves like the epic it is. If we apply to it the homely test that we applied to "Hard Cash," and inquire how much of it can we remember, the answer is, What detail do we forget? The sober life of sleepy little towns in Holland, the noisy paganism of Rome, the squalor of German inns, the grandeur of Duke Philip's Court, Duke Philip himself, the adorable lifeworn old Pontiff, the venomous Ghysbrecht van Swieten, Denys with his gallant consigne, Martin van Wittenhagen, the sober Richart, the jolly little dwarf, Cornelis and Sybrandt the traitors, the Princess Claelia, the austere Jerome—how many more and how much more has Charles Reade not made to live in this matchless romance?

It has been commented that the climax and anti-climax of "The Cloister and the Hearth" detract from its artistic merit. We will consider of that; but meanwhile, apart from the subtle human delight of the story, it is true that as regards sheer dramatic excitement the story is hard to beat for intensity and variety. The author showers upon us, with all the careless prodigality of genius, scene after scene, in country after country, Flanders, Burgundy, Germany, or Italy, any one of which would make the fortune of a short-story teller of to-day. It is not, therefore, a question whether this scene or that scene is inferior in dramatic interest to its predecessor, and so tends to produce a wearisome effect. Rather the story flows in so full a stream that episodes are but as the glittering waves of which we do not concern ourselves to measure the size.

If we were to select two of the most dramatic movements of the story for the purpose of determining whether or no the author is given to anti-climax, our choice might perhaps fall upon the attempted suicide of Gerard and the confession of the Princess. The saving of Gerard from drowning is a wonderful episode; and yet it is a question whether in dramatic intensity it must not yield the first place to the confession of the Princess. But everything pales before the tremendous climax of the last lines of the book. After love and adventure and joyous life and stress, the story plunges into gloom of tragic intensity.—Walter Frewen Lord in The Nineteenth Century.

WHISTLER.—The man behind the artist was almost as remarkable as the artist. There was one Whistler and no other. The central quality of him was fearlessness. His audacities were intellectual and moral in equal degree. The influence of authority in matters of opinion was a phrase he did not understand. If, as the Master of Balliol tells us, the secret of happiness is courage, Whistler was happy. There was no shield he would not touch; there were few his lance did not pierce. I have seen and heard him a hundred times in collision with the most renowned antagonists of his time, and the nimblest wits. He was sometimes their inferior in knowledge, for the talk might pass beyond the range of things he really cared for, but never in resource. If his repartee failed to lay you down with a great burst of irresistible hoarse laughter and contempt and arrogance; all so many weapons which lay ready to his hand, with no touch of malice in any of them. They were but instruments of controversy. His explosions filled the room; the lightning struck where it was meant to strike. The strident voice could not be silenced and silenced others; the laugh was a cry of triumph. In life as in conversation he faced all comers and all fortunes; the slings and arrows of the most outrageous might wound but they never subdued his spirit.

The tradition of his personality, like that of great actors on a different stage, like Roscius or Talma, may by and by grow faint or vague; if it does, his etchings and paintings are there to revive it. Side by side with other work of his day, they will testify to the unwavering valor with which he fought what so long seemed to be a losing fight. He cared to be in a minority of one. He was a good friend; loyal, serviceable, kindly. If he broke with you it was when he thought himself the champion of a cause in comparison with which human affections were of slight account. He has impressed himself on his age as only a few of the greatest have done; all of them in other departments of human endeavor than art. Of course he made enemies; if he seemed to glory in that gentle art—as only he could have called it—that was one way of overcoming them. No matter; the friendships men had for him survived everything; so did their admirations for his scintillating talk and for his inexhaustible originality, and the last word about him is Hamlet's on his father. Yet there will be many last words before Whistler's full nature is fully revealed to the yet unknowing world.—G. W. Smalley in London Times.

AUTHORS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.—The trouble between authors and their illustrators is an old one, and it is often difficult to apportion the blame. Sometimes the author is so vague that the illustrator has to fall back upon his own imagination, in which case he is almost certain to enrage the author; sometimes the author is so precise and detailed in a description that the unfortunate illustrator is at his wits' end to know what to leave in and what to leave out. And there always comes in the author's conception of a character, which he has rendered according to his lights, and the illustrator's, which he has to render definitely in a wholly different medium. When Tennyson saw one of Holman Hunt's drawings for "The Lady of Shalott," he said: "But, my dear Hunt, I never said that the young woman's hair was blowing all over the shop." To which Hunt replied: "No, but you never said it wasn't." The only reasonable course is for author and illustrator to meet and talk things over.—London Academy.

CHEAP LITERATURE.—Mr. Gosse's contention is that literature is encouraged not by the number of books produced, but "by the worship and love excited by them." This is undoubtedly true; but it does not therefore follow that cheap books are nasty or tend to the degradation of letters. Mr. Gosse compares them with New Zealand mutton, and seems to think that if you pay six shillings for a book you are more likely to respect it than if you pay sixpence. But surely a mind that would judge literature by monetary values is not worth taking into consideration.

The real argument in favor of cheap literature is that, the area of access being thus enlarged, more seed may fall on good ground, or, in other words, that the appreciative audience is thereby increased. The real argument against cheap literature is that it competes with modern copyrights. People will not buy Mr. Smith so readily at six shillings when they can get Scott or Dickens or, let us say, Lever and Ainsworth at sixpence. But this is a commercial question which is base and sordid; and, we are sure, is far from the thoughts of Mr. Lang and Mr. Gosse.

Mr. Lang's objection to the modern conditions is apparently that no one buys anything but novels. Other books they get from the libraries. But is this so? The circulating library invented the cheap novel—that is to say, the six-shilling novel—and nowadays people interested in letters are more likely to buy a volume of essays, say, or poems than a novel which serves only to pass an hour. Did people ever buy belles lettres to any extent? Apparently not; for until the era of comparatively cheap literature, that is to say, until the nineteenth century, it was necessary to have patrons who made up for the lack of readers.—London Daily Mail.

ART AND REALISM.—Art and literature have never been mere copies of nature; they have always contained the element of novelty—a novelty more radical and profound than the fortuitous variations of nature. The forms of nature are, indeed, beautiful, varied, and satisfying; and the forms of art must have those qualities, too. At the same time they must have much greater flexibility and power of adaptation than the forms of nature. Nature, so far as we can observe, proceeds by a law so stable as to seem unchanging. The growth of man proceeds in the guidance of a questing and illimitable imagination. So that the settled and infinitely deliberate procedure of nature will not serve his restless purposes at all. Unless he can add thought to nature—unless he introduce imagination and forethought and invention and hope and aspiration into life—how much better is he than the creatures? Our mortal human life is a blend of nature and intelligence, to put it briefly.

Now whatever comes under the head of art, whether literature or painting, music or sculpture or acting or architecture, being the expression of man, must reflect his inward life—his words and thoughts, his instant desires and his far-off hopes or fears. If art were no more than an imitation of nature in faithful guise, it would surely never have been born. Certainly it could never have attained any exalted place in our esteem such as we have accorded it; nor could it have wielded that incalculable influence which we know it has always possessed. It is only because art and literature are supernatural that they pull at our hearts forever. It is only because they partake at times of the superhuman, deriving an inspiration we know not whence, that they offer us an unfailing source of refreshment and power.—Bliss Carman in The Literary World.

VERS DE SOCIETE IN ENGLISH.—The difference between American literature and British literature, unmistakable as it may be to most of us, is never very pronounced; and is probably far less obvious in familiar verse than it is in poetry of a loftier aspiration. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the songsters of society must needs be bound by the customs and the conventions of well-bred circles, which will differ only a little no matter what the divergence of the latitude. The manners of Murray Hill cannot vary very much from those of Mayfair; and, indeed, the chief distinction between the familiar verse of the two countries is that the American poets have been less interested in Murray Hill than the British poets have been in Mayfair. In other words, American vers de société is less often a song of society itself than is its British rival; it has a little less of the mere glitter of wit, and perhaps a little more of the mellower tenderness of humor. It shrinks less from a homely theme; and it does not so often seek that flashing sharpness of outline which Praed delighted in, and which sometimes suggests fireworks at midnight.—Brander Matthews in Smart Set.

Michael Davitt's New Book.

"Within the Pale, the True Story of Anti-Semitic Persecutions in Russia," the new volume by Michael Davitt, is to be published next month in this country by A. S. Barnes & Co. The book is based on the author's personal investigations of conditions in Russia which have not yet been described. He thoroughly looked into the matters related when he went to Kishineff at the first outbreak of the anti-Semitic persecutions. The events at that town form only a part of the book which is said to be a permanent history of the conditions prevailing within the Pale of Settlement allotted to the Jews in Russia. The material has been gathered at first hand, and Mr. Davitt is said to write without prejudice. What he has written of the social and economic life and religious prejudice existing in the Russian Empire is said to almost challenge belief.

Theological Essays.

THE DRAMA OF THE APOCALYPSE in Relation to the Literary and Political Circumstances of Its Time. By Frederic Palmer. Pp. ix.-192. 16mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

This little book is written in that reasonable and judicious spirit of Biblical criticism which to-day is the clear and distinguishing mark of advanced scholarship—that criticism which is unconcerned about texts and passages, but takes books as units and each part as related to the whole. The single text man employs such to support a theory and sustain a creed; the judicious critic attempts the interpretation of a literature. The Bible is being gradually disintegrated, to be permanently integrated in the light of research and on the principles of sound criticism.

This modest book is a genuine piece of work in that direction. It is not a commentary nor a religious exhortation, but an attempt to find primarily what the Apocalypse meant to the Christians of the latter half of the first century, and, as a sequel, its value to us to-day.

In the preface the author calls the book an appreciation. He sees in the Apocalypse "fresh food" for piety, a "new masterpiece" for literary appreciation, and "fire" for poetic sensibility, and his object is to smooth the way that these may come to their own.

The announcements of the great event to which the Christians then looked forward were fraught with signs and wonders, and the appalling natural phenomena of the period, the wars, and general upheavals fulfilled the conditions foretold of what is called "the Day of the Lord." The aim of the Book of the Revelation was to give the Christians comfort and consolation in the belief of the immediate return of Christ. It had no application to future times except so far as it deals with universal principles. This all Hebrew prophecy may be said to do, which gives it its perpetual interest and value. A brief and interesting chapter is given to these "Signs of the Times."

In another we have an interpretation of the Book as a great drama, in which the sources of its writer's imagination are traced to contemporary history and passing allusions, to geographical and physical facts and conditions. Much of the difficulty, as is pointed out, in understanding the Apocalypse has lain in the difference between the Eastern and Western mind, the one requiring such minute distinctions of thought as the other is averse to.

Those who have taken an interest in Church teaching know something of the fantastic guesses by which the Book of the Revelation has been assailed; in which Popes, and peoples, and rulers, and reformers have been freely identified with the beast and antichrist, the false prophet, and falling stars. The remedy for all this is pointed out as in the "endeavor to ascertain what the work in question meant to the author and his time, and what power of instruction and encouragement it has for men of all time." And herein is its literary value. It has not the inspiring power of some other portions of Hebrew literature.

But its value lies in the certainty of the author's conviction of the ultimate triumph of righteousness, the sternness of his hatred of evil-doers, the gorgeousness of his imagination, the harmony of mighty voices filled with pure and passionate feeling, and the more subtle harmonies which can be heard only with the ear of the soul. * * * It is the last great prophecy of the spirit of Israel, the first poem of Christianity.

The book is altogether interesting, and written in a manner easily understood; and the volume contains the revised version of the work.

In the Mexican War.

AHEAD OF THE ARMY. By W. O. Stoddard. Illustrated by C. Chase Emerson. 12mo. Pp. 302. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.

The Mexican war furnishes the background for this story. An American boy going out in one of his father's trading ships finds that the British Captain, unknown to the owner, has taken aboard munitions of war for the Mexican Government. In the Gulf of Mexico they are chased by men-of-war, American, British, and French, but get away to Vera Cruz in spite of pursuers. So all during the campaign of Gen. Zachary Taylor the young American is among the Mexicans about and in the City of Mexico, dressed in picturesque Mexican garb and passing as a Mexican. So later he can give Gen. Scott valuable information as to the best way to get at the mountain-girdled capital. It is this young man, therefore, who accompanies Gen. Robert E. Lee, when as Captain of Engineers Lee shows Scott's army the way, builds the roads, and drags the cannon. Naturally the author does not neglect, either, the opportunity to have his young hero meet and talk to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, then a Lieutenant. Most considerately he makes the young hero admire both of these officers and he takes occasion also to allow young Lee to praise young Grant, and young Grant to return the compliment. He even ventures to represent the intercourse between these officers, so marked out for fame, as being "free and hearty," hale fellow well met, with each other and with the hero. That may strain one's imagination—but, then, it is only a boys' story.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS will publish next Saturday a new edition, enlarged and brought down to date, of Charles A. Stoddard's "Cruising Among the Caribbees." Among the new material in the volume will be found chapters on Martinique, Porto Rico, and Jamaica. The author describes the eruptions of Mont Pelée and Soufrière, and treats of the emancipation of Cuba, the annexation of Porto Rico, the Philippines, and numerous other physical, political, and National changes that have taken place since the publication of the first edition. For the purpose of getting the new matter at first hand Mr. Stoddard spent parts of the Winters of 1902 and 1903 revisiting the islands described in the new edition. Six new illustrations have been included, making the number eighteen.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out about Sept. 25 "Protean Papers," a new volume by William Dudley Foulke, author of "Maya," "Slav or Saxon," &c. This book contains miscellaneous sketches, including fiction and truth, essays, and comments on contemporary events. The author describes among others the experiences of a stump-speaker. He has long been prominent in political as well as National life. The book takes its title from the variety of articles in the volume.

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," the new novel by John Fox, Jr., which has been running serially in Scribner's Magazine, will be published in book form within the fortnight. It will contain illustrations by F. C. Yohn. In it the author has pictured sympathetically boy life among the Kentucky mountains; class feeling between the mountaineer and the "furriner"; the way in which Kentucky was rent asunder by the civil war, and the romantic glory of Morgan's men. As a serial the story attracted much favorable comment from readers of the North and South, and it is expected to be received as well in book form.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have on their September list of publications "Rhymes from a Round-up Camp," by Wallace David Coburn. The verses depict Western life, in which the cowboy takes a prominent part. The illustrations are by Charles M. Russell, the well-known cowboy artist.

"The Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell," by Mary Bushnell Cheney, will be published next week by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume will be issued uniform with the new revised edition of Dr. Bushnell's works recently brought out. There will be seven illustrations and a portrait of Dr. Bushnell after the crayon of S. W. Rowse.

John Lane is publishing "Songs of Dreams," a volume of verse by Ethel Clifford of London. Miss Clifford is the daughter of Prof. W. K. Clifford, a well-known scientist in London, and Mrs. Clifford, an English playwright and novelist. The young author at one time, it is said, posed as the model for some of Sir Edward Burne-Jones's canvases.

"The Vagabond," by Frederick Palmer, will appear Sept. 5 from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The book will be illustrated by Harrison Fisher.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue Sept. 17 a "Color Key to North American Birds," by Frank M. Chapman. The volume is intended to help in identifying the birds one sees. The author has grouped the feathered songsters first by their obvious relationships. Then they are classed under such heads as "Birds with Red" in their plumage, or blue, or yellow, as the case may be; and on the outer margin of each page opposite a description of the bird's characteristic features a colored figure of each species is given. There will be over 800 illustrations in color by C. A. Reed. To the descriptions of plumage are added a statement of the bird's range, telling where and when it may be found, and also a description of its notes. Not only are songsters included, but such birds as gulls, ducks, hawks, &c.

L. C. Page & Co. announce the publication of "The Romance of Old New England Churches," by Mary C. Crawford. The volume describes the "houses of God" from the time of John Eliot to the present day; from the primitive surroundings of the preacher to the edifice known as Kings Chapel, in Boston. The book is said not to be a church history, "but rather a pleasing arrangement" of facts concerning these landmarks of early days. There are many illustrations from photographs made especially for the book.

The Clarendon Press is publishing in this country "Eusebius. Praeparatio Evangelica," edited and translated, with notes, by E. H. Gifford, S. T. P. The work is in four octavo volumes. Vol. I. contains the preface in Latin, giving a list of and discussing the value of all the manuscripts, editions, and versions of Eusebius, and appraising his trustworthiness and historical value; Vol. II. continues the notes and text to the first volume, together with indices. Vol. III. contains an introduction dealing with (1) the relation of Eusebius to Pamphilus, (2) the date of the "Praeparatio Evangelica," (3) its occasion, (4) its method, (5) its style, (6) its contents, and (7) a complete list of classical fragments and quotations preserved only in Eusebius. The translation in this volume is in two parts. The final volume contains notes on all questions of history, scholarship, and interpretation that arise in the text, together with an index. The work contains sixty-three full-page plates.

A new edition is about to appear from the press of The Century Company of John Luther Long's "Madame Butterfly." This Japanese edition, as it is called, is a special illustrated one. It will contain sixteen pictures—photographs from models—by C. Yarnall Abbott, with a cover design by Genjiro Yeto. The subjects are Japanese.

The Macmillan Company have just published a new edition of Lingard's well-known "History of England." The work has been abridged and brought down to the accession of King Edward VII., by Dom Henry Norbert Birt, O. S. B., and contains a preface by Abbot Gasquet. It also contains a full index.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press for publication this Autumn a new story by Til Tilford, entitled "Butternut Jones." The hero is a Texan, whose adventures are humorous and thrilling. The author deals with the wild, free life of the Texas prairies and Western plains. The volume will have a number of illustrations.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish the first week in September "Illustrations for Sermons; Helps to Effective Preaching," by Clarence Edgar Rice. The volume is intended to help the busy pastor and Sunday school teacher with their work by supplying a number of anecdotes. There is also to be a chapter on "The Source and Use of Illustrations." The volume will not only be a help to the pastor, but will interest the general reader as well.

Longmans, Green & Co. have on their October list of publications "The Silesian Horseherd (Das Pferdebürla): Questions of the Day Answered by F. Max Müller," translated by Oscar A. Fechter, Mayor of North Jakima, U. S. A., with a preface by J. Estlin Carpenter. The work, though published some years ago in Germany, is now translated into English for the first time. It is a controversy on religion carried on between Prof. Müller and an unknown American correspondent.

Part IV., concluding the Syriac Dictionary founded upon the "Thesaurus Syriacus" of R. Payne Smith, D. D., and edited by J. Payne Smith, (Mrs. Margoliouth,) is now being published by the Clarendon Press in America. The first three volumes have been sold separately, but with the publication of the final book the work is issued only in sets.

Henry Holt & Co. have sent to press for the third time "Red-Headed Gill," the story of East Indian magic by Rye Owen; and for the fourth time Prof. H. A. Beers's "History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century."

Prof. William H. Pickering's atlas of "The Moon," the publication of which has been delayed for nearly a year, will be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., Sept. 26. Much of the material in the volume has been rearranged owing to new discoveries made by the author. The work will contain nearly 100 illustrations taken at Jamaica when Prof. Pickering went there in charge of a party from Harvard University. The contents include chapters on the origin of the moon, rotation, atmosphere, and water; origin of the lunar formations, active craters and vegetation, snow on the moon, the lunar canals, superstitions and fancies, history of lunar research, explanation of scientific terms, and the lunar atlas.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation for Fall publication a new and enlarged edition of the Rev. James Gall's "Easy Guide to the Constellations." The volume has been entirely revised, and, besides a miniature atlas of the stars, five additional plates have been added, so as to include all the constellations of the zodiac, rendering the book complete for Southern Europe and the United States.

"The Pool in the Desert" is the title of Mrs. Everard Cotes's (Sara Jeannette Duncan) new volume of short stories, which D. Appleton & Co. will issue in October. There are four tales in all, each said to be very interesting.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have set the date for the publication of "To California and Back," by C. A. Higgins and Charles A. Keeler, for Sept. 17. The book describes a trip to California by way of the South, through New Mexico and Arizona via the Grand Cañon, to Southern California. The authors have made an attempt to tell the traveler what he should know about the greatest pleasure, side trips, &c. There are about 250 illustrations in the volume.

Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish in the Fall "Children of the Arctic," being the experiences of Marie Ahnighito Peary, written by herself. She is the heroine of Mrs. Peary's "The Snow Baby." She describes the ice fields, the glaciers, polar bears, walrus, the deer, the birds, in her own way. She also tells about the Eskimo children with whom she has played. The volume is to be profusely illustrated from photographs taken by Commander Peary and Mrs. Peary, giving especial attention to children.

L. C. Page & Co. have just published "Among the Men Who Have Written Famous Books," by E. F. Harkins. The volume contains short biographies of such makers of modern fiction as Peter Finley Dunn, George Ade, Thomas Dixon, Jr., Irving Bacheller, George M. Lorimer, Elliott Flower, Henry Harland, Booth Tarkington, Cyrus Townsend Brady, &c. The volume contains as illustrations portraits of the subjects discussed.

"The Twentieth Century Atlas of Popular Astronomy," prepared by Thomas Heath of the Royal Observatory of Edinburgh, is being issued by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The book, it is said, has been written in a popular way and contains numerous illustrations.

The Histories of All Nations.

THE STORY OF THE GREATEST NATIONS. From the Dawn of History to the Twentieth Century. A Comprehensive History Founded Upon the Leading Authorities, Including a Complete Chronology of the World, and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Each Nation. By Edward S. Ellis and Charles F. Horne. Illustrated. Nine volumes. New York: Francis R. Niglutsch.

"The Story of the Greatest Nations" is noticeable not alone for its comprehensiveness and its accuracy of text, but for its many illustrations. Having been issued in monthly numbers, this history is now complete, the last installment having appeared. The histories of Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, Greece, Rome, Germany, Austria, France, England and its Colonies, Russia, Spain, China, Japan, the United States with its new possessions, are now all included in nine volumes. In the compilation of this history the leading authorities have been consulted, so that there is a complete chronology of the world, and there are to be found pronouncing vocabularies of all the leading civilized nations. No pains seem to have been spared in making this history available as a work of reference, as the indices are of the most complete character. In order to show what is the wealth of illustrations, in the fourth volume there are ninety-eight full-page prints. It is Italy which is the main subject, and there are to be found illustrations showing old Rome, with the myths of the past, to the actualities of the last half century. You may contrast the "Triumph of Caesar" with "Garibaldi Welcoming Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy." This history, as far as it is possible, is up to date. There is a picture of President Roosevelt in one of the striking episodes of his career.

The editors, Edward S. Ellis and Charles F. Horne, deserve high praise for their literary skill and care shown in the treatment of such a complex subject, and the publisher, Francis R. Niglutsch, is to be commended for his enterprise.

A Bibliography of Ship Subsidies.

The Library of Congress is no longer a mere storehouse of knowledge, with its index largely locked in the cells of one man's brain. Under Mr. Herbert Putnam it has become the great distributing centre of information and the main support of many of the brand-new little libraries of the United States. One of its benefactions to workers in the literary field is the great number of bibliographies of special subjects compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of the Division of Bibliography. Such a list is the one on "Mercantile Marine Subsidies," which has now appeared in a second edition of 150 quarto pages. (Washington: Government Printing Office.) The list does not attempt a complete survey of the literature of marine subsidies. Its purpose is to afford a guide to the most accessible authorities which will put the investigator in possession of the leading facts and arguments, and at the same time give a starting point for more exhaustive researches. In this new edition the various sections of the list have been brought up to date, the titles of newly published works have been added, as well as some recent finds on the shelves of the library itself. The plan of the list is very simple. Books on the subject are given first, alphabetically by authors, mentioning publisher, date, number of pages, size, and illustrations, if any, twenty-four pages in all. About as many more give the references to the Congressional documents arranged by dates from 1789 to the present. The same method is followed in the ten pages of speeches in The Congressional Record for the years since 1846, and in the twelve pages of Consular reports, 1880 to date. In the same way are given the fifteen pages of articles in periodicals beginning with 1822, and the six pages of The London Board of Trade Journal since 1886. A four-page author index completes the work, though a subject index would seem to be needed at least as much.

Kings, Queens, Jacks, and Pawns.

"Card and Table Games," edited by Prof. Hoffmann, author of "Modern Magic," has appeared in a third, revised, and enlarged edition, (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, $2 net.) It is a bulky duodecimo whose 650 pages are equally divided between the two kinds of games mentioned in the title. The author writes for an English audience, and his assistants were all English; Pole wrote on piquet; Major Gen. Drayson on whist; Payne, the Cambridge champion, on billiards; Hoffer, editor of The Field, on chess, and McCulloch of Glasgow on draughts. For this third edition the article on whist has been materially shortened and one inserted on bridge, by Archibald Dunn, author of several textbooks on the game. The description of poker is clear and full. It is based in the main on the "Modern Pocket Hoyle," a recognized authority in the United States. It does strike one as a bit odd, though, to read that jackpots are known only in the Far West and in New York City. It is quite evident that no American had a hand in the making of this manual, since there is no mention of the games so popular on this side of the ocean, that, pinochle, pedro, and seven up or high-low-jack. There is a bibliography a page long for the game of chess, and draughts (checkers) has nearly fifty pages of examples of actual plays and of problems. The names of some of the games are apt to recall historical romances to us, so little are they played here. How many in the United States ever play lansquenet, [illegible]

The illustrations and diagrams are numerous and well done.

A Florentine Idyl.

CIRILLO. By Effie D. Putnam. 12mo. Pp. 204. New York: Life Publishing Company.

"Cirillo" might have had for its subtitle "An Idyl of Florence," for the story is as dainty as a wild flower in its unpretentious modesty. Cirillo is an operatic singer of Florence, the son of a famous singer and a little ballet dancer, La Farfalla. The husband deserted the mother and child, and when Cirillo's mother died he was cared for by kindly peasants.

The story is told by an artist, Cirillo's friend, who, having been commissioned to paint the portrait of a beautiful American girl, is the unwitting cause of Cirillo and the girl meeting. The old story of love and parental objections follows. The girl's father is wealthy, and Cirillo is only a poor opera singer. Alice is hurried home, and it is hoped that change of scene and environment will wipe out the unwelcome romance. But "the past lives in her as the stars do in the night," and years after, when Cirillo makes a triumphant American tour, he meets the girl who waited all the long weary years for him. The chief charm of the story lies in the author's simple manner of telling. It is the author's first book, and one is inspired with the hope that it may not be her last.

High School Bookkeeping.

The American Book Company has published "The American Standard Bookkeeping," by C. C. Curtiss, author of "Free-hand Penmanship," at $1. It is an octavo volume of about 200 pages, rather sombrely bound in slate-colored cloth, with black lettering. The author says in his "introductory" that this textbook has been shaped by his many years' experience as a teacher and accountant, and embodies advanced pedagogic principles, which he has thoroughly tested in his classrooms. The first part is a treatise on the fundamental principles of accounting, in which the various kinds are explained and defined. There are merchandise, shipment, and real estate accounts among others; also interest, expense proprietary, and partnership accounts, each with illustrations and definitions. In the second section, the bulk of the book, the work is planned to illustrate and teach the opening, conducting, and closing of "sets" of double entry books. It also teaches the making of business forms, such as bills of parcels, (itemized bills or invoices,) receipts, checks, statements of finance and business. In order to start the student correctly, all calculations and extensions for the first two weeks have been made in full.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

"Calamity Jane" and "Cherokee Sal"; Laurence Hutton at Oxford; John Oxenham's Real Name—Other Random Topics.

THE English press has been somewhat interested in the death of "Calamity Jane," a woman said to have been a famous scout and a prominent resident of Deadwood. We are gravely told that Calamity Jane was the original of "Cherokee Sal" in Bret Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp." This is only another instance of the curious delusion that no novelist ever creates a character, and that his characters are invariably portraits of people whom he has known. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that Harte had ever heard of such a person as Calamity Jane at the time he wrote the "Luck of Roaring Camp." Indeed, if Calamity Jane was of an age to pose as the heroine of the story, she must have been an extremely old woman at the time of her death. The only possible reason why the two should have been associated together in the mind of anybody is the fact that their names belonged to the same category of fantastic names that one meets—in novels—on the frontier. Of course, it is not of supreme consequence that people should believe or disbelieve in the identity of Calamity Jane and Cherokee Sal, but surely every man who reverences the creative power which gave us the delightful personages who throng the stories of Bret Harte ought to protest against the theory that he only painted the portraits of people whom he had met. But the fondness of the majority of people for identifying with living persons all the characters whom they may meet in fiction is probably ineradicable. We shall be told, whenever a prominent professional gambler dies anywhere in the United States, that he was the original of "Jack Hamlin," and as for the original of "Yuba Bill," he will continue to drive coaches on the Wingdam Road for many years to come, and will have perpetual succession precisely as though he were an incorporated company.

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The Speaker has fallen foul of Mr. Laurence Hutton, and devotes a page of its space to the task of showing that Mr. Hutton in his recent book on "The Literary Landmarks of Oxford" has been guilty of a "shocking howler" in "every other page, at least." Nothing is easier than for a lifelong resident of any town to prove that a foreigner who visits the town and writes a book about it makes mistakes. Mr. Hutton naturally could not obtain a complete knowledge of Oxford by residing there for six months or a year. Probably if he had devoted ten years to a careful study of the place he would still have made a few "howlers" if he had undertaken to describe Oxford and its associations in an exhaustive way. Mr. Howells resided, if I am not mistaken, three years in Venice, and wrote a most delightful book concerning the place and its people. But any one who resides, say, six years in Venice, would be able to point out "howlers" in Venetian life. And the man who should reside twelve years in Venice would find abundant employment in correcting the mistakes of the man who had lived there only six years. Oxford is practically an inexhaustible storehouse of literary and other associations, and unless Mr. Hutton were infallible it was inevitable that mistakes should occur in his book. For all that, speaking as one who knows his Oxford well, I do not know of a better book to take to Oxford than Mr. Hutton's. What if he does make an occasional mistake? As a whole, the book is a delightful companion, and the tourist who visits Oxford with Mr. Hutton's book in hand will learn far more about the place than the visitor who goes there unaccompanied by Mr. Hutton.

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Mr. Karl Blind has just undertaken to prove that Herodotus was right when he said that Egypt was originally peopled by a light-haired race. Mr. Blind has made out his case to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, and thus once more Herodotus has been proved to have been in the right. The last generation was brought up in the belief that Herodotus was an amusing gossip whose unlimited credulity caused him to repeat as true the most preposterous assertions made to him by the Egyptian priests. But in our day Herodotus has been pretty thoroughly vindicated, and discoveries are constantly made in Egypt which show that so far from repeating fairy tales the ancient historian was an earnest and intelligent seeker after the truth, and usually found it.

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Mr. W. M. Rossetti has published a poem by William Blake which has hitherto never been given to the world. This is a matter of much interest to the rather small class of people who regard Blake as a great poet. The poem is, of course, interesting as a literary curiosity, but of its merit as a poem only the devout Blakeite is competent to speak. The true Blakeite finds poetry where other people can find only mysticism and swelling words. I ought, however, to admit that in the recent "find" there are lines which are perfectly intelligible, and in some instances thoroughly good. This ought not to cast a doubt on the genuineness of the poem. For the most part it is obviously Blake's, and as such will be a delight to the admirers of that fantastic poet.

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Mr. John Oxenham is a new novelist, who has suddenly come into deserved popularity. An admirer of Mr. Oxenham's books was invited to meet him the other day. One can fancy the admirer's surprise when he discovered that Mr. Oxenham was an old friend, who had never incurred the breath of suspicion as a novelist. Those who had business dealings with The Idler in its early days will remember the genial business manager, Mr. Dunkerley. When The Idler passed out of Mr. Jerome's hands Mr. Dunkerley left it, and it appears that he has employed his leisure since that time in writing the novels which are published as the work of Mr. John Oxenham. That Mr. Dunkerley should have suddenly blossomed out as a novelist has decidedly astonished his friends, none of whom ever suspected him of a tendency in that direction. The authors to whom Mr. Dunkerley used to pay checks for their contributions now discover that he is their successful rival. Mr. Oxenham has just published his latest novel, "Barbe of the Grand Bayou," which has been running as a serial in one of the magazines.

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Mr. Andrew Lang recently pointed out the fact that there is no life of Dumas worthy of the name. Now this is certainly a curious thing. Dumas must have left behind him a wealth of material for a biography, and surely his eminence as a novelist should have induced some competent person to write his life in a satisfactory way. Probably what Mr. Lang has said will inspire some one to undertake the task. The man who is most fitted for it is undoubtedly Mr. Hilaire Belloc, and it is to be wished that instead of writing of those dreary monsters of the French Revolution he had undertaken to write the life of the immortal author of the "Three Musketeers." It is true that in the life of the jovial Alexandre there was much that could not be told to the typical young person, but there was certainly a great deal that would be in the highest degree interesting were it to be told as it should be told.

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Mr. Phil May has just gone over to the majority. His death had been apparently near at hand for some time, and it is hardly possible that he did not know it. Still, that made no difference in his work. The same conscientious skill and the same delightful humor were to be found in his drawings to the last. The very last number of Punch, published almost at the moment that the artist died, contained a wonderful drawing by him.

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Mr. Conrad's new novel is nearly finished and will be published in the Autumn. In view of the controversy in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW over Mr. Clark Russell's seamanship, I rather wonder that somebody has not before this discovered that Mr. Conrad has never been a sailor. It is true that he commanded for years British deep-water ships, but since it has been proved to the satisfaction of certain people that Mr. Russell's eight years at sea and his second mate's certificate do not relieve him from the accusation of not being a sailor, it is probable that some one will be found who will demonstrate to his own satisfaction that the author of the "Nigger of the Narcissus" has never been to sea in his life, except, perhaps, as a yachtsman.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Aug. 19, 1903.

A Text Book for Catholics.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS. By E. Wyatt-Davies, M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With fourteen maps in the text. Pp. xv.-380. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Wyatt-Davies announces in his preface that his little book is a political, and not an ecclesiastical history. It is intended for students preparing for examinations in which they will have to compete with students not of the Catholic faith. For this reason he has restricted the space given to questions mainly ecclesiastical. Nevertheless he deals rather more carefully and thoroughly with ecclesiastical questions than do most writers of short text books. He has, indeed, avoided the controversial tone, and in most instances has written of ecclesiastical matters much as a fair-minded Protestant would have written. His sources of information include many Protestant authorities, and few that are distinctively Catholic. Those parts of the book which do not deal with ecclesiastical questions, that is to say, by far the greater part of its bulk, have no discoverable tone that can well be traced to the author's faith. His view that the Statute of Laborers was not specially aimed at the rights of the poor is unusual, and his brief argument on this point seems hardly conclusive. His treatment of American questions is moderate and fair.

In treating the quarrel between John and the Pope Mr. Wyatt-Davies shows no special bias. He discusses the statute of praemunire in a judicial fashion, and he shows no bitterness in his account of Wycliffe and the Lollards. Even his story of Henry VIII. is marked with no undue zeal for Catholicism. On the question of apostolic succession he merely says: "Parker was consecrated by Barlow, assisted by Hodgkin, Storey, and Coverdale. Of the first two, Barlow possibly, and Hodgkin certainly, had been consecrated according to the Catholic Pontifical, but the ordinal used for the consecration of Parker was that drawn up under Edward VI., and was expressly designed to exclude the doctrine of a sacrificial priesthood. This radical alteration of an ancient rite, apart from the irregularity of the circumstances attending the consecration of Parker, destroyed, in the view of the Catholics, the validity of the orders of the reformed Church, and thus created an impassable barrier between the ancient Church and that created by Elizabeth, her Ministers, and Parliament.

Many Protestants will think Mr. Wyatt-Davies's portrait of Elizabeth none too severe, but most will think that of Mary far too flattering. The ecclesiastical doings in the reign of Edward VI. call forth from the author stronger signs of warmth than almost any other part of his narrative. He is unable to call the Revolution of 1688-9 "glorious," but he has a low opinion of James II.'s wisdom, and regards his attempt to impose Catholicism upon an unwilling nation as necessarily futile.

PLUTARCH.

"THE RELIGION OF PLUTARCH. By John Oakesmith D. Litt, M. A. Pp. xxviii.-229. 16mo. Cloth. New York: Longmans Green & Co. 1902. Price, $1.75.

There are various considerations that have attracted men to Plutarch. There are preeminently his "Lives," in which he tells us he is writing Lives, not Histories, which show his interest in the cause of morality, and have been called philosophy teaching by example. There are his appreciation by the best minds, Shakespeare's indebtedness to him, Montaigne's never-ceasing praise, and Emerson's estimate, when he says: "I must think we are more indebted to Plutarch than to all the ancient writers."

We do not, however, know all of Plutarch from the "Lives." His ethics reveal more of the man, and present another attraction in his striking modernness. So much so that many passages in the essays have the dew of thought upon them at this day. We know not whether he knew of Christianity. But "he cared not," says Merivale, "for the name of any sect or leader, but pleaded the cause of moral beauty in the interests of truth alone."

No one thus acquainted with him can be indifferent to his views on religion, the value and the interest in which are enhanced by his earnest belief in his own creed and by his having lived when Christianity was in its infancy. He is more of the moralist than the philosopher, belongs to no school, and embraces no system. He tries the teachings of Plato from his own point of view, and takes human experience as the best guide to a life of virtue. He is, indeed, take him for all in all, one of the pagans whom we as Christians regard as "not far from the kingdom of God."

This treatise is clearly the result of much reading. The literature of the subject is reviewed in the preface, and the notes in the body of the work add considerably to the interest of the volume. But interesting as it is, and fairly full as it seems, this is but the forerunner of a "larger and more elaborate" book, the contents of which will be looked for with some curiosity. The author calls attention to the unsatisfactory character of translations of the "Morals," and uses for this essay the text of Mr. Bernardakis, from which he makes the translations that we find throughout the work.

Montaigne calls Plutarch "the greatest master of that kind of writing by which the most secret and abstruse parts of human nature are penetrated into." According to Dr. Oakesmith the true significance of Plutarch's writing can only be fully understood by a knowledge of his religious beliefs, and it is with this view that this inquiry has been undertaken.

The early chapters deal with the beliefs and the morality of the pagan world, which to Plutarch had their raison d'être in philosophy, tradition, and custom. These he subjected to the examination of reason for the avoidance of superstition on the one hand and atheism on the other. Plutarch, though a reformer, was not a dissenter, much less a revolutionist, and held the middle way; but preferred the baldness of atheism to the confusions of superstition. In a recent utterance Lord Kelvin says that we are "forced by science to the belief in God, which is the foundation of all religion." If this be so, then in Plutarch's religion his conception of the Deity is of the first importance, and the chapter devoted to this is of supreme interest. He believed in the unity of God, and his liberal-mindedness and toleration led him to the conclusion that the creeds and mythologies of the world and the various conceptions and names of the Deity were different aspects of truth, and different ways of striving after the knowledge of the same God. ("Whom therefore ye ignobly worship," said Paul to the Greeks, "Him declare I unto you.")

It is evident that Plutarch had a sincere belief in demons, and was deeply interested in the oracles as divine utterances. He found these existing in the national literature and religion, and frequently treats of them from many points of view. His opinions upon these subjects are here very fully discussed.

In this study the author is in warm sympathy with his subject, and it is for many reasons an interesting one; not the least of which is that we are brought by Plutarch's piety and sincerity face to face under strange conditions with the question of the source of a virtuous life. Had Plutarch lived in recent times he would have been the companion of James Martineau, and of Parker, and of Channing.

Small as the book is, it will bear a good deal of reading; and it is for the earnest and thoughtful reader, not for the rampant religionist or flashy theologian. The lack of an index impairs its usefulness.

Thomas Whittaker's Autumn List.

Among the books to be published early in the Fall by Thomas Whittaker are the following: "An Apostle of the Wilderness," being the story of the life and labors of James Lloyd Breck, D. D.; "Theism Under Natural Law as Related to Old Testament Criticism," by the Rev. Edward Saftly; "Makers of Modern Fiction," being the third and final volume of Dr. W. J. Dawson's trilogy on English literary criticism; "The Man Called Jesus," a new study of the character of Christ, by John P. Kingsland; "The American Church," a plea for a possible unity of the churches, by the Rev. J. J. Lanier, LL. D.; "The Interior of the Kingdom," a series of spiritual studies, by the Rev. D. V. Gwilym, and a new, revised, and enlarged edition of "Psychic Research and Gospel Miracles," by the Rev. E. M. Duff and Dr. T. G. Allen.

A Slave of Price.

PEARL-MAIDEN. A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem. By H. Rider Haggard. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 462. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The wooing of a fair Christian maid by a noble Roman has before this furnished material for the spectacular novelist. For the purposes of such a novelist the conditions of Roman life in the early years of the Christian era are as perfectly lurid as could be found—and Mr. Haggard in his Pearl-Maiden has taken full advantage of the high lights and deep shadows of the period. Miriam, the heroine, a child yet unborn, is introduced to the reader amid the roars of Libyan lions in the amphitheatre at Caesarea, where her mother, a Christian, is about to be thrown to the beasts. A portent prevents the sacrifice, the child is born soon afterward at sea in a storm, and, her mother dying, is brought up by her Libyan nurse in the community of the Essenes, monkish persons living beside the Dead Sea.

From these good men the child learns philosophy and languages, and among them also acquires marvelous skill in sculpture, and the love of one of the neophytes of the order, Caleb, a handsome boy, who grows into a dark and dangerous man. There, also, comes Marcus, a Roman Captain, and Miriam makes a bust of him—and loves him as he loves her—but because he is not a Christian, will not marry him. This Marcus the jealous Caleb seeks to slay, but fails, and both go away bent upon their various fortunes. Later comes Titus with his legions and camps about Jerusalem, and Caleb is a great warrior within among the Jews, and Marcus without among the Romans. From a ruined tower, where she is in hiding, Miriam watches a single combat between these two, a combat in which Marcus is worsted and taken prisoner. Then, when he is dragged into the tower, she saves him—but is herself captured in the act. So the Sanhedrin chains her to a pillar on the top of the Gate Nicanor to die. There the girl hangs and sizzles for sixty hours, while the holy city burns around her, and there the Romans find her all but dead. Nursed back to life by an old centurion, a friend of Marcus, who still lies helpless from his wounds, she is borne to Rome, and walks through the streets in the triumph of Titus, scantily arrayed in white and spangles. Then comes the slave auction.

Domitian, the evil brother of Titus, has cast his eye upon the Pearl-Maiden; Caleb is there in disguise, and Marcus, just arrived in Rome, has his agent upon the spot. The bidding is spirited and picturesque. Caleb soon gets to the end of his money; even Domitian's steward is forced to drop out, but Marcus, who is fabulously rich, buys the girl for 2,000 sestertia. Afterward follow dark intrigues of Domitian for revenge upon the presumptuous Marcus—intrigues in which Caleb bears his part. Meantime Miriam, freed by Marcus, has taken refuge among the Christians in Rome, and Bishop Cyril is visiting Marcus in prison and trying to make a Christian of him.

Obviously the siege of Jerusalem, the pageant of Titus's triumph, the slave market, the furious humors of Domitian, furnish Mr. Haggard with plenty of exercise for his abundant fancy in picturesque horrors. After all, however, it is the African savage that Mr. Haggard was born to write about, and the best thing in this tale—the only really fire-breathing soul—is the old Libyan nurse—a tall, lean figure of a woman ready with dagger and tongue, and an utter heathen under a veneer of surface Christianity. Admirers of Mr. Haggard's magnificent bronze savages will perhaps be disappointed in the book, which does not mean to say that it compares unfavorably with the other books in which persecuted Christian maidens have noble Romans for lovers.

Washington Society.

THE SENATOR'S SWEETHEART. By Rossiter Willard. With an Introduction by Mrs. Cushman K. Davis. Illustrated by Felix Mahoney. 12mo. Pp. 280. New York: The Grafton Press.

Mrs. Davis is authority for saying that the originals of some of the characters in this book "are living or have lived," and she adds that the author has "delineated so truly that some passages might better have been omitted." It professes to be a memoir of Washington life in official circles written by a society bud, and there are interspersed long excursions into the pre-Washingtonian periods of the lives of the dramatis personae. It is not very clear what it is all about, but the young author admires immensely her heroine, whom she calls Mrs. Cushman, and almost equally another heroine, a literary woman, called Mrs. Alton. The reader will find something about functions at the White House, at the British Embassy, receptions of Mr. Wu Ting Fang, and luncheons with Senators in the Capitol. Some illustrious persons, like President Roosevelt and the Rev. Dr. Talmage, are mentioned without disguise; some others veiled with transparencies only.

The courtships of the heroines appear to begin in humble circumstances in the West, and these courtships, which are numerous, continue in Washington, where both the heroines are widows. The whole business is dreadfully involved, and we are ready to confess for one that we don't know whether it is a story or not, or who marries whom.

QUERIES.

WILLIAM HYATT FARRINGTON, Elizabeth, N. J.: "In 'Queries' of Aug. 1 reference is made in answer to the query for an English translation of 'Aucassin and Nicolette' to the versions by Lang and Bourdillon. Permit me to call your attention, as well as also the attention of your correspondent, to another translation, i. e., that of A. Rodney Macdonough, which was issued in this country under the title of 'The Lovers of Provence,' and published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York City, in 1880. This version is made from the modern French translation of Bida, and has an appreciative note by Edmund C. Stedman. It contains also the preface of Gaston Paris. Altogether, it is an excellent edition of the work."

J. SMYTHE, Long Island City, N. Y.: "Where can I get 'The First Napoleon,' by John C. Ropes?"

It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $2.

"M. S. W.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The line quoted by 'J. G. H.,' Morristown, N. J., in 'Appeals to Readers' of Aug. 8, is from 'The Portrait,' by Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, (Owen Meredith.) It occurs in the next to the last stanza, which is as follows:

"'One nail drives out another, at least!
The face of the portrait there,' I cried,
'Is our friend's, the Raphael-faced young Priest,
Who confessed her when she died.'"

A copy of "The Portrait" has been kindly sent by "C. H. B.," New York City, and will be forwarded to our correspondent on receipt of full name and address.

"E. F. C.," Lockport, N. Y.: "What is the value of 'The New England Primer,' New Haven, no date, published by S. Babcock, paper covers, good condition?"

It is by no means an early edition, and has a value of only $2 or $3. J. W. Wadsworth, 1,268 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., asks for information concerning the value of another edition of this little book, printed in Worcester, Mass., without date, by S. A. Howland. This is also a late edition, and has about the same value.

J. R. WHITLEY, New York City: "Who is the author of 'Brattle'? The title page says: 'By the author of "My Little Lady."' The publisher is Holt."

The author of this book, first published in London in 1885, is Eleanor Frances Poynter.

GEORGE A. SKINNER, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Who wrote 'A History of France, from the Commencement of the Reign of Clovis, in 481, to the Peace of Campo Formio, in October, 1797; in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son,' London, 1809? I have a poem, entitled 'Davideis,' written by Thomas Ellwood and printed by Joseph Cruikshank, Philadelphia, in 1805. Who was Thomas Ellwood? I also have a copy of a series of letters by Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, entitled 'Friendship in Death,' Edinburgh, 18[illegible]. Has it any special value?"

The first-named work is not mentioned by Halkett and Laing, and its authorship is unknown to us. Mrs. Rowe's book has little value. Thomas Ellwood, (1639-1713,) Quaker and friend of John Milton, was converted to Quakerism by the preaching of Edward Burroughs. He formed a friendship with Milton in 1662, and suggested to him by a chance remark the writing of "Paradise Regained." He traveled with George Fox through the West of England, organizing the Quakers. His sacred poem, "Davideis," was first published in 1712.

R. F. S. BURDICK, 132 Van Buren Street, Battle Creek, Mich.: "I would be pleased to know who wrote the poem containing the following lines:

"'I have lived before. Where? What I cannot tell,
Nor how, nor when. Of those forgotten years
Only vague echoes from the darkness swell,
Bringing familiar murmurs to my ears.'"

We do not place these lines. They are curiously like the opening part of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "Sudden Light":

"'I have been here before,
But when or how I cannot tell,'" &c.

W. R. HAMILTON, Odebolt, Iowa: "I have the first edition of Bryce's 'American Commonwealth,' in two volumes, bound in cloth, good as new, containing the chapter on the Tweed Ring which was eliminated from subsequent editions at the demand of A. Oakey Hall. Kindly inform me as to its market value."

Two copies in the original binding brought at recent auction sales $16.50 and $15.75 respectively.

FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, 17 Pearl Place, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Mr. Esterline, 940 Indiana Avenue, Washington, will find the lines for which he asks in Dr. Samuel Johnson's 'Vanity of Human Wishes.' They refer to the love of learning, or, at least, to a desire for the reputation of learning, and the old doctor finds it hard to condemn that particular form of human vanity. S. Langton Cutler, 102 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City, will find an interesting account of the origin of 'John Brown's Body' in the New England Magazine for December, 1889, (Vol. 1, New Series, Page 371.) The writer of the article, George Kimball, reproduces the first printed copy of the song, and shows that it really had no author, but was gradually evolved by some Massachusetts militiamen at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, the music being adapted from the camp meeting hymn, 'Say, brothers, will you meet us?' The origin of the whole business was a joke on the fact that there was an actual John Brown among the militiamen."

"PICKWICK," G Street, Washington, D. C.: "I have an unpriced copy of the catalogue of the William Wright sale, London, June, 1899, which contains the following item: 'Dickens. The Great International Walking Match of February 29, 1868, Articles of Agreement Between George Dolby, British Subject, alias The Man of Ross, and James Ripley Osgood alias The Boston Bantam, with a description of the match, written by Charles Dickens (who was one of the umpires) in a sporting style, printed on a broad sheet of paper with gold borders, and bearing the signatures of George Dolby, J. R. Osgood, J. T. Fields, and Charles Dickens.' The cataloguer says: 'This is a great literary curiosity and is probably unique.' Can you inform me concerning this document?"

James T. Fields, in his "Yesterdays with Authors," gives an account of this walking match, which was arranged by Dickens. The novelist drew up the articles of agreement and narrative, which were signed in autograph by Dickens and Fields, as umpires and starters; by Osgood and Dolby as contestants, and by A. V. S. Anthony as witness. It is said that fifteen copies were printed, so that the Wright copy, which brought £20 in June, 1899, was not "unique." Anthony's copy was sold for $80 at the French sale, in May, 1901. The original manuscript was owned by William F. Johnson of Boston and brought $205 at the Johnson sale, in this city, in January, 1890. It would bring much more now.

KATE SEYMOUR MACLEAN, Kingston, Ontario, Canada: "In reply to 'A. H. F.,' Post Office Box 1[illegible], Cooperstown, N. Y., I would say that the author of the lines, of which one verse is given in your issue of July 11, is Mrs. Mary Frances Tyler Tucker, now and for many years resident somewhere in the West, but formerly of Fulton, N. Y., where I knew her very well. I do not think her poems have ever been collected in one volume. In answer to Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Lambton Mills, Ontario, Canada, who asked in 'Appeals to Readers' of July 18 concerning the poem entitled 'The Cows are Coming Home,' it was written by Miss Isabella Valancy Crawford, a young writer of great promise, who died in Peterboro, Ontario, a few years ago, the author of a slender volume of verse entitled 'Old Spookses' Pass, Malcolm's Katie, and Other Poems.' An effort is being made by literary friends of hers to collect her fugitive verses which appeared in magazines and journals since the publication of that volume in 1884."

"CORNELL," Hartford, Conn.: "Please name the novels written by Besant and Rice. How were these novels written?"

In 1871 the late Sir Walter Besant, who had written several short stories and a book on French verse, ("Studies in Early French Poetry," 1868,) got into communication with James Rice, the editor of Once a Week. The first result of their collaboration was a novel entitled "Ready-Money Mortiboy," 1871. This literary partnership lasted until the death of Rice in 1882. Thirteen other novels appeared over their joint names, as follows: "My Little Girl," 1873; "With Harp and Crown," 1875; "The Golden Butterfly," 1876; "This Son of Vulcan," 1876; "Our Villa," 1877; "The Case of Mr. Lucraft," 1877; "The Monks of Thelema," 1878; "By Celia's Arbour," 1878; "'Twas in Trafalgar Bay," 1879; "The Seamy Side," 1880; "Sir Richard Whittington," 1881; "The Ten Years' Tenant," 1881, and "The Chaplain of the Fleet," 1881. It is said that Besant was chary of discussing the terms of this fruitful collaboration, and resented all criticisms concerning the merits of the novels which he wrote alone after his friend's death. There is, however, an unmistakable spirit about the collaborated works which is absent in the later novels. The first important book of Besant's written alone was "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," 1882, which is said to have suggested the founding of the People's Palace in Whitechapel, London.

R. [illegible], 311 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York City: "Kindly let me know through 'Queries' the name of the author who wrote 'The Abbess' and 'The Refugee in America,' published by Harper & Brothers in 1833? What is the value of the same?"

They were written by Mrs. Frances Trollope, and possess little value. Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans," London, 1832, is scarce and valuable, but her other works do not interest collectors.

"W. W. G.," New York City: "Is the book plate of John Pitcairn of Pitcairn sought for by collectors? Is the book, 'Lettres Americaines,' by Comte G. R. Carli, in two volumes, published in French, and apparently at Boston in 1788, of value? Is the Edinburgh (Nimmo) edition of Ross's 'Helenore; or, The Fortunate Shepherd,' published in 1866, of value? Who wrote 'Olrig Grange, Edited by Hermann Kunst,' published in English in Boston? Is it a translation or an original work in English, and has it value?"

If this Pitcairn is the John Pitcairn who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, we presume that his book plate is of interest to ex libris collectors. "Lettres Americaines" and "Helenore" have little value. "Olrig Grange" was written by Walter Chalmers Smith. It was first issued in Glasgow in 1872. It is not a translation.

Mrs. W. K. NADEAU, 4[illegible] West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, New York City: "Will you kindly tell me the name of the author and correct title of a book on travel written by a gentleman who made a tour of the world on a bicycle? Also give me a list of E. E. Hale's stories about travel."

The book referred to is probably Thomas Stevens's "Around the World on a Bicycle," in two parts: "From San Francisco to Teheran" and "From Teheran to Yokohama," (Charles Scribner's Sons, each $2.50.) See also "Across Asia on a Bicycle," by Thomas G. Allen, Jr., and William L. Sachtleben, (The Century Company, $1.50.) Dr. Hale's "stories about travel" are perhaps the "Family Flight" series of travels for young people, written with his sister, Susan Hale, and published by the Lothrop Company, Boston: "Family Flight Around Home," "Family Flight Over Egypt and Syria," "Family Flight Through Spain," "Family Flight Through Mexico," &c., $1.50 each. The Lothrop Publishing Company will supply a list of these books.

"NOVEL READER," Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.: "A correspondent writes as follows to the June issue of The Lamp: 'I have heard that the largest bookstore in the world is in Melbourne, Australia. Is this true?' This reply was made: 'We believe it is true. The proprietor's name is Cole, and he is said to have a million volumes in stock. Not more than half a dozen of the world's greatest libraries exceed this, though, of course, the bookstore has many copies of one book.' Can Queries inform me on this point?"

In a recent catalogue A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago make this statement: "Our stock of books is probably the largest gathered under one roof anywhere in the world, exclusive of the larger libraries." We fancy that the largest stock belonging to any bookseller dealing almost exclusively in old and scarce books was that of the late William Gowans, the old New York dealer. After Gowans's death the remainder of the stock (52,785 lots, considerably over 100,000 volumes) was sold at auction in this city, 1871-2.

Mrs. GRACE S. TOMPSON, 85 Wayne Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "Noticing in the Appeals to Readers of Aug. 8 a request for the children's poem, 'Thanksgiving Day,' by Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, I inclose a copy made when I was a child from Hillard's 'Franklin Fourth Reader.' I trust it will be of use to Miss Emma White, 25 Columbus Avenue, New York City, who asked for it."

The verses have been forwarded to our correspondent.

E. HOYT, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Kindly give me a list of novels with short titles."

The Harpers publish the Rev. George H. Hepworth's novel "!!!". Even shorter is Dyne Denton's "B." Rider Haggard's "She," which was parodied over the name of "He," is the most famous novel in this list. Others are Quiller-Couch's "Ia," W. H. Whyte-Melville's "M. or N.," Kipling's "Kim," Mrs. Oliphant's "May," Dutton Cook's "Leo," Edward Maturin's "Eva," Edward Harrington's "Tim," Mrs. Edwards's "Jet," Joaquin Miller's "'49," "U. A." (an anonymous story of Canada;) Dr. Hammond's "Lal," Mrs. A. K. Green's "X. Y. Z.," Edgar Henry's "'89," [illegible] Stuart's "Lis," &c.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON, 17 Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who is the publisher of the poems of the late Father Ryan? Some weeks since I found a copy, rarely called for, in the Brooklyn Library, bearing the imprint of a Mobile firm, 1879 or so."

Father Abram Joseph Ryan, (1839-86,) "the Poet Priest of the South," was the author of the following: "Poems," Mobile, 1879, (evidently the volume referred to by our correspondent;) "The Conquered Banner and Other Poems," Mobile, 1880; "Poems," Baltimore, 1880, and "A Crown for Our Queen," Baltimore, 1882. Father Ryan's "Poems" can be had, we believe, from P. J. Kenedy, 5 Barclay Street, New York City, for $2. "A Crown for Our Queen" is published by H. L. Kilner & Co., 824 Arch Street, Philadelphia, at $1.25.

GEORGE H. VAN METER, 11 Argyle Place, Arlington, N. J.: "Perhaps the inclosed lines are the ones asked for by 'V. T.,' 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, in Appeals to Readers of Aug. 15. We used to repeat them forty years ago, and as it has been years since I have thought of them perhaps I have not given them exactly right.

"'As I was going to Jarbytown upon a market day,
I saw the finest ram, Sir, that ever fed on hay.
And if you don't believe me, and think I tell a lie,
Just you go down to Jarbytown and see the same as I.

The legs upon this ram, Sir, they were so big around
That each one of the four, Sir, covered an acre of ground.
And if you don't believe me, and think I tell a lie,
Just you go down to Jarbytown and see the same as I.

The horns upon this ram, Sir, they reached up to the moon,
For I went up in April and didn't come down till June.
And if you don't believe me, and think I tell a lie,
Just you go down to Jarbytown and see the same as I.

The wool upon this ram, Sir, it grew so 'mazing high,
That eagles built their nests in it, for I heard the young ones cry.
And if you don't believe me, and think I tell a lie,
Just you go down to Jarbytown and see the same as I.'

"We used to say 'Darby's house' instead of 'Jarbytown.'"

"ENGLISH," 2[illegible] Broadway, New York City: "If possible, please state in Queries the value of Tennyson's 'Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington,' London, 1852."

Its value is not great. The first edition, 1852, has recently brought $4.50, but generally brings much less, so that the second edition, 1853, which our correspondent possesses, is not very valuable. The latter is interesting to collectors of Tennyson, because the ninth line:

"He died on Walmer's lonely shore,"

appears only in this edition.

"C. T. H.," Providence, R. I.: "The lines quoted by your correspondent, W. T. Foote, University Block, Syracuse, N. Y., ('While the lamp is trimming,' &c.,) are from 'Too Late,' by Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, and may be found in the Bryant collection."

Florence Turner Lindsay, Woodlyn Post Office, Penn., writes: "If Mr. Foote would care to have a copy of the poem, I will be pleased to send it to him."

"E. C. H.," Oak Hill, N. Y.: "Who was the greater poet—Christina Rossetti or Dante Gabriel Rossetti? Also, please print in Queries the best poem by one or both of them, or at least mention the titles."

See Stedman's "Victorian Poets"; also the extracts from the poems of the two Rossettis given in Mr. Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," Pages 376-80 and 292-99. There is a very marked affinity between much of Miss Rossetti's work and that of her brother.

Mrs. S. G. JUDD, 201 Summer Street, Stamford, Conn.: "Kindly tell me who wrote, 'I shall pass this way but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.'"

There has been much dispute as to the authorship of this sentiment. It has been attributed to Stephen Grellet, to Sir Rowland Hill, and to Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon. Some persons have claimed that these lines were written by a friend of the latter and are inscribed on the Earl's tombstone. Mr. Rossiter Johnson points out that the prose version, which is most perfectly written, is the following: "I expect to pass through this world but once. If, therefore, there be any kindness I can show or any good thing I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again." The English Notes and Queries prints a little poem by Joseph Torrey, which embodies the above sentiment. It was printed in this department many months ago. We give it again:

Through this toilsome world, alas!
Once and only once I pass;
If a kindness I may show,
If a good deed I may do,
To my suffering fellow-men,
Let me do it while I can,
Nor delay it, for 'tis plain
I shall not pass this way again.

"M. S. G.," New York City: "Kindly give me the postal address of Tolstoi."

Yasnaia Poliana, Tula, Russia.

AUGUSTINE M. O'NEIL, 7[illegible] Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "H. Taylor, 66 Broadway, New York City, in Appeals to Readers of Aug. 15, requests a particular line. I send the following:

"'Late, late yestreen I saw the new moon
With the old moon in her arms,
And I fear, I fear, my master dear,
We shall have a deadly storm.'

"It is a stanza from what Coleridge calls 'The grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence.' The ballad is to be found in full in 'Percy's Reliques.' I inclose a copy of the ballad."

The ballad will be sent to our correspondent on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.

"C. R. T.," 4,1[illegible] Park Avenue, New York City: "I would like to dispose of three bound books in good condition—'Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Boston and Dorchester, Mass., from 1630 to 1699.' Please tell me their value."

We are unaware of the value of these books, but believe that they would be of interest to collectors of a certain class of books.

"C. R. H.," Post Office Box 2[illegible], Madison Square, New York City: "Can you recommend to me any book that would help one just starting in the breeding and raising of cattle for the market?"

Among several books that might be mentioned are C. K. Rhodes's "Stock Owner's Adviser" (B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va.); J. R. Manning's "Cattle Books" (People's Publishing Company, Philadelphia); W. McCombie's "Cattle and Cattle Breeders" (W. R. Jenkins, New York City); W. H. Brewer's "Principles of Stock Breeding" (Rural Science Series, The Macmillan Company, New York City).

"PARISIAN," Harrisburg, Penn.: "Please give me some particulars regarding the Breton poet, Villiers de l'Isle-Adam."

This famous French novelist and poet (1838-89) was born at St. Brieuc, in Brittany, of parents who were each of old Breton stock. The full details of his life and work can be read in the "Life," by the late Vicomte Robert du Pontavice de Heussey, an English translation of which, by Lady Mary Lloyd, was issued in 1894 by Heinemann, London. This distinguished writer lived in misfortune, died amid darker shadows than those he had long been bitterly acquainted with. His first volume of poems was published when he was little more than twenty years old. He came under the strong personal influence of Baudelaire, and in the process lost much of his native fire and spirituality. His "Confession" ("D'avoir") and "Discouragement" ("Découragement") are given in Sharp's "Lyra Celtica;" Robertson translated, his "Century of French Verse," his "Eblouissement" and "Les Présents." The poet's full name was Philippe-Auguste-Mathias de Villiers de l'Isle-Adam.

W. F. AUSTIN, 125 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Can you inform me whether there is published in England a complete collection in English of the writings of Guy de Maupassant?"

A complete edition in English of Maupassant's works is to be published by M. Walter Dunne, 126 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"MARJORIE," Springfield, Mass.: "Please give me a list of Palmer Cox's 'Brownie Books,' with names of publishers and prices."

"The Brownies: Their Book," "Another Brownie Book," "The Brownies at Home," "The Brownies Around the World," "The Brownies Through the Union," and "The Brownies Abroad," (The Century Company, $1.50 each).

JAMES P. BUCKLEY, 4[illegible] West Fifty-first Street, New York City: "I have in my possession the first volume of a novel, 'Matilda and Elizabeth,' by the authors of 'Honoria Somerville,' 'Rainsford Park,' 'The Benevolent Quixote,' &c., printed in Dublin in 1796. Who are the authors of this book? Did it ever become popular?"

These novels were unknown to Halkett and Laing. Some of our readers may be able to supply the desired information.

"Q. E. D.," New York City: "By whom are Joaquin Miller's poetical works published? I am told they are out of print."

Miller's "Complete Poems" are issued at $2.50 by Whitaker & Ray, Market Street, San Francisco.

Appeals to Readers.

"F. E. L.," care Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I should be extremely obliged if some reader would send me a copy of the poem written by the late George T. Lanigan upon 'Comanche,' Gen. Custer's horse. Several years ago all of the material of Mr. Lanigan's which I had was lost by a publisher, and I have not a copy of the poem in question."

W. Wade, Oakmont, Penn.: "What is the title of the novel, of perhaps twenty years since, 'John Dalton' being the central figure? He is associated with —— —— in the ownership of the 'Lara' mine in South America."

R. LELAND JACKMAN, Good Ground, L. I.: "Can any reader inform me where a book entitled 'The Catskill Fairies' can be found? I had a copy when a child, but cannot manage to find another."

Mrs. CHARLES NEWTON MORGAN, 37 William Street, New York City: "I am very anxious to obtain a poem for which I have been looking for years. It was published at the time of the civil war in Harper's Weekly, I think it was by Col. Duganne, and was called 'Manhattan.' The first verse was:

"'Where the river of the mountains
Meets the river of the East,
Sits enthroned our island empress,
Diademed and golden-fleeced;
And as tides are drawn from ocean
By the moon's imperial smile,
Tidelike flows the wealth of nations
Round about Manhattan's isle.'"

H. G. CLARKE, the Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.: "Some few years ago I found a bit of poetry entitled 'And He Worried About.' It was intended to be comical; it was capital. I have lost it. Is it possible that some correspondent may know of it, and where it may be found?"

Dr. CHARLES C. CRAMMER, 2[illegible] West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City: "Can any reader inform me where I can obtain a copy of 'The Diary of the Rev. John Ward,' Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon? This book was originally published, I believe, by the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century."

CLARENCE R. P. LEE, 2[illegible] Straight Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "I am searching for a poem containing these lines:

"'A poor old stage-horse, lean and thin,
With little left but bone and skin,
I trudge along, week out, week in.'

"Who can send me the rest of the poem? It was published in a school reader in the late seventies or early eighties, and is an excellent piece for a recitation at a humane society entertainment."

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, "Mills Palace," Bleecker Street, New York City: "I am republishing my books out of print for decades. Your Query readers may have my 'Young America on Slavery,' (De Witt, 1858,) and pamphlet review of Thomas Colley Grattan's 'Civilized America,' 1859."

NORMAN D. SAMPSON, 17 Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I shall be pleased to learn where the entire poem may be found of which the subjoined verses are a part:

"'Alas, how easily things go wrong!
A sigh too deep, a kiss too long;
Then comes the wind and the Summer rain,
And life is never the same again.

Alas, how hardly do things go right!
'Tis hard to part on a Summer's night,
For the sigh will come, the kiss will stray,
And a Summer's night is a Winter's day.'"

MRS. SMITH PINE, 1,1[illegible] Third Avenue, New York City: "I wish to know the name of the author of the following lines and the poem in which they occur:

"'Welcome, disenchantment! thy value is cold and harsh,
Yet 'tis the value of a friend.'"

CHARLES MUMFORD, 45 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "In what volume of short stories can Wilkie Collins's 'The Dream Woman' be found?"

"S. R. D.," Box 2[illegible], Avoca, Iowa: "I have two anonymous books entitled 'Sovereigns and Courts of Europe' and 'Private Life of King Edward VII.,' both published by D. Appleton & Co., the former in 1897, the latter in 1901. Will some reader kindly inform me of the authors' names?"

C. C. GARDNER, [illegible] South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J.: "I have for a long time wanted a copy of [illegible] 'Passaic Valley Genealogies,' but have so far been unable to obtain the book because the few persons whom I have found in possession of same wrongly believe that the entire remainder of the edition was destroyed and that their copies are the only ones extant, and accordingly refuse to sell. If I can obtain a copy of this book through the Queries department I shall be greatly indebted."

"F. A. E.," Pultneyville, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the poem entitled 'Sandusky Bay'? The first four lines are:

"'With the everglades behind me,
Dark with moss-grown cypress trees,
The broad lagoon to [illegible]
Scarred with ripples by the breeze.'"

MISS L. F. MUMFORD, 31 Irving Place, New York City: "Can some reader give me any information in regard to a poem entitled 'Evolution,' where it can be obtained, and whether under its own name or as one of a collection? The first lines read similar to the following:

"'In the time when you were a tadpole
And I was a fish.'"

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY has written a new story for the Boys of the Service Series, which Charles Scribner's Sons will issue Sept. 12. It is entitled "In the Wake with Hawkins; A Midshipman's Adventures on Ship and Shore." Mr. Brady pictures the adventures of Neil Dunlap, son of Ned Dunlap of the Wasp's Nest, and his two other sailor comrades, ashore as well as afloat. Among their experiences are those aboard the United States steamship Somers and their march with Scott upon the City of Mexico. The characters in the book include those of Grant, Lee, McClellan, Beauregard, Kearny, and other famous Generals of a later period in the beginning of their careers. The historical setting of the story is said to be vivid. W. T. Aylward has made a number of interesting illustrations.

Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale has sent to Charles Scribner's Sons an unpublished essay of Jonathan Edwards on the Trinity. The volume will contain a dissertation by Prof. Fisher on the personal characteristics of Edwards and on his theological teachings. The essay will be presented in its mature form. It will probably appear Sept. 12.

The authors of "Climbs and Exploration in the Canadian Rockies," which Longmans, Green & Co. publish this week, are Hugh E. M. Stutfield, author of "El Maghreb: 1,200 Miles' Ride Through Morocco," and J. Norman Collie, F. R. S., author of "Climbing on the Himalaya and Other Mountain Ranges." Their book contains a number of illustrations and maps.

Mrs. Edith Talbot has sent the manuscript of a biography of Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute and father of the author, to Doubleday, Page & Co. The record is intimate, and is an interpretation of an inspiring personality.

Henri Frantz contributes the opening article to the September International Studio. It is on the work of a Spanish painter, Ignacio Zuloaga. The artist springs from an ancient Hibernian stock. He was born at Eibar, in the rough Basque country. His father and grandfather were both professional craftsmen, the former in metallic work, the latter as a damascener. The article is illustrated with reproductions of Zuloaga's work. Another interesting contribution to the same number is by Lawrence Binyon, on the exhibition of drawings by the old masters at the British Museum, with illustrations in color and tint. Among the artists are Rubens, Poussin, Vandyck, Raphael, Primaticcio, &c. There are the usual pictures and "Studio Talk" in the number.

Miss Lillian Pettengill, whose "The Toilers of the Home" will be brought out next week by Doubleday, Page & Co., is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, where she made a study of the serving girl problem. After she left college she worked over a year, in order to better understand the conditions, "in the kitchens of strange women for her daily bread," and then wrote the forthcoming book. She says in her foreword: "Why am I, then, as I am? Because I have observed, heard, read, and believed that the respectable American girls who work will cheerfully starve and suffocate in a mill, factory, or big department store rather than grow healthy, opulent, and fat in domestic service. How can my countrywomen, with their own living to make, be so blind to the butter side of the bread? This is what I proposed to find out."

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster is editing an important new series of books for A. S. Barnes & Co., which will include volumes by Miss Mary A. Jordan, Dean of Smith College; Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, President of the International Sunshine Society; Mrs. Margaret H. Welch, Dr. Emma E. Walker, and others.

Miss Beulah Marie Dix has just finished her new novel, "Blount of Brockenshaw;" it will appear next month from the press of the Macmillan Company. The scenes are laid in England in the years 1642-45.

Samuel Merwin, author of "His Little World," to be published by A. S. Barnes & Co., was born in Omaha in 1874, and has lived in Montana for more than twenty years. His work has appeared in The Century, Atlantic Monthly, and other periodicals. He received the degree of A.M. at the University of Chicago in 1897. "Molly," a "composite photograph," will be the first of his writings to be issued in book form, but four serials of his have been accepted by juvenile periodicals in the last year.

Gelett Burgess has written "A Second Book of Gopes" to follow his first volume, which Frederick A. Stokes Company have in preparation, and which will contain narrative as well as pictures.

Robert W. Chambers's new novel, "The Maids of Paradise," will appear with the imprint of Harper & Brothers early next month. Mr. Chambers has written a story for Harper's for September called "Pasque Florida," in which he describes a Florida hurricane.

E. J. Dillon, author of a "Life of Maxim Gorky," recently published by McClure, Phillips & Co., began to learn Hebrew at eleven years of age. He is a native of Ireland, born of an Irish father and an English mother. He began his Hebrew work in Hebrew, and did his first writing in Russian. His first published articles appeared in the Petersburgskia Vedomosti, in 1880. In 1888 he was made Doctor of Comparative Philology, and elected professor. Soon after he was elected a member of the Armenian Academy of Venice, and is the only non-Armenian who enjoys this distinction. It was some years later that he began to write in English, his first article being published in The American Review of Reviews. Dr. Dillon is said to have a "working knowledge" of all the living languages of the world, and a student's acquaintance with the dead ones.

Dr. Max Planck, Professor of Theoretical Physics in the University of Berlin, has given permission to Alexander Ogg, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., &c., to translate his "Treatise on Thermodynamics." The volume will be published by Longmans, Green & Co., some time in the Autumn.

Charles H. Haswell, author of "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian," published by Harper & Brothers, tells how he enjoyed the pleasure of sailing on the America when she brought home the cup in the first yacht race. The veteran New Yorker has a lively remembrance of the event, and, notwithstanding the burden of his years, he is keenly interested in the present race.

Miss Caroline Brown has sent the manuscript of her new book, "On the We-a Trail," to the Macmillan Company, and the novel will probably appear early in September. It is a tale of Indiana in the closing years of the Revolution. An important feature in the central incidents are the capture and recapture of Fort Sackville, at Vincennes on the Wabash. The hero and heroine have many adventures in the wilderness, and are finally united at the fort when it falls under the assault of George Rogers Clark. Most of the hero's adventures take place on the We-a Trail.

Lizbe de Vaux Matthewman, author of "Cranicisms," a volume of epigrams with satirical illustrations, has written a book entitled "Rips and Raps," which the Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish next month. It is said to contain "snapshots" of human nature from the standpoint of an independent observer.

Daniel P. Rhodes, in his "Pleasure Book of Grindelwald," which the Macmillan Company has in press, describes the village, with its quaint houses and its curious and picturesque people and its amusing tourists and their ways; he takes the reader round the town to get his bearings and to get acquainted with the houses and the sights that are near at hand; then he indicates briefly the geography of the surrounding region. In successive chapters he rambles along the chief walks and to the points of interest known to every visitor, and goes on to the difficult ascents. In his last chapters he describes the Winter sports of Grindelwald—the walks, the meetings at the skating rink, the expeditions on ski, and the tobogan and coasting parties. The author is a Harvard graduate, and son of James Ford Rhodes, the historian. He has provided a number of illustrations from photographs of scenes in the Bernese Oberland for his book.

Actual Government.

"Actual Government as Applied Under American Conditions," by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ll. D., Professor of History in Harvard University, author of "Formation of the Union," "Salmon P. Chase," &c., is shortly to be added to the American Citizen Series by Longmans, Green & Co. In his preface to the book the author gives five reasons for the publication of the volume: First—"The American governmental system should be treated as a whole." Second—The necessity "to study the actual workings of government." Third—"A thorough text book must discuss not only the machinery of government but the operations of government." Fourth—"The historical part of the book is not separated from the descriptive," and finally, in order to help the student of American government he has provided a bibliography of the subject, as well as inserted classified references at the heads of the chapters. He gives suggestions to students, teachers, and readers.

The volume is divided into ten parts—fundamental ideas; the will of the people; State Governments in action; local government in action; National government in action; territorial functions; financial functions; external relations; commercial functions; general welfare. There is a copious index and a number of maps and diagrams, besides other illustrations, fac similes of bills, ballots, &c. In his first chapter on the "Land and Its Resources," Prof. Hart writes:

> The purpose of this book is to account for and to describe the vast organism of American government. Without attempting to define "the State" in general, or to explain the theory of the State, we shall undertake to make clear the nature of that community to which we give the name "the United States," including not only the National authority centred at Washington, but also the Governments of the constituent States and their creations, the local Governments. The fundamental basis of this study will be the conception that all forms of government, and all functions of government, within the United States, are factors of one great political system, expressed partly in traditional conceptions of democracy, partly in the Federal Constitution, partly in the State Constitutions, partly in the charters or other acts of incorporation of localities, counties, cities, and towns, partly in the statutes of the Nation, States, and local Governments; quite as much in the habitual practice of all the various agencies of the Government as shown by what they actually do.

Sir Walter Besant.

A tribute has been paid by English authors to the work which the late Sir Walter Besant performed as historian of the City of London. The inscription upon the bronze bas-relief recently placed in St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of the author of "London in the Eighteenth Century," &c., runs as follows:

> Sir Walter Besant,
> Novelist,
> Historian of London,
> Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund,
> Organizer of the People's Palace,
> and
> Founder of the Society of Authors.
> This Monument is Erected
> by
> His Grateful Brethren in Literature.

Sir Walter's "London in the Time of the Stuarts" will be published by the Macmillan Company in the Autumn. The volume enters into that part of the great city which appealed to the author—the manners and customs of the people of those days, the lives and habits and amusements of the merchants and their wives, customers, and servants, what they ate, drank, and wore, and what they talked about. This forms the second volume in the series on "The Survey of London." The third part will be brought out next year.

"The Anglo-Saxon Century."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have sent to press a second edition of John R. Dos Passos's "The Anglo-Saxon Century and the Unification of the English Speaking Peoples." The author has provided a new introduction, in which he says:

> I believe that the twentieth century is par excellence "The Anglo-Saxon Century," in which the English speaking peoples may lead and predominate the world. My mind recoils from any other picture, because the failure of our people to assume the power committed to their hands means the segregation of nations and states, and the general disorganization of society through cruel, bloody, and fratricidal wars. The struggle for predominance, tacit or avowed, still goes on. No one important nation, in our times, is more content to remain in a second, or even an equal place, than at any former period of history.

Lectures and Addresses.

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing "Lectures and Addresses by Mandell Creighton, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D.," &c., some time Bishop of London, edited by Louise Creighton. The volume contains the following papers: "The Teaching of Ecclesiastical History" and inaugural lecture, Dixie Professorship; "English National Characteristics"; Romanes lecture; "The Early Renaissance in England" and Rede lecture; "The Study of a Country"; "Elizabethan London"; "The English Church in the Reign of Elizabeth"; "St. Edward the Confessor"; "The Coming of the Friars: (1) St. Dominic, (2) St. Francis"; "Land"; "Heroes"; "The Baptists"; "The Congregationalists," and "The Picturesque in History."

ELEANOR DAYTON

Imagine a publisher being unable to trace the ownership of one of the best manuscripts that ever came into his possession!

The MS. in A RED BOX

is an instance. John Lane cannot find the author who left it at his office!

Imagine the author who wakes out of his sleep to find that his novel has sold into its 10th thousand a few weeks after publication!

The story is a splendid one. You should read it.

NEW NOVEL BY

Charles Marriott made a name for himself with "The Column," three years ago. Julian Hawthorne, Senator John M. Thurston, Bliss Carman, and all the leading critics pronounced it a work of genius. The author's new novel is

THE HOUSE ON THE SANDS

Here Charles Marriott again proves himself one of the finest writers of fiction of the day. The story is a powerful political one, and yet brings the reader, in its lyric moments, to the heart of nature. It is a novel of brilliant strength.

NATHANIEL STEPHENSON

John Lane's New Fiction